

a decrease in the past year in both importation and manufacture, but an increase in the quantity of imported salt on which duty was paid.

3. Importation was, as in the previous year, confined to Calcutta and Chittagong, and the chief sources of supply were again the United Kingdom, Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. Some cargoes were also received from France and Spain, and a small consignment arrived from Austria (Trieste). The decline in importation, amounting to 5,57,578 maunds, occurred at both Calcutta and Chittagong. This result is attributed in Calcutta to the heavy losses suffered by importers in 1881-82, in consequence of the unremunerative prices of salt, and accumulation of stocks and continued low prices in the past year. Large importations in the previous year account for the decrease at Chittagong. The Board bring to notice, in connection with this subject, the wastefulness of the systems of weighing salt cargoes into ships lately introduced in Liverpool. Under the old system salt was weighed in scales suspended over the hatchways, whereby all spillage went into the hold, the ships received liberal weight and no wastage occurred on deck. Now salt is weighed on deck in self-registering tubs, or the cargo is calculated from the drafts of the lighters which are registered. Under this new system the general percentage of wastage on arrival in Calcutta has been found to be 3.5 in 1882, against 2.7 in 1878, 2.6 in 1879 and 2.9 in 1880 and 1881; and the Board having regard to it support a suggestion of the Collector of Customs that the present wastage allowance of 5 per cent. for vessels coming through the Suez Canal and of 8 per cent. for vessels coming round the Cape be withdrawn, and a general rate of 3 per cent., which experience has shown will more than cover the actual average loss, be allowed. It is not, however, stated whether the mercantile community affected has been consulted in regard to this proposal, and the Lieutenant-Governor will, therefore, defer the consideration of it until the Board have obtained the views of the Chamber of Commerce on the matter, and submitted a special report to Government.

4. The clearances of salt from shipboard were less than in 1881-82 at both Calcutta and Chittagong, being 62,92,850 against 64,92,330 maunds at the former and 69,657 against 1,01,786 maunds at the latter. At Chittagong 31,000 maunds were in addition cleared under bond for Naraingunge. The clearances of imported salt from bond, however, increased from 19,44,961 to 25,13,492 maunds in Calcutta and 2,37,565 to 2,81,204 maunds at Chittagong. Besides these quantities, 24,886 maunds were cleared at Naraingunge and 100 maunds at Balasore, where there were no clearances in the previous year. The total increase in clearances at all ports thus amounted to 6,37,156 maunds, or 29.1 per cent.; but the reduction of the duty caused a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the receipts. At Chittagong the quantities removed for the districts of Tipperah and Noakholly fell off owing to these districts now taking their supplies chiefly from Naraingunj; but the clearances for Chittagong itself and Naraingunj largely increased. The salt trade of the port would, without doubt, be greatly developed by the construction of the projected railway to connect it with Chandpore on the Megna and later with Assam.

5. A considerable decrease again took place in the manufacture of excise salt, for which various reasons are assigned. The total quantity manufactured amounted to only 2,87,846 maunds against 4,75,763 maunds in 1881-82 and 6,15,776 maunds in 1880-81. In the 24-Pergunnahs only 7,643 maunds were manufactured as compared with 17,110 in the previous year and manufacture was altogether abandoned in the course of the year. In Orissa there was a decrease in all districts, amounting in the aggregate to 1,78,450 maunds, or 38.9 per cent. The falling off was especially large in Balasore, where only 93,131 maunds were produced against 2,02,763 maunds in 1881-82, this result being attributed by the Commissioner to the existence of large stocks at the beginning of the year, and to the operations being checked by heavy rains at the commencement of the season and dearness of labour. The last two causes, as well as competition of Ganjam salt, also account for the reduced manufacture in Pooree; while in Cuttack manufacture is said to have been checked by the bad weather early in the season, and by the fact that the contractors had in hand from the previous year a stock equal to nearly a year's sale.

6. Sales of excise salt increased from 7,500 to 8,500 maunds in the 24-Pergunnahs, and from 1,39,320 to 1,72,245 maunds in Balasore, but fell

from 73,362 to 61,874 maunds in Cuttack, and from 1,64,321 to 1,20,408 maunds in Pooree. The net result for all districts was a reduction in sales from 3,84,503 to 3,63,027 maunds, or by 5·5 per cent., and in duty from Rs. 9,73,170 to Rs. 7,26,055, or by 25·3 per cent. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs calls for no remark, and in Balasore it was due to the locally manufactured salt being in greater demand for exportation to Cuttack and the Tributary Mehals. The decrease in Cuttack is attributed partly to the importation of Balasore salt, and that in Pooree to the growing competition from Ganjam, which the local manufacturers somewhat aided by holding out for higher prices for their own inferior produce. The Collector calls attention to the danger which the Pooree salt-makers run from the diminished demand for their salt. They are represented as entirely dependent on the manufacture of salt for subsistence. If that fails, their condition, already low, will be still further reduced.

7. The total quantity of salt sold within the law limits in the saliferous districts of Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Cuttack and Balasore rose from 9,67,083 to 9,99,653 maunds, showing a net increase of 32,570 maunds, or 3·3 per cent. Consumption increased in all districts except Backergunge. In Midnapore and Khulna the advance was slight. But in Howrah it amounted to 4·3 per cent. on the previous year's consumption, in the 24-Pergunnahs to 3·1 per cent., in Chittagong to 6·9 per cent., in Noakholly to 4·6 per cent., in Cuttack to 6·4 per cent., and in Balasore to 5 per cent. The reduction of the salt duty is alleged everywhere to have contributed in part to the increase, while as special causes tending to stimulate consumption an influx of labourers for employment on local works is mentioned in the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, and Balasore, increased vigilance on the part of the police in Howrah, Chittagong, and Cuttack, the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes in Chittagong, and increase of population in Noakholly. The decrease in consumption in Backergunge is ascribed to large stocks having been in the hands of the dealers at the beginning of the year, to the prices having been kept high by the dealers for a considerable period, and to the diversion of the trade of some of the marts within salt limits to places outside them. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that there is no good reason to suspect the prevalence of illicit manufacture to any appreciable extent in the district.

8. The number of seizures in all districts during the year was 432, and the quantity of salt attached 4,780 maunds, against 530 seizures and 891 maunds in 1881-82. In 40 cases with 4,594 maunds, against 28 cases with 686 maunds in 1881-82, the salt was released, while in 394 cases with 188 maunds, against 505 cases with 203 maunds in 1881-82, the salt was confiscated. It will be observed that the number of cases fell off by 98, or 18·5 per cent., while the quantity of salt seized increased by 3,889 maunds, or 436·4 per cent.; these results are very satisfactory. The quantity, of salt, however, released after seizure increased largely owing to six large seizures of salt in transit in Howrah, embracing 1,876 maunds, and to one seizure of 2,500 maunds in the 24-Pergunnahs, in all of which the whole of the salt was released. The action of the authorities in these cases, if technically correct, must have caused considerable inconvenience, and, perhaps, some loss to the owners or the persons in charge of the salt, which might apparently have been avoided by a less rigid enforcement of the strict letter of the law. Where the substantive provisions of the law or the rules regarding the transit of salt are infringed purely through ignorance or carelessness, and without intention to defraud the revenue, it can seldom be necessary or equitable to have recourse to the extreme penalty of confiscation; and Mr. Rivers Thompson desires that this consideration may be borne in mind by all officers in dealing with such cases in future. In the Resolution on the last report the Lieutenant-Governor, referring to the large number of salt seizures, observed that he "would gladly be sure that for each seizure several unsuccessful searches were not made," and called on the Board to submit with the present report a statement showing both the number of unsuccessful searches and the number of actual seizures made by the police during the year. The Board have complied with this request. The statement furnished shows the number of seizures and of unsuc-

cessful searches respectively to have been 518 and 147. The proportion between the two is, the Lieutenant-Governor gladly observes, satisfactory in all districts except Backergunge, where for 58 seizures no less than 104 unsuccessful searches were made. The people have clearly been subjected to much unnecessary harassment in this district, while the diminished consumption of salt there is not incompatible with the belief that the searches were ill-directed. The Lieutenant-Governor must, therefore, request the Commissioner, who has already drawn the attention of the police to the matter, to be careful, while encouraging legitimate proceedings on their part for protection of the the revenue, to check any tendency to injudicious activity such as the above figures seem to disclose.

9. In paragraphs 55—60 the Board submit the opinions of the local officers and their own conclusions on the question of simplifying the present salt system for the greater convenience of the public, on which they were requested to report in the last Resolution. They have rightly understood the Lieutenant-Governor's observations to have had reference more to the working of the rowannah system than the prevention of illicit manufacture; but Mr. Rivers Thompson fears that little practical improvement is likely to be obtained from the only proposal which they are prepared to make, namely, "that the district officers be instructed to follow a firm and uniform policy of insisting on the observance of the salt law, and to intelligently and carefully watch the action of the police in connection with salt cases." The policy and the course of action here indicated have already been repeatedly enjoined on the district officers in various ways, but with the result of only partial and transitory improvement. The causes of the undesirable friction between the public and the authorities, which, no doubt, exists, in a greater or less degree, everywhere, are inherent in the system itself, and real and permanent improvement must be looked for only in a modification of the system.

10. Prosecutions for offences against the salt laws were less numerous than in the previous year. The cases instituted during the year were 1,173 against 1,262 in 1881-82, and the total number brought to trial (inclusive of the cases pending from the preceding year) was 1,198 against 1,283, resulting in 1,078 convictions against 1,151 in 1881-82. The most important offences against the salt law are obviously illicit manufacture and illicit possession or transport of salt, which almost invariably implies previous illicit manufacture. The total number of cases under these heads fell last year from 608 to 470, a decrease which is sufficiently large to justify the conclusion that there has been a real diminution of illicit manufacture, due probably to greater watchfulness on the part of the police, and to the fact that the cheapening of salt, caused by the reduction of the duty, has weakened the temptation to resort to such manufacture. Cuttack alone shows a large increase in these cases.

11. The despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways in the last two years were—

YEAR.	Via Balli Khal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gowakhally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballighatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, or via Chitpore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1881-82	16,37,018	5,66,369	2,23,693	18,26,061	1,300	28,57,947	11,04,129
1882-83	13,55,729	5,92,862	2,76,085	16,20,228	2,19,828	34,37,203	10,12,356
Increase ... ..	.....	26,463	52,392	.....	2,18,528	5,79,256	.....
Decrease	2,81,289	.....	.....	2,06,733	.....	.....	91,773

There was, it will be observed, a net decrease of 1,90,609 maunds in the quantity conveyed by water, but a net increase of 4,87,483 maunds in the despatches by rail.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the Board's decision to postpone the submission of their report on the proposed exemption of Cuttack and

this country, and by providing that the intestate estates of deceased emigrants shall be regularly conveyed to their heirs in India. The effect of prosperous seasons on emigration is, however, due to economic laws which cannot be controlled by any legitimate executive or legislative action: no improvement of the law or rules will stimulate emigration when the Indian labourer earns good wages at home, and can readily provide himself with food and clothing.

2. It was found necessary last year to close emigration to the French Colony of Réunion owing to the unsatisfactory reports received of the condition of the emigrants in the island, and an order to that effect was accordingly issued by the Government of India under section 57 of the Act. The Emigration Agencies at work during the year were eight, six representing the British Colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Demerara, Jamaica, Natal and Fiji, one the Dutch Colony of Surinam, and one the French Colony of Gadeloupe. The requisitions for emigrants received from the Colonies and the number actually despatched in the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

COLONIES IMPORT- ING INDIAN LABOUR.	1881-82.				1882-83.				REMARKS.
	NUMBER OF STATUTE ADULT LABOURERS.				NUMBER OF STATUTE ADULT LABOURERS.				
	Under requi- sition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requi- sition.	Under requi- sition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requi- sition.	
Demerara	4,760	2,971½	1,788½	6,000	2,774½	3,225½	*These numbers include the females also. Re- quisitions from Mau- ritius and Natal specify the number of men only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating their proportion.
Trinidad	2,892	2,402½	.....	489½	5,000	1,828½	.....	1,171½
Fiji	1,290	None	.....	1,290	1,000	855½	.....	144½
Mauritius	Males 500	None	.....	500	Males 1,825	908½	.....	917
Natal	1,587	1,183*	.....	404	511	829½	.....	1,861½
Surinam	450	446½	.....	3½	900	421½	.....	89½
Guadeloupe	925	942½	17½	.....	576	534½	34½	.....
Jamaica	None	.....	.....	.....	576	376	.....	199
Total	12,314	7,946	17½	4,385½	16,502	8,927	34½	7,600½	

The number of labourers wanted by the Colonies last year thus exceeded that in the preceding year by 4,188 statute adults; but so great was the difficulty experienced in inducing coolies to emigrate, owing to the favourable harvests and low prices of recent years, that none of the Agencies, save that for Gadeloupe, succeeded in meeting the demand of their respective Colonies. The success of the Gadeloupe Agency was apparently due in the main to the small number of labourers required, and the fact that the Agent's attention was entirely given to recruitment for that Colony alone. The terms offered to emigrants by the various Colonies remained the same as in previous years.

3. The larger demands of the Colonies and the difficulty of procuring emigrants necessitated an increase in the number of recruiters, and tended at the same time to stimulate resort to irregular recruitment. The number of recruiting licenses granted was 576 against 452, and the cancellations for misconduct were 15, or 2·60 per cent., against 14, or 3·09 per cent. in 1881-82. Sufficient evidence of misconduct was obtained in three cases for a conviction, and the offenders, besides losing their licenses, were sentenced to fine or imprisonment.

4. The total number of emigrants registered during the year was 13,035, the chief centres of recruitment being Calcutta (where the recruits were as usual, up-country people), Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Patna, Agra and Faizabad. Distributed according to their places of residence the emigrants of the year were supplied thus by the different provinces:—

North-Western Provinces	6,577
Oudh	2,656
Bengal and Behar	2,170
Punjab	528
Central India	331
Miscellaneous (Nepal, Madras, Bombay, &c.)	773
Total	13,035

The Natal and British Guiana Agencies found it necessary, in consequence of the scarcity of emigrants in the northern Provinces, to extend operations to Ganjam, and several hundred persons were recruited there and brought to Calcutta for embarkation.

5. Of the 13,035 emigrants registered, only 12,253 were admitted into the Calcutta depôts, the balance being accounted for by 180 desertions in the interior, 137 detentions in the mofussil depôts, and 465 discharges by the Agents, of which 25 were for unfitness, 8 for unwillingness to emigrate, 16 because they were claimed by relatives, and 416 because they were recruited too late for shipment during the season. These results, showing 5.99 per cent. of total deductions between registration and arrival in depôt, were somewhat better than in the previous year, when the percentage was 6.17. The percentage of deductions after arrival in depôt was, however, less favourable, having amounted to 17.94 against 14 in 1881-82. The difference was especially marked in the case of desertions, and the increase of these is attributed to delays in the embarkation of the emigrants and the prevalence of high wages in Calcutta, which naturally tempted the men to abandon their intention of emigrating and seek for work in the town. The rates of sickness and mortality during the year were also somewhat higher than in the previous year, the principal diseases being, as usual, malarious fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, chest affections and cholera. The percentage of fever cases was especially high in the Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Fiji and Surinam depôts, and, as these depôts also had the largest percentages of such cases in the previous year, the excessive prevalence of fever in them may possibly be accounted for by defects in their sanitary arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, desires that Dr. Grant will especially enquire into this matter, and suggest improvements to the Agents should any be found desirable. The total deductions in depôt were 2,397, comprising 84 deaths, 824 desertions, and 1,489 discharges on account of unfitness, unwillingness to embark, applications of relatives, relationship to other persons discharged, transfers to other Agencies and releases from engagement. The total number of emigrants in depôt during the year was altogether 13,356, 1,090 remaining from the previous year, and 13 born in depôt having been added to the number admitted within the year. The number available for despatch to the Colonies, after allowance for the deductions, was, therefore, 10,959. Of these 9,576, consisting of 6,108 men, 2,498 women, and 970 children, actually embarked, and 1,383 were thus left in depôt at the close of the year.

6. The emigrants embarked included 743 who had previously been in the Colonies, and, classified according to religion, consisted of 7,695 Hindoos (1,995 being Brahmins, 2,454 agriculturists, 456, artizans, and 2,790 of low castes), 1,846 Mahomedans, and 35 Christians. The large number of Brahmins would indicate that caste prejudice is, after all, not so strong an obstacle to emigration as is generally believed. The emigrants were despatched in 21 sailing ships, with an average number of 456 in each, and reports of the arrival of 20 of the vessels have been received, which show that 170 deaths occurred at sea, and that 9,406 souls altogether reached the different Colonies, thus: Demerara 2,956, Trinidad 1,930, Jamaica 393, Natal 869, Fiji 902, Mauritius 983, Surinam 403, and Guadeloupe 970. The remaining vessel contained 461 souls and was bound to Guadeloupe. With exception of a bad outbreak of cholera on board the *Sheila* bound to Surinam, the general health of the emigrants on boardship was better than in the previous year.

7. The return emigrants who arrived in Calcutta during the year were 3,546, or 386 in excess of the number in the preceding year, and they brought with them savings aggregating Rs. 5,69,760, their average savings being thus Rs. 161. The most prosperous of the emigrants were those returning from Demerara, and next those from Natal, Mauritius and Jamaica. As usual the emigrants returning from the French Colonies had the smallest savings.

8. The duties of the Protector of Emigrants were efficiently discharged by Dr. Grant, and also by Dr. Richards, who officiated for him during three months of the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Balasore from the rowannah system until the question of placing the manufacture and sale of excise salt in Orissa under the control of the Madras Salt Department, working in this matter in subordination to the Bengal Government, has been settled. The Lieutenant-Governor has already agreed to this proposal, which emanated from the Supreme Government, and it remains only to arrange the details after the Madras Salt Commissioner has visited Orissa and submitted his recommendations.

13. The reduced importations of the year led to a decrease of nearly three lakhs of maunds in the quantity of salt bonded during the year, which amounted to 18,35,037 maunds against 21,32,146 maunds in 1881-82, and the quantity remaining in store at the end of the year was only 9,01,902 maunds as compared with 15,95,509 maunds at the commencement.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their careful administration of the Department during the year. The names of the officers favourably noticed by them will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE COLONIAL EMIGRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Protector of Emigrants for 1882-83.

THE only important event of the year in connection with colonial emigration was the deputation of Mr. Grierson to conduct in Bengal an enquiry into the general system of emigration, and especially of recruitment, similar to that which had been previously carried out in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Major Pitcher. An interesting and useful report was submitted by Mr. Grierson, on which both this Government and the Government of India have passed orders, and effect will be given in the new Indian Emigration law now before the Legislative Council, and its subsidiary rules, to all the recommendations of the report which appear calculated to facilitate recruitment. Measures will also be taken to improve the mode of registering emigrants so as to facilitate correspondence between India and the Colonies and to secure the regular transmission to their heirs in India of the estates of emigrants dying intestate abroad, and generally attention will be directed to promoting the free working of colonial emigration in Bengal. The advantage of emigration as a means of relieving the pressure for existence in crowded Indian districts needs no demonstration; and it is also unquestionable that the surplus population of these provinces is sufficiently large to meet the labour demand of the Colonies, as well as that of the less populated provinces of India itself, to which emigration from Bengal is at present practicable, as for instance, the districts of Assam. The Lieutenant-Governor is, moreover, satisfied that, as a very general rule, the Bengal or Behar coolie materially improves his lot by emigration to the British Colonies: every attention is paid to his health and comfort on the voyage; he is the object, under special regulations, of protection at the hands of the Administration after his arrival in the Colony; and he earns during his sojourn there wages, which, as evidenced by the large sums annually brought to India by the return emigrants, are high enough to enable him to effect considerable savings in the course of a comparatively few years. Colonial emigration, therefore, has Mr. Rivers Thompson's cordial approval; but it is necessary to observe that the help which the Government can accord to it must, in the nature of the case, be confined to narrow limits. In a country where the mere expression of a wish on the part of officials is often interpreted as an order by the people, or distorted into such by designing persons for the achievement of their own ends, the Government could not, consistently with its duty to the people, undertake to lend active and direct aid to recruitment for the Colonies. All that the Administration can rightly do is to see that no obstruction is unnecessarily placed in the way of emigration, to encourage the dissemination among the masses of accurate information regarding the Colonies and the prospects of colonial emigrants, and to facilitate the interchange of communications between the emigrants and their relatives and friends in India. So far as the removal of all official obstacles to emigration is concerned, this has, indeed, been the steady policy of the Government of Bengal for many years past, and if, as has been stated by the Emigration Agencies, they have sometimes found reason to complain of their operations being unreasonably impeded by Government officials, such obstruction has never been countenanced by the Government. Any impediments of this nature could, moreover, have never materially affected the success of the Agencies. The real and only serious obstacle to recruitment for the Colonies has, doubtless, been, and must continue to be, the objection of the people themselves to emigrate, due to caste prejudices, attachment to their homes, general ignorance of the conditions of life and prospects in the Colonies, and unwillingness to leave their villages in seasons of prosperity and cheap food. The ignorance and prejudices of the people may, to a large extent, be removed, and towards this the Agencies themselves can contribute by the employment of return emigrants in recruitment, by helping to promote regular correspondence between the Colonies and

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th December 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 8 '83	2.2	Weather—fine and cold. Rain fell on two days. <i>Amun</i> slightly damaged by rain, but this is more than made up for by the benefit received by cold-weather crops. The ground too has been softened for ploughing. Fever prevails in the Sudder; elsewhere public health is fairly good.
	Cutwa	0.63	
	Culna	1.76	
	Raneegunge	0.54	
	2 Bankoora, " 8	1.44	Weather—at the beginning of the week cloudy and rainy; at its close cool and clear. The recent rain has enabled the winter crops to be sown, and is believed not to have done much harm to the rice. Rice selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent in Bishenpore. Health good elsewhere.
	Bishenpore	1.36	
	Maliara	0.88	
	Khatra	1.58	
	3 Beerbhoom, " 8	0.79	Weather—part of the week cloudy and wet, remainder fine. Rain has slightly damaged the standing <i>amun</i> , but has benefited the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Outturn of <i>amun</i> expected to be about 8 annas. Prices stationary, but high. General health satisfactory.
	Rampore Haut	1.82	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	4 Midnapore, " 8	1.04	Weather—cool. The rain, which fell during the early part of the week, did no good to the rice crop, which is now being harvested. Public health fair.
	5 Hooghly, " 8	1.85	Weather—cloudy. The late rain has improved the prospects of sugarcane, potato, and winter crops generally. It has perhaps slightly damaged the <i>amun</i> crop. Public health fair.
	Howrah, " 11	2.45	Weather—rainy, cool and cloudy; fine in the latter part of the week. No change in the prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop. It is being reaped. Coarse rice selling at Rs. 2.8 per maund. Public health good.
	Oolcoobariah	1.98	
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 11 '83	3.36	Weather—cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week, but clear and cool in the latter part of it. Prospects of crops continue unfavourable. The rain has done some injury to that portion of the late paddy crop which had been cut but not removed from the field, but it has done good to the winter crops. Public health fair, though cases of cholera and fever continue to occur in almost all parts of the district.
	7 Naddea, " 8	0.22	Weather—cold; some showers. <i>Amun</i> crop very bad. Harvesting has commenced in some parts. The late rain will be very beneficial to the winter crops which have germinated. Fever on the increase in Meherpore, but stationary elsewhere.
	Kooshtea	1.43	
	Meherpore	1.40	
	Chooadanga	1.48	
	Ranaghat	2.25	
	8 Khoolna, " 8	3.35	There was rain on the 4th and 5th instants; the rest of the week was fine. The rain has rather injured the rice crop, but has benefited the cold-weather crops, except mustard. Prices have risen slightly. There is much fever in some places, and some cholera reported.
	9 Jessore, " 8	2.35	Weather—rainy, windy. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> crop in progress; outturn estimated at about 8 annas. The rain during the week has done no good to the paddy, but some of the winter crops have been benefited by it. Fever prevalent in the district, but not in an epidemic form. Scarcy cases of cholera reported from Bongong and Keshabpore. Price of rice stationary.
	Jhenida	1.73	
	Magura	1.77	
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR DIV.	Narail	2.28	
	Bongong	2.30	
	10 Moorsshedabad, " 8	1.08	Weather—seasonable. The rain has come too late to benefit the <i>amun</i> rice, the prospects of which are unchanged. It has, however, much improved the condition of the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prices stationary. Fever still prevalent in the north of the district.
	11 Dinagepore, Dec. 7 '83	0.57	Weather—still cloudy. The slight rain has done much good to the <i>rubbee</i> , and if, as it is hoped, it continues, great advantage is to be looked for. Prices not altered.
	12 Rajshahye, " 8	1.09	Weather—cool and cloudy. The rain has been general and of much advantage to the <i>rubbee</i> . The mustard alone has suffered slightly.
	Nattore	1.43	
	Nowgong	1.09	
	13 Rangpore, " 7	0.32	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is in progress. Wheat, <i>cheena</i> , and <i>kaon</i> are up in some places. Tobacco and potatoes benefited by the late rain. Cholera reported from Barabari in the Kurigram sub-division. Fever prevalent.
	Nilphamari	0.09	
	Kurigram	Nil	
	Gaibanda	Nil	
	14 Bogra, " 8	0.79	Weather—cold and cloudy. The recent rain has been very beneficial to the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Public health generally fair.
	15 Pubna, " 8	1.24	Rain on three days at Pubna. Mean temperature 64° with northerly wind. The rain, which has been general, has done much good to the winter crops. Prospects fair.
	Serajgunge	0.80	
	16 Darjeeling, " 8	Nil	Weather—cold and fine during most part of the week; cloudy during the last few days. In the Hills the outturn of paddy and <i>murwa</i> has been seriously affected by want of rain. Wheat and barley are being sown, and also potatoes in Kurseong.
	17 Julpigoree, " 8	Nil	Weather—cloudy partially; mornings foggy. Harvesting of paddy has commenced all over the district; outturn expected to be about 12 annas. High price is due to rise in other districts. Cold-weather crops very much require rain and will suffer.
	Cooch Behar	...	Report not received.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—conold.			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Dec. 8 '83	1.59	Weather—first part of the week clear and cold. Latter part showery and cloudy.
	Manickgunge	0.70	Cutting of sugarcane and paddy continues. Sowing of pulses completed. In some parts land is being prepared for <i>cheena</i> and barley. Rain has done good to the winter crops. Prospects good.
	Moonshigunge	2.55	
	Narsingunge	1.79	
	19 Farreedpore, " 8	1.33	Weather—cloudy and rainy during the first three days of the week; since then seasonable. <i>Amun</i> harvest going on. The rain has done good to some of the <i>rubbee</i> crops, and has helped ploughing; but it was unseasonable, and has done harm to potatoes, &c.
	Goalundo	0.95	
	Madaripore	1.96	
	20 Backergunge, " 6	2.85	Weather—cloudy and sometimes rainy. Prospects of crops in the low lands still good, but three days of rain and drizzle, accompanied by wind, have done considerable damage by making the paddy fall and breeding insects. Public health generally good. There have been a few deaths from cholera in the sub-divisions of Patuakhali and Bhola and in Burrisaul town.
	21 Mymensingh, " 7	0.78	Weather—cloudy with a little rain. The recent rain has done good to the winter crops. Paddy is being reaped. Public health in general not favourable. Fever raging in Atia in an epidemic form.
	Jamalpore	1.5	
Chittagong Divn.	Kishoregunge	Nil	
	Atia	Nil	
	Netrokona	0.48	
	22 Chittagong, Dec. 11 '83	8.45	The heavy rain has partly damaged the standing crop, and the outturn will be indifferent. Prices gradually rising. General health good.
	23 Noakholly, " 6	3.88	Weather—cloudy during the first part of the week. Cloudy and rainy during the latter part. Wind south-easterly. <i>Amun</i> crop is being reaped. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being planted. The heavy rain will probably do much damage to the crops, the prospects of which were good.
	24 Tipperah, " 7	2.70	Weather—cloudy. Persistent light rain since 2nd instant in the centre of the district. Crops reported good, but if this damp weather continues they must be spoilt.
	Brahmunberiah	0.09	
Patna Divn.	Chandpore	Nil	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 4	0.40	Weather—hot and cloudy throughout the week. Gathering of cotton continues. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Sowing of mustard and other cold-weather crops still continues.
	Hill Tipperah " 5	0.36	Weather—during the first half of the week seasonably cold and dry, but during the last half rather rainy. Wind blowing from the north and north-east. <i>Shail</i> paddy is still being reaped. The rain will benefit the winter crops. Public health good.
	26 Patna, Dec. 8 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Very slight rain reported in the east of the district. Reaping of paddy is still going on. <i>Rubbee</i> germinating well, but rain is much wanted. Public health good.
	27 Gya, " 8	0.01	Weather—cloudy and warm in the early part of the week. A few drops of rain on the morning of the 5th. The weather has cleared up again and is now cold and dry. Rice crop is being reaped, and sugarcane is being pressed. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects still very doubtful. General health good.
	28 Shahabad, " 8	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. <i>Rubbee</i> crops on the unirrigated lands looking poor; those irrigated by canal have a better appearance. Rain much wanted.
	Buxar	Nil	
	29 Durbhunga, " 8	Nil	Weather—cloudy, but no rain; only a slight drizzle on one day during the week. Paddy is being harvested with a poor outturn, about 8 annas throughout the north and middle of the district. <i>Rubbee</i> is withering for want of moisture.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 8	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. Two days cloudy. <i>Rubbee</i> crops in most parts suffering from want of rain, but in a few are reported as yet healthy. Paddy is being cut everywhere; outturn estimated at from 2 to 6 annas. Price of rice, slightly decreased at Hajipore. Public health fair, but fever still prevalent in Sitamurhee.
	31 Sarun, " 8	Nil	Weather—cool and clear; no sign of rain. Paddy is being harvested. <i>Rubbee</i> doing well where irrigation is practicable. On high lands it is backward and suffering from want of moisture. Rain much wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	Sewan	Nil	
	Gopalgunge	Nil	
	32 Champaran, " 8	Nil	Weather—cool. Owing to cold nights and heavy dews the <i>rubbee</i> is looking well, though in places it is rather backward in growth. Rain is much wanted for the standing <i>rubbee</i> crops, and also to enable cultivators to sow down empty lands.
	33 Monghyr, Dec. 8 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. A few drops of rain fell in the Sudder and Jamui sub-divisions on the 4th. There has been rain for 15 hours at Chakai in Jamui. Harvesting of <i>aghani</i> paddy has commenced; outturn will be poor. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	Begusserai	Nil	
	Jamui	Nil	
	34 Bhagulpore, " 8	0.26	Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice not good. Average expected yield in Banka 6 annas; in the Sudder sub-division from 4 to 8 annas, except in thana Colgong, where the outturn will be only 2 annas; in Mudehporeah from 6 to 8 annas. Much export is being made from the northern part of the district into Durbhunga. Paddy is selling at 25 seers per rupee. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops up to date not absolutely bad, but ground not moist enough. Rain urgently needed. Area sown with <i>rubbee</i> far less than ordinarily. Prices of food-grains steadily rising. Coarse rice now selling in the town of Bhagulpore at 14½ seers per rupee.
	Banka	0.13	
	35 Purneah, " 8	0.10	Weather—delightful. Prospects of crops slightly improved since the rain of the 5th. More rain wanted. Health fair. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.
	Arrareah	Nil	
Bhagulpore Divn.	26 Maldah, " 8	1.33	Weather—the first four days were cloudy and the wind was north and north-east, followed by a copious shower on the night of the 4th; since then fair with prevailing wind from the north and north-west. The standing <i>rubbee</i> crops, except mustard, have been benefited by the rain. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health good.
	37 Sonthal Perghs., " 8	0.98	Weather—bright, cold and clear. Rain fell on the 5th and 6th instants. It has had no effect on the winter crops, the average outturn of which will be under 8 annas. In the east half of the district it has improved the prospects of winter sowings.
	Deoghur	0.28	
	Godda	0.8	
	Rajmehal	0.65	
	Jamtara	0.70	
	Fakour	0.65	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack, Dec. 7 '83	0.96	Weather—very cold; slight rain on 3rd, 4th and 5th. <i>Sarda</i> rice on high lands is being reaped, and on low lands it is ripening. <i>Dalua</i> rice is being sown. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. Price of rice still remains unchanged, although there is a large export. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, " 6 "	2.10	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy with a few showers towards the end of the week. Prospects of the rice crop generally good. The late rain has benefited the cold-weather crops. In places <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested. Public health good. Prices stationary.
	40 Khoorda, " "	0.57	
	40 Balasore, " 7 "	1.40	Weather—seasonable after the rain of the 5th instant. Rice harvest has now everywhere begun. A 10-anna crop on an average is estimated for the Sudder sub division, and a 12-anna crop for the Bhudrack sub-division. Selling price of rice is steady. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh, Dec. 7 '83	0.44	Weather—clear and cold. Rice harvest continues. The late rainy weather has materially benefited the wheat and barley. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 8 "	0.47	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops improved by recent rain. Prices unchanged. General health good.
43	Singbhoom, " 7 "	1.10	Weather—cold and bright now. It was cloudy and rainy on the 4th and 5th instants. Rice crop is expected to give an outturn of from 10 to 12 annas. The recent rain will greatly benefit the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice stationary at 28 seers per rupee. Public health good.
44	Manbhoom, " 8 "	1.26	Weather—cool and bright. On the 4th and 5th there was more or less rain throughout the district. Reaping of rice continues vigorously. The late rain has improved the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops. No damage to the rice on the field is expected from the rain. Outturn of rice is estimated at from 8 to 12 annas in the sudder, and from 7 to 12 annas in the Govindpur sub-division. Coarse rice sold at Purulia market at 22 seers per rupee on the 8th. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 11th December 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ...	15 0	16 2	18 8	22 8	24 12	37 0	14 2	13 12	23 4	19 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	15 0	18 12	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
	Calcutta ...	13 5	14 0	14 0	18 13	20 0	24 8	7 5	8 14	10 0	14 9	14 9	17 12	20 0	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	13 0	12 6	16 0	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	13 5	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddes ...	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 10	24 10	22 15	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 14	13 5½	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	12 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorebhabad ...	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore ...	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 5	14 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	15 12	13 8	15 0	30 0	22 8	33 12	12 0	12 0	{ 13 8 to 17 0 }	{ 13 8 to 14 0 }	{ 13 8 to 14 0 }	{ 19 11 to 21 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rangpore ...	10 0	11 14	20 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 0	13 5	12 0	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	15 0	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	16 8	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	14 4	13 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca ...	15 8	16 0	12 4	15 8	16 0	40 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	3 0	35 0	12 8	12 0	18 8	16 0	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	13 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13½ seers, and Raneeunge 13 seers.

B In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

C In the Rampore Hat sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattai 14½ seers, and Contai 13 seers.

E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koothea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11½ seers, and Ranaghat 11½ seers.

H Both in the Sathkira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

I The retail price of salt in the Jhenaida, Magura and Narail sub-divisions was 12 seers per rupee, and in the Bonkong sub-division 13 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
4. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.				
																		BENGAL.			
																		Western Districts.			
...	18 6	19 8	19 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 12	13 12	3-0-4	3-1-4	2-14-0	Burdwan.			
...	28 0	22 0	42 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	280 0	320 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	3-3-6	3-3-6	3 0	Bankoora.			
...	16 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-0-0	3-1-3	3 1	Beerbhoom.			
...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	2 14	2 14	2 14	Midnapore.			
...	16 8	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hoochly.			
...	17 0	15 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 13	Howrah.			
																		Central Districts.			
...	21 5	22 10	35 8	14 0	14 9	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	2 12	2 12	2 10	Calcutta.			
...	16 0	20 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	13 5	3 5	3 5	3 0	2i-Pargunnahs.			
...	17 12	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	11 10	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	3 0	3 0	2-14-1	Nudda.			
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	Khoolna.			
...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	3 10	3 2	3 0	Jessore.			
...	18 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	3 0	3 0	Moorshedabad.			
...	14 8	14 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	3 6	3 6	3 8	Dinagopora.			
...	18 0	18 0	21 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	3-2-6	3-1-3	3 2	Rajahahye.			
...	15 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	3 0	Rungpore.			
...	12 0	15 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-8	3-2-8	3-2-8	Bogra.			
...	15 12	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 0	12 12	3 2	3-2-6	3 0	Pabna.			
13 0	13 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	128 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.			
...	15 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Jalpigoree.			
																		Eastern Districts.			
...	18 8	18 0	20 0	97 0	97 0	101 0	12 12	12 0	13 5	3 1	3 4	2 15	Dacca.			
...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 2	Farranapora.			
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	2 11	2 11	3 0	Backergunge.			
...	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	12 8	3 3	3 4	3 2	Mymensingh.			

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12½ seers, and Kandi 11½ seers.

K Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

L In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.

M In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

In the Alipore sub-division (at Failscootta) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

0 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickganj 12 seers, Moonshcegunje 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.

P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goswando 10½ seers and Madaripore 12 seers.

Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patnakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Araikanan 20½ seers, Chittagong 19½ seers, and Jessore 19½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.								
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																									
22	Chittagong	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nonkholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	22 0	18 8	18 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																									
26	Patna	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	17 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	25 8	28 8	27 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	18 0	13 8 to 14 0	13 8 to 14 0	19 0 to 20 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Darbhanga	15 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	40 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	16 0	15 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	34 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chumparan	18 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	10 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	31 8	10 8	10 8	16 13	12 9	11 9	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	15 2	15 2	16 6	24 0	22 11	32 13	11 15	11 15	16 6	13 14	13 14	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergas.	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
38	Cuttack	14 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	9 3	10 8	11 11	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-Western Frontier Agency.																									
41	Hazareebagh	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	18 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoon	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	19 0	36 0	28 0	22 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Munbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	21 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 34 seers per rupee.

S, In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

T, In the Fenny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

U, In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12 seers, and Chandpore 11 seers.

V, In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Nowadah 10 seers.

W, In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11½ seers, and Sasseram and Bhubbua 11 seers.

X, In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11½ seers, and Madhubany 11 seers.

Y, In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sestamurhee 11 seers, and Hajipur 11½ seers.

WEIGHT OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.											
...	13	0	16	0	13	0	40	0	40	0	120	0	11	0	13	0	13	0	3	4	3	0	2	14	Chittagong.				
...	12	0	12	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	6	3	2	3	9	Noakholly.				
...	18	0	18	4	17	0	12	0	12	0	12	4	12	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	Tipperah.				
...	320	0	320	0	320	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	Chittagong Hill Tracts,					
...	14	0	14	0	14	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	3	4	3	4	3	4	Hill Tipperah.				
BK HAR.																																				
...	32	0	32	0	40	0	25	0	25	0	27	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	0	3	0	Patna.				
...	19	0	20	0	24	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	3	5	3	5	3	4	Gaya.				
...	...	30	0	37	0	{ 19 0 to 20 0	} 23	0	30	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	3	1	3	1	3	1	Shahabad.			
24	0	24	0	45	0	22	0	22	0	45	0	19	8	22	0	22	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	6	12	6	11	0	3-1-6	3-1-6	3	10	Durbhunga.		
...	23	0	23	8	42	0	21	0	21	0	24	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	3	4	3	4	3	4	Mozufferpore.		
27	0	26	0	33	0	21	0	23	0	37	0	20	0	20	0	28	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	3	5	3	5	3	2	Saran.
...	28	0	29	0	41	0	23	0	23	0	22	8	11	8	11	0	11	0	3	6	3	6	3	5	Chumpran.		
...	22	0	23	1	60	6	19	15	21	8	27	13	126	0	126	0	126	0	12	1	12	1	12	13	3-2-5	3-2-5	3	1	Monghyr.		
...	21	7	21	0	50	8	20	13	22	11	27	12	151	8	151	8	151	8	12	10	12	10	12	10	3	0	3	1	2	14	Bhagnipore.		
...	16	0	17	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	10	8	11	0	3	12	3	12	3	10	Furneah.		
...	18	0	18	0	19	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	3	4	3	4	3	2	Maldah.		
...	24	0	28	0	60	0	16	0	17	0	19																						

Z4 In the Palamow sub-division (at Daltongunge) the retail price of salt was 10
Z9 In the Garo sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET-CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	...
2	Serajunge ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 1 0	2 9 6	2 0 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	0 15 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	...	...	...
4	Narainjunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 6 6	1 6 6	1 5 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	1 12 6	...	...	...
7	Bainapore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 5 6	2 8 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
8	Poorce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1883.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LARGE MILLET— KOLH OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 15 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	1 14 0	0 6 30	0 6 30	0 6 30	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	Calcutta.
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	Sheraighur.
...	2 20 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	0 7 00	0 7 00	0 6 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	2 15 0	Dacca.
...	2 20 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	0 7 00	0 7 00	0 7 00	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 14 0	Naraingunge.
...	2 14 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	Chittagong.
...	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 9 6	1 9 6	1 6 6	0 5 00	0 5 00	0 5 00	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Patna.
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	0 3 00	0 4 00	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	Bahadur.
...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Pooroo.
...	2 5 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	0 8 00	0 8 00	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Rainfall.	
			AIR PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.					HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.			
			Highest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Mean, 10 A.M., for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M., humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.		Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	30'038	29'865	29'950	30'000	—	81'6	57'0	73'5	67'2	72'9	—	67	—	1'2	—	1'45
		False Point	30'087	29'878	29'979	30'001	+0'17	86'4	52'0	82'3	61'6	71'0	+0'7	62	-10	2'5	-0'5	0'25
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30'024	29'825	29'919	30'003	-0'09	88'4	54'3	84'8	62'3	73'6	-2'1	53	-10	1'5	-0'5	0'31
	Balasore	Balasore	30'045	29'815	29'940	30'007	—	88'0	49'0	83'4	58'5	70'9	—	51	—	0'6	—	—
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	30'076	29'858	29'971	30'008	-0'02	85'2	54'3	81'6	65'1	73'4	-1'4	64	-10	2'0	-0'5	—
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29'054	29'746	29'866	30'015	—	82'0	49'7	77'7	58'5	68'1	—	40	—	1'5	—	0'02
	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	Calcutta	30'033	29'844	29'982	30'004	-0'01	87'1	51'3	81'5	61'1	71'3	-2'4	54	-20	1'7	-0'5	—
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30'008	29'774	29'910	30'013	-0'09	87'6	51'3	83'0	61'1	72'1	-1'5	49	-19	1'5	-1'0	—
	West Burdwan, Bankura, and Beerbhoom.	Raniganj	29'726	29'526	29'623	—	—	88'5	48'8	83'6	57'8	70'7	—	47	—	1'1	—	0'09
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30'026	29'794	29'938	30'005	-0'10	87'6	51'7	82'6	59'9	71'3	-2'7	56	-16	1'0	-1'6	—
	Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	30'057	29'881	29'965	29'999	-0'21	90'2	46'5	84'3	58'8	71'5	-1'3	55	-13	2'3	+0'2	—
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29'975	29'683	29'881	29'973	-0'43	86'0	52'2	82'0	63'0	73'8	-0'8	79	+2	2'8	+0'4	—
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Backergunj	Barrisal	?	?	?	—	—	85'6	52'1	79'4	61'0	70'2	—	66	—	1'1	—	—
	Noakholly	Noakholly	30'022	29'733	29'926	29'967	—	87'2	54'7	83'1	63'1	73'1	—	63	—	1'3	—	—
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	30'082	29'769	29'952	—	—	85'5	50'5	81'9	61'8	71'9	—	66	—	2'0	—	—
	Dacca	Dacca	30'041	29'789	29'945	29'981	-0'44	87'8	55'6	82'9	63'5	73'2	-1'2	62	-10	1'6	-0'3	0'21
	Commillah	Commillah	30'011	29'753	29'937	29'973	—	82'1	51'0	76'5	62'0	69'5	—	70	—	1'5	—	—
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30'053	29'796	29'941	—	—	88'3	52'1	84'0	60'8	72'4	—	69	—	0'7	—	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunj	30'036	29'788	29'947	—	—	88'0	50'3	79'2	57'5	68'4	—	66	—	1'4	—	—
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah.	30'016	29'761	29'919	29'994	—	86'6	46'7	81'3	57'1	69'3	—	52	—	0'3	—	—
	Dinagore	Dinagore	29'915	29'771	29'844	29'969	—	86'6	48'1	81'9	57'6	69'8	—	56	—	0'7	—	—
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29'932	29'762	29'882	30'010	—	85'8	48'6	82'0	56'8	69'4	—	66	—	0'6	—	—
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree	29'785	29'563	29'651	29'966	—	85'9	53'1	81'6	58'2	69'9	—	63	—	0'3	—	—
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts...	Darjeeling	29'136	22'954	23'040	—	—	58'0	32'1	53'9	40'6	43'9	—	76	—	2'8	—	—
NORTH BHAR.	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	29'957	29'766	29'879	30'007	-0'06	86'2	44'8	81'8	54'6	68'2	-2'8	58	-12	0'5	-0'4	—
	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.	Durbhunga	29'932	29'746	29'858	30'032	+0'40	85'4	51'5	80'4	59'2	69'8	-0'5	64	-5	0'3	-0'8	—
	Chumparum	Motihari	29'877	29'608	29'783	30'015	—	?	45'9	?	51'3	?	—	52	—	0'3	—	—
	Sarun	Chupra	29'906	29'711	29'818	—	—	87'5	48'1	79'4	54'3	65'9	—	63	—	0'3	—	—
SOUTH BHAR.		Arrah	29'887	29'716	29'812	30'014	—	86'3	?	81'0	?	?	—	51	—	0'3	—	—
	Shahabad	Dohree	29'766	29'592	29'660	30'015	—	79'9	51'0	76'6	57'5	64'1	—	46	—	0'5	—	—
		Buxar	29'891	29'704	29'697	30'046	—	87'9	47'9	80'7	56'6	68'7	—	52	—	0'3	—	—
	Gya	Gya	29'734	29'530	29'633	30'020	-0'05	88'3	41'1	82'2	52'7	67'5	-3'5	40	-11	1'0	-0'7	0'94
	Patna	Bankipore	29'942	29'739	29'847	30'039	-0'06	86'4	48'4	81'8	57'4	69'6	-0'0	49	-8	0'4	-1'4	—
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	Bhagulpore	29'934	29'721	29'843	30'011	—	85'4	47'0	80'3	55'8	68'0	—	49	—	0'3	—	—
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Southal Pergunnahs	Naya Doonka...	29'572	29'386	29'497	—	—	85'1	47'6	80'5	56'2	68'4	—	65	—	0'2	—	0'18
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28'052	27'892	27'974	30'030	-0'05	79'6	48'5	75'4	55'9	65'6	-2'0	43	-10	1'3	-0'8	0'37
	Loharungga and Manbhoom.	Ranchee	27'915	27'779	27'853	30'024	—	78'2	46'6	74'2	55'7	64'0	—	44	—	1'3	—	2'16
	Singbhoom	Chaibassa	29'313	29'125	29'223	—	—	?	46'9	?	54'1	?	—	50	—	1'1	—	0'18

Bengal for the month of November 1883.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.											Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.													
Of month.					Since 15th May.								
Mean of district.	Normal mean of district.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean of district.	Variation from mean.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree ...	ORISSA.	
0.86	2.18	-1.32	2.2	2.9	61.90	55.82	+6.08	82.5	81.2	False Point ...	...	
0.10	1.05	-0.95	0.3	1.3	57.64	51.67	+5.97	73.0	70.9	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...		
0.03	1.05	-1.02	0.3	1.3	50.21	54.03	-3.82	80.2	75.3	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
Nil	0.71	-0.71	0.0	1.7	50.41	62.51	-12.10	78.1	82.4	Saugor Island ...	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.		
Nil	0.30	-0.30	0.3	1.0	40.08	50.89	-10.81	59.3	71.4	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...		
0.01	0.42	-0.41	0.3	1.3	43.42	51.39	-7.97	83.2	90.3	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.		
0.08	0.39	-0.31	0.3	0.8	47.30	46.59	+0.71	72.6	75.0	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...		
0.39	0.22	+0.17	1.6	0.7	51.18	51.37	-0.19	78.4	81.5	Ranigunj ...	West Burdwan, Bankura, and Boerghoom.		
Nil	0.35	-0.35	0.0	0.6	38.34	50.89	-12.55	70.8	76.5	Berhampore ...	Moorsheadabad ...	EAST BENGAL.	
0.01	0.42	-0.41	0.5	0.9	33.93	50.29	-16.36	65.1	75.3	Nudda ...	Nudda ...		
Nil	0.47	-0.47	0.0	1.3	39.97	54.17	-14.20	78.6	87.5	Jessore ...	Jessore and Khoolna ...		
0.20	1.42	-1.22	1.0	2.2	124.04	125.79	-1.75	109.0	105.3	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...		
0.43	1.79	-1.36	2.5	2.9	70.90	83.34	-12.44	120.0	110.9	Demagri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Nil	1.00	-1.00	0.0	1.9	56.22	78.20	-21.98	93.0	106.4	Barrisal ...	Backergunj ...		
Nil	2.37	-2.37	0.0	2.5	108.31	110.21	-1.90	102.2	111.8	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...		
Nil	0.44	-0.44	0.0	1.1	40.30	58.14	-17.84	77.1	88.1	Furzedpore ...	Furzedpore ...		
Nil	0.69	-0.69	0.0	1.4	42.55	62.34	-19.79	86.5	88.3	Dacca ...	Dacca ...		
Nil	0.74	-0.74	0.0	1.6	64.71	71.90	-7.19	92.1	99.4	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	NORTH BENGAL.	
Nil	0.38	-0.38	0.0	1.1	43.40	69.46	-26.06	74.2	93.0	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...		
Nil	0.47	-0.47	0.2	1.1	34.76	58.26	-23.50	60.8	76.4	Serajgunj ...	Bogra and Pubna ...		
Nil	0.25	-0.25	0.0	0.5	28.46	55.00	-26.54	75.7	77.8	Rampore Beaulah.	Rajshahye ...		
Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.0	0.4	41.62	59.69	-18.07	72.5	76.2	Dinagapore ...	Dinagapore ...		
Nil	0.14	-0.14	0.0	0.3	51.23	78.25	-27.02	72.9	75.9	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...		
Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.0	0.3	113.42	113.97	-0.55	91.4	98.5	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.		
0.02	0.29	-0.27	0.5	1.2	142.19	152.81	-10.62	108.5	118.0	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Tracts...		
Nil	0.07	-0.07	0.0	0.3	51.24	59.57	-7.33	58.8	64.7	Purneah ...	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.		
Nil	0.09	-0.09	0.0	0.4	39.96	42.18	-2.22	54.9	55.2	Durbhunga ...	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.	NORTH BHAR.	
Nil	0.09	-0.09	0.0	0.5	31.46	45.98	-14.52	47.6	52.7	Motihari ...	Chumparan ...		
Nil	0.25	-0.25	0.0	0.4	34.79	41.76	-6.97	53.0	55.6	Chupra ...	Sarun ...		
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah ...	—		
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dehree ...	Shahabad ...		
Nil	0.34	-0.34	0.0	0.5	30.31	40.04	-9.73	51.2	60.0	Buxar ...	—		
0.03	0.28	-0.25	0.2	0.6	37.61	40.01	-2.40	48.7	54.0	Gya ...	Gya ...	SOUTH BHAR.	
Nil	0.23	-0.23	0.0	0.4	41.09	39.99	+0.10	56.9	57.5	Bankipore ...	Patna ...		
Nil	0.23	-0.23	0.0	0.5	37.23	42.37	-5.14	53.0	65.3	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhagulpore and Moughyr.		
0.08	0.20	-0.12	0.7	0.7	39.05	49.89	-10.84	72.8	71.6	Naya Doomka ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
0.63	0.34	+0.29	1.8	1.3	40.81	47.88	-7.07	75.5	79.0	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...		
1.42	0.28	+0.14	1.8	1.0	45.99	45.49	+0.50	74.8	77.8	Ranchee ...	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.		
0.11	0.28	-0.17	1.0	1.5	50.96	51.43	-0.47	79.0	92.1	Chaibassa ...	Singbhoom ...	CHOTA NAG-PUR.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	0.57	0.13	0.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khurdah	0.47	0.02	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bampur	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		False Point	0.12	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	Hookitola	0.24	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jagatsingapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banki	1.05	0.01	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandbali	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhuddruck	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Midnapore	Sorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jellapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baripodah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	Contal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tumlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore Ghata	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore Jaff	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Hooghly	Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buscherhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moherreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	Serampore	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Culina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Bankura	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cutwa	...	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raneegunge	...	...	0.57	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	Bishenpore	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maliara	...	...	0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatra	...	...	0.30	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bh. Soory	...	...	0.15	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Nuddea	Hetampore	...	...	0.34	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kishnaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	Choodanga	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meherpore	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kooshtea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satkira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Jessore	Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	Jhemidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Magoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampore Haut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Azimungo	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jungipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangamati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Backergunge	Ruma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patuakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Perozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	Burrisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Farreedpore	Farreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goajundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadaripore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Farreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca	Munshigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manickgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST BENGAL	Comilla	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmunberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank.
 * Not received from 1st to 30th November 1883.

in Bengal in November 1883.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 30th November 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th November 1883.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.	
...	3	2.8	1.44	1.00	0.74	59.08	53.30	Pooree.	Pooree	ORISSA.	
...	3	2.8	0.81	1.04	0.47	62.34	61.01	Khurda.	Pooree	ORISSA.	
...	1	2.8	0.92	1.75	0.92	66.40	54.92	Banpur.	Pooree	ORISSA.	
...	3	3.2	0.20	0.29	0.14	70.24	71.09	False Point.	Pooree	ORISSA.	
...	12	1	0.45	—	0.24	—	—	Hookitola.	Pooree	ORISSA.	
...	3	1.2	1.19	—	1.05	—	—	Jagatsingapore	Cuttack	...	
...	1	2.5	0.30	1.03	0.30	66.28	57.34	Ranki.	Cuttack	...	
...	0	1.4	Nil	0.86	—	54.51	58.12	Cuttack.	Cuttack	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.69	—	61.93	60.12	Kendrapara.	Cuttack	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.69	—	61.93	60.12	Jajpore.	Cuttack	...	
...	1	1.9	0.11	1.70	0.11	62.36	59.79	Chandbali.	Balasore	...	
...	1	1.9	0.05	1.02	0.05	56.29	57.98	Bhuddruck.	Balasore	...	
...	0	1.7	Nil	0.87	—	50.01	58.03	Sorah.	Balasore	...	
...	0	1.9	Nil	1.20	—	61.81	66.77	Balasore.	Balasore	...	
...	0	0.9	Nil	0.45	—	69.79	59.75	Jella-ora.	Balasore	...	
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.59	—	54.03	59.70	Baripodah.	Balasore	...	
...	0	1.2	Nil	1.10	—	63.54	70.44	Contai.	Midnapore	...	
...	0	2.1	Nil	0.75	—	63.18	73.45	Saugor Island.	Midnapore	...	
...	0	1.2	Nil	0.26	—	52.25	57.10	Tumlook.	Midnapore	...	
...	1	1.4	0.01	0.39	0.01	48.07	57.31	Midnapore.	Midnapore	...	
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.15	—	43.18	60.13	Ghatal.	Midnapore	...	
...	0	1.8	Nil	0.45	—	52.62	63.53	Diamond Har-	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	1	1.5	0.01	0.38	0.01	47.05	62.03	bhour.	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	0.60	—	47.21	53.82	Alipore Jail.	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	0	1.6	Nil	0.29	—	48.32	58.13	Barrackpore.	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	0	1.4	Nil	0.35	—	45.24	57.27	Dum-Dum.	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	0	1.4	Nil	0.43	—	62.93	60.47	Baraset.	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	0	1.4	Nil	0.43	—	62.93	60.47	Buseerhat.	24-Pergunnahs	...	
...	0	2.2	Nil	0.34	—	44.39	61.83	Howrah.	Howrah	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.63	—	58.52	59.99	Moheeraka.	Howrah	...	
...	1	1.3	0.01	0.27	0.01	48.82	56.24	Serampore.	Hooghly	...	
...	1	1.0	0.03	0.38	0.03	54.58	59.48	Hooghly.	Hooghly	...	
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.26	—	52.98	62.27	Jenababad.	Hooghly	...	
...	0	0.7	Nil	0.49	—	54.03	51.44	Culna.	Burdwan	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.58	—	60.20	58.17	Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	
...	1	0.7	0.23	0.26	0.23	44.70	54.62	Cutwa.	Burdwan	...	
...	2	0.6	0.62	0.24	0.57	70.23	51.18	Rancegunge.	Burdwan	...	
...	1	0.7	0.11	0.43	0.11	51.08	56.01	Bankoora.	Bankoora	...	
...	1	0.3	0.03	0.62	0.03	53.01	50.84	Bishenpore.	Bankoora	...	
...	1	1.0	0.38	0.31	0.58	49.16	51.15	Mallara.	Bankoora	...	
...	2	1.3	0.80	0.66	0.50	55.57	59.27	Khatra.	Bankoora	...	
...	2	0.9	0.16	0.13	0.15	66.53	55.49	Bh. Scory.	Beerbhoom	...	
...	2	0.4	0.41	0.16	0.34	47.90	58.84	Hetampore.	Beerbhoom	...	
...	0	1.9	Nil	0.37	—	43.69	58.57	Bongong.	Nudda	...	
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.46	—	55.42	54.79	Ranaghat.	Nudda	...	
...	0	1.2	Nil	0.43	—	27.58	55.45	Kishnaghat.	Nudda	...	
...	1	1.0	0.05	0.60	0.05	33.72	61.00	Choodanga.	Nudda	...	
...	2	0.9	0.02	0.17	0.01	39.10	55.40	Meherpore.	Nudda	...	
...	0	1.0	Nil	0.32	—	49.03	63.10	Kooshtea.	Nudda	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	0.47	—	63.46	63.12	Satkira.	Khoolna	...	
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.61	—	59.04	70.09	Bagirhat.	Khoolna	...	
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.51	—	46.40	61.39	Khoolna.	Khoolna	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.51	—	43.48	58.34	Narail.	Jessore	...	
...	0	1.4	Nil	0.92	—	48.19	67.41	Jessore.	Jessore	...	
...	0	1.2	Nil	0.30	—	38.49	63.64	Jhenidah.	Jessore	...	
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.27	—	53.12	59.53	Magoorah.	Jessore	...	
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.46	—	46.16	56.25	Kandi.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	0	0.8	Nil	0.21	—	49.07	54.83	Rampore Haut.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.31	—	38.93	55.60	Berhampore.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	0	0.7	Nil	0.30	—	33.86	54.22	Lalbagh.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	1	0.8	0.01	0.25	0.01	41.87	54.75	Azimungo.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.12	—	35.52	53.05	Jungipore.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.29	—	41.20	54.71	Lalgola.	Mooreah-dabad	...	
...	0.33	1	2.4	0.32	1.50	0.32	163.54	141.21	Cox's Bazar.	Chittagong	...
...	0.07	1	2.1	0.07	1.43	0.07	124.63	103.31	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...
...	0	2.5	Nil	1.62	—	96.85	98.49	Rangamati.	Chittagong	...	
...	5	3.4	0.85	1.58	0.25	96.86	90.96	Ruma.	Chittagong	...	
...	0	1.6	Nil	0.97	—	71.19	79.21	Agartola.	Chittagong	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	1.34	—	76.62	98.23	Patuakhally.	Chittagong	...	
...	0	2.1	Nil	0.96	—	56.99	77.63	Perozepore.	Chittagong	...	
...	0	2.2	Nil	0.80	—	67.89	78.42	Burrial.	Chittagong	...	
...	0	2.0	Nil	0.72	—	79.82	92.43	Bhola.	Chittagong	...	
...	0	2.5	Nil	1.48	—	131.82	111.32	Noakholly.	Noakholly	...	
...	0	2.6	Nil	2.98	—	122.12	123.10	Fenny.	Noakholly	...	
...	0	1.0	Nil	0.39	—	59.82	69.95	Madaripore.	Furzedpore	...	
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.34	—	51.97	70.92	Furzedpore.	Furzedpore	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.40	—	53.23	64.56	Gogulunda.	Furzedpore	...	
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.89	—	60.26	87.84	Munshigunge.	Dacca	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	0.68	—	54.91	73.63	Dacca.	Dacca	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	—	—	—	—	Naraingunge.	Dacca	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	0.44	—	45.86	61.43	Manickgunge.	Dacca	...	
...	0	2.2	Nil	1.34	—	87.67	92.74	Comilla.	Comilla	...	
...	0	1.4	Nil	0.38	—	92.85	95.76	Chandpore.	Comilla	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.63	—	79.78	79.00	Brahmanberia.	Comilla	...	
...	0	1.2	Nil	0.15	—	74.14	83.28	Kishoregunge.	Mymensingh	...	
...	0	1.1	Nil	0.29	—	55.34	67.71	Atia.	Mymensingh	...	
...	0	1.5	Nil	0.54	—	56.65	94.60	Mymensingh.	Mymensingh	...	
...	0	0.8	Nil	0.28	—	45.60	78.40	Jamshaidpore.	Mymensingh	...	
...	0	—	Nil	—	—	78.17	—	Netrokona.	Mymensingh	...	

If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nattore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	Mohadebpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chuwamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	Baloorghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhawanigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigore	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar	Julpigore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mickligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH BHAR	Darjeeling Hill.	Matabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaimgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kissengunge	Arrareah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Soopool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpran	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hajipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South BHAR	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gopalgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH BHAR	Shahabad	Chupra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dehree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhuboonh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	Nowadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Bhagulpore.	Begoesersai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazariabagh	Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajmehal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH BHAR	Hazariabagh	Nya Doonka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dooghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	0'04	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		0'20	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		0'20	1'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	0'04	2'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	Chyebassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	Gobindpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		0'01	0'06	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received from 10th to 30th November 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th December 1883.

Bengal in November 1883—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 30th Nov. 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th Nov. 1883.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
...	1	0.9	0.03	0.37	0.02	41.83	66.12	Pubna	Pubna	NORTH BHAR.
...	0	1.0	Nil	0.47	—	49.89	60.55	Serajgunge.	...	...
...	0	1.3	Nil	0.79	—	38.80	70.15	Sherpore	Bogra	...
...	0	1.7	Nil	0.74	—	37.21	63.50	Nowkhilla.	...	...
...	0	1.0	Nil	0.60	—	46.35	77.78	Bogra.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.02	—	35.11	60.17	Panchbibi.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.30	—	31.97	59.71	Beaulah	Rajshahye.	...
...	0	—	Nil	0.32	—	37.40	63.60	Nattore.	...	...
...	0	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	Nowgong.	...	...
...	0	0.7	Nil	0.24	—	34.80	53.12	Maldah	Maldah.	...
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.16	—	37.53	63.62	Mohadebpore	Dinagore.	...
...	0	0.0	Nil	0.00	—	40.62	55.48	Churamon.	...	...
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.10	—	48.31	60.38	Raigunge.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.24	—	54.74	76.51	Dinagore.	...	...
...	0	—	Nil	—	—	36.77	—	Baloorghat.	...	...
...	0	0.2	Nil	0.13	—	53.83	70.70	Bhawanigunge	Rungpore.	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.32	—	57.60	85.17	Rungpore.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.22	—	64.60	86.98	Kurigram.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.03	—	79.48	98.36	Bagdogra.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.13	—	142.97	130.51	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.02	—	84.54	115.63	Dinhata	Cooch Behar.	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.06	—	133.69	130.79	Cooch Behar.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.04	—	116.67	122.28	Mickligunge.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.05	—	144.04	132.46	Matabhanga.	...	...
...	1	1.8	0.03	0.41	0.03	208.11	220.30	Buxa	Darjeeling	...
...	0	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	Siliguri.	Hill.	...
...	0	0.7	Nil	0.21	—	113.65	120.75	Darjeeling.	...	...
...	0	—	Nil	—	—	84.15	—	Kalimpong.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.06	—	64.58	73.01	Kissengunge...	Purneah	NORTH BHAR.
...	0	0.2	Nil	0.06	—	66.32	68.81	Arraeh.	...	...
...	0	0.2	Nil	0.09	—	38.28	65.08	Purneah.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.07	—	58.40	53.97	Maddapore	North Bhagul-	...
...	0	0.2	Nil	0.05	—	48.14	51.41	Scopool.	pore.	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.12	—	44.82	43.05	Tajpore	Durbhunga.	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.08	—	42.13	47.29	Durbhunga.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.04	—	45.22	49.92	Madhubani.	...	...
...	0	0.2	Nil	0.01	—	37.04	43.57	Sitamarchi	Mozufferpore.	...
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.09	—	49.40	43.43	Mozufferpore.	...	...
...	0	0.7	Nil	0.18	—	36.71	44.23	Hajipore.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.09	—	37.48	47.49	Motihari	Chumpanun.	...
...	0	0.1	Nil	0.01	—	37.42	50.74	Bettiah.	...	...
...	0	1.0	Nil	0.21	—	30.80	48.94	Gopalgunge.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.12	—	35.34	46.64	Sewan.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.22	—	38.88	38.92	Chupra.	...	...
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.18	—	36.73	38.91	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BHAR.
...	0	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	Dehree.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.01	—	29.70	43.27	Bhuboah.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.25	—	30.73	42.21	Sasseram.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.23	—	52.19	44.78	Arrah.	...	...
...	0	1.0	Nil	0.22	—	33.31	41.75	Aurangabad...	Gya.	...
...	1	0.7	0.11	0.21	0.11	46.47	40.20	Gya.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.17	—	36.89	41.62	Nowadah.	...	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.33	—	43.88	40.90	Johannabad.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.24	—	39.75	41.30	Patna	Patna.	...
...	0	0.3	Nil	0.16	—	31.45	41.03	Diunpore.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.28	—	60.32	44.28	Behar.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.26	—	40.57	42.09	Barrh.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.35	—	52.42	41.28	Beegoosera...	Monghyr.	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.28	—	28.96	45.64	Monghyr.	...	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.60	—	38.92	44.07	Jamui.	...	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.24	—	40.90	46.77	Bhagulpore	South Bhagul-	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.15	—	36.42	46.27	Banka.	pore.	...
...	0	0.5	Nil	0.29	—	28.09	53.91	Rajmehal	Sonthal Per-	...
...	0	0.4	Nil	0.11	—	37.47	47.92	G. dda.	gunnahs.	...
...	0	0.6	Nil	0.14	—	48.20	57.23	Pakour.	...	...
...	2	1.3	0.13	0.22	0.09	46.86	58.39	Nya Doon...	...	...
...	1	0.5	0.05	0.13	0.05	44.56	51.92	Deoghur.	...	...
...	1	0.9	0.28	0.40	0.28	45.32	48.60	Jamtara.	...	...
...	1	0.6	0.11	0.23	0.11	42.55	49.75	Pachamba	Hazaribagh	NAGPUR.
...	2	1.3	0.47	0.35	0.28	50.36	48.88	Hazaribagh.	...	...
...	2	1.8	0.64	0.37	0.39	38.25	48.62	Seemtagurh.	...	...
...	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	Mowdee Hills.	...	...
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jhoomrah Hills.	...	...
...	2	1.2	2.09	0.31	2.05	62.20	48.95	Ranchi	Lohardugga.	...
...	1	0.8	1.62	0.53	1.62	37.98	44.51	Palamow.	...	...
...	1	1.5	0.11	0.25	0.11	57.80	56.78	Chyebassa	Singbhoom.	...
...	3	1.2	1.90	0.17	0.96	63.43	50.50	Purulia	Manbhoom.	...
...	1	0.7	0.15	0.13	0.15	36.83	59.84	Gobindpore.	...	...

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY OF THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1883.

THE normal features of the meteorology of Northern India for the month of November are extremely simple. The temperature (more especially the night temperature) decreases rapidly during the month. The sky is generally cloudless, the air dry and winds light and from points ranging between west and north. Bengal is liable from its position during the month to two different kinds of atmospheric disturbances. The first and more common originate as cyclonic disturbances in the Bay of Bengal (due to the continuance of the south-west monsoon in the centre of the Bay after its retreat from Bengal and the adjacent coast). These cyclonic disturbances influence directly or indirectly the meteorology of Bengal. It is very rarely that a cyclone formed in the Bay in November advances into Bengal. Those which form in or near the Martaban gulf usually pass into Burmah and Arracan. Those generated in the centre or south of the Bay of Bengal generally move in directions varying between west and north-west, and advance across the Coromandel coast or the coast of the Circars. Those formed late in November almost invariably cross the coast to the south of Madras and near Negapatam. These cyclonic disturbances influence more or less the weather over Bengal, as well as the Bay. In Bengal the winds generally shift to the east, and the air becomes damper from the slight indraught due to the cyclonic circulation in the Bay. If the conditions are favourable, cloud forms rapidly over part or the whole of Bengal and more or less general rain may follow. The termination of this period of damp, cloudy, or rainy weather in Bengal is almost simultaneous with the breaking up of the cyclonic disturbance in the south of the Bay and Southern India, and is marked by the return to the normal cold weather conditions in Bengal, viz. the prevalence of dry northerly winds, clear skies, and low temperatures.

The second source of disturbance, although common in December, January and February, is very rare in November. This is the occasional occurrence of what may be termed north-east monsoon storms of Northern India, during which probably a large proportion of the winter snowfall of the Himalayas takes place. These commence (so far as India is concerned) as depressions with the usual cyclonic circulation of the air in the Punjab, and advance eastwards through the North-West Provinces occasionally into Behar and Bengal. Whether these storms originate in the Punjab or to the northwards or westwards in Afghanistan or Beloochistan has not yet been ascertained. These storms, however, do not frequently occur in November in the Punjab, and rarely extend eastwards as far as Bengal.

The preceding remarks not only indicate the normal character of the meteorology of the month of November in Bengal, but also the small amount of the rainfall. The average rainfall over the whole of the Province, excepting the Chittagong, Backergunge, and Noakholly districts of South-Eastern Bengal, and the Cuttack and Pooree districts of Orissa, is less than one inch. Over those excepted districts, the average rainfall ranges from one to three inches.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

THE month has been characterised by an almost entire absence of disturbances affecting Bengal. A small one noticed in last month's report gave cloudy weather in Bengal, and light rain in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur on the 1st and 2nd of November. The only disturbance originating in the Bay, which affected Bengal to any marked extent, was one which apparently formed in the Martaban gulf about the 9th of November, and gave very stormy weather to the north and north-west of the Andamans until the 15th of November. This gave cloudy weather for a brief period over Southern and Eastern Bengal, and light showers in the Chittagong district. One disturbance also occurred during the month in North-Western India, and gave heavy snow to the North-Western Himalayas, but it did not extend so far east as Bengal. The weather in Bengal during the past month has hence been that which characterises the prevalence of the north-east monsoon in its most pronounced form. Skies were unusually clear, temperature (more especially the night temperature) lower than the normal, northerly winds unusually steady, and the rainfall nil over the greater part of the Province.

Pressure has fluctuated considerably during the month, but the variations are of little importance. It has, contrary to what might have been expected, been in defect on the average over nearly the whole of the Province. Northern Behar continues to present pressure in excess relatively to adjacent districts.

Temperature was below the average for all stations except False Point. The deficiency was greatest in South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. The mean temperature of the month is $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal at Gya, 2.8° at Purneah, 2.7° at Berhampore, and 2.4° at Calcutta.

The humidity of the month was below the average at all stations except Chittagong. The deficiency averaged 10 per cent. for the whole Province, and was greatest in South-West Bengal, where the deficiency ranged from 10 per cent. at Saugor Island to 20 per cent. at Calcutta.

The rainfall of the month is below the average in all districts except the Hazaribagh and Ranchi districts. Light showers fell in Orissa, South-East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, but the average district rainfall nowhere exceeded an inch, except in the Ranchi district, (as represented by the station of Ranchee.) In this respect more especially the month of November has been the continuation of the three preceding months. The south-west monsoon appeared to change its character from some cause or action as yet unknown in August, and the rainfall since the beginning of that month has been abnormally small over the whole Province.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of November 1883:—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.				TEMPERATURE.					RAINFALL.								
				Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Average for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since May, 15th.	
						Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	...	...	...	88.4	49.0	82.3	82.5	73.4	-1.7	0.30	1.37	-1.07	0.0	2.0	-1.1	55.71	53.03
South-West Bengal	...	...	...	90.2	46.5	82.0	69.3	71.2	-1.20	0.07	0.40	-0.33	0.4	1.1	-0.7	42.25	52.43
East Bengal	...	...	...	87.8	50.5	81.4	82.6	72.0	-1.10	0.05	0.97	-0.92	0.3	1.7	-1.4	60.02	77.34
North Bengal	...	...	...	88.0	46.7	81.2	57.4	69.3	-	Nil	0.25	-0.23	0.0	0.6	-0.6	54.93	73.44
North Behar	...	...	...	87.5	44.8	80.5	56.0	68.3	-1.16	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.0	0.4	-0.4	40.25	47.27
South Behar	...	...	...	88.3	41.1	79.4	56.0	67.7	-1.22	0.02	0.25	-0.23	0.2	0.5	-0.3	37.20	42.82
Chutia Nagpur	...	...	...	79.6*	42.6	74.8	55.8	65.3	-1.20	0.83	0.31	+0.52	1.7	1.2	+0.5	44.03	48.05

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.										
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.				
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.957	30.007	—	NNW	216	76.6	57.0	74.0	62.2	68.4	—	69.4	70	44		
	False Point	..	29.988	30.010	—0.079	N	302	77.9	55.5	74.8	61.7	68.4	—2.6	71.7	72	50		
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.930	30.014	—0.069	N	75	81.8	54.4	80.6	59.5	70.2	—3.0	72.1	62	37		
	Balasore	Balasore	29.959	30.020	—	NNW	99	80.0	51.0	77.2	56.4	66.8	—	69.6	68	36		
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.980	30.007	—0.056	N & NNE	274	78.2	59.9	75.4	64.1	62.5	—1.4	70.0	76	57		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.894	30.050	—	N & NW	—	74.4	50.7	70.0	58.9	63.5	—	70.5	60	44		
	Howrah	Calcutta	30.004	30.026	—0.045	N	144	78.6	51.3	74.8	59.4	67.1	—2.2	68.4	71	49		
	Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.941	30.046	—0.050	NNW	69	82.0	54.3	77.0	58.9	68.0	—1.1	63.1	64	47		
	Bankoora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29.670	—	—	NW	97.0	81.0	49.6	70.5	55.7	67.6	—	69.5	59	31		
	West Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moorshedsbad	Berhampore	29.971	30.040	—0.048	N	64.5	81.6	52.7	75.5	56.0	66.3	—2.4	68.6	70	31		
	Nuddea	Observatory not started.								
	Jessore	Jessore	29.984	30.019	—0.047	N	73.4	85.1	53.8	79.8	59.9	69.9	+0.9	70.5	73	70		
EAST BENGAL.	Khoolna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.893	29.984	—0.074	V	62	83.1	64.0	78.0	67.2	72.6	+1.9	74.3	88	89		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	Observations not received.								
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.950	—	—	NNW	36.4	82.1	55.1	74.2	61.5	67.9	—	71.2	76	63		
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.952	29.993	—	N	8.7	84.8	61.2	79.0	65.0	72.0	—	72.1	82	84		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29.978	—	—	NNW & NNE.	91.9	81.5	55.0	76.7	61.2	69.0	—	68.1	83	56		
	Dacca	Dacca	29.951	29.988	—0.079	N	75	83.3	57.9	76.6	61.1	68.9	—1.2	73.0	75	65		
	Commillah	Commillah	29.985	30.022	—	V	—	76.5	59.9	71.4	63.7	67.6	—	71.5	85	61		
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.947	—	—	NNE & NE.	151	83.4	52.1	77.7	59.9	67.3	—	71.0	85	61		
	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunge	29.973	—	—	NW	69.3	81.4	53.3	76.6	59.8	68.2	—	68.4	83	59		
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah	29.953	30.020	—	N	85.6	78.6	48.7	75.0	55.0	65.1	—	66.1	70	49		
	Dinagopore	Dinagopore	29.863	29.988	—	NNE & NE.	98.7	78.6	50.1	76.1	54.2	63.2	—	71.2	64	33		
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.921	30.051	—	NE & E	142	79.8	50.6	76.2	55.1	65.7	—	69.7	70	41		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.705	30.004	—	NE	91	78.0	51.1	76.0	53.2	64.6	—	68.2	62	31		
	Cooch Behar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23.044	—	—	NE	46.1	62.5	36.1	69.7	39.5	44.6	—	47.6	59	19		
	Purneah	Purneah	29.926	30.058	—0.014	C	17	81.2	46.9	78.2	50.7	64.6	—1.7	67.7	68	43		
	North Bhagulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mozufferpore	Durbhanga	29.907	30.083	+0.011	SE	34	78.9	52.4	76.0	55.7	65.9	—0.4	67.1	67	14		
	Durbhanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH BENGAL.	Chumparun	Motihari	29.829	30.065	—	SE	?	45.4	?	51.5	?	?	—	70.4	57	69		
	Sarun	Chupra	29.836	—	—	V	50.7	78.5	47.7	77.7	53.4	65.5	—	72.9	?	61		
	Shahabad	Dehree	29.697	30.069	—	V	?	69.1	50.5	67.5	53.2	60.3	—	67.0	46	13		
	..	Buxar	29.836	30.088	—	W	56.4	79.9	47.9	76.0	51.3	63.7	—	69.8	61	61		
	..	Arrah	29.865	30.070	—	WSW	47.8	78.3	49.1	76.4	?	?	—	67.0	64	64		
	Gya	Gya	29.677	30.072	—0.045	Calm	24	78.8	41.1	77.7	49.1	63.4	—2.5	69.9	45	29		
	Patna	Bankipore	29.962	30.095	—0.023	V	51	77.8	48.4	76.4	53.4	64.8	+0.6	67.7	60	17		
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.884	30.055	—	N	49	78.0	48.0	74.9	53.4	64.1	—	68.5	65	31		
	Monghyr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29.531	—	—	NNW	—	79.6	47.0	75.8	54.1	65.0	—	67.1	76	13		
CHITTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.999	30.080	—0.087	N	123	72.9	49.3	69.7	52.5	61.1	—2.4	63.4	35	61		
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	27.874	30.067	—	—	—	71.3	46.9	68.5	51.7	60.1	—	63.5	56	43		
	Manbhoom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Singhbhoom	Chyebassa	29.254	—	—	NW	44.2	78.9	46.0	77.2	53.1	65.2	—	67.6	60	29		

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the season. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of rainfall are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions from that district, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns, divided by the number of stations. A rain gauge is denoted by a small square.

for the week ending Friday, the 7th December 1883.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
1'88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.
2'95	1'06	0'17	1'06	0'17	+1'79	63'44	56'20	+7'24	2'3	0'5	False Point	Cuttack	
0'02	1'61	0'24	1'61	0'24	+1'37	69'24	52'05	+7'19	2'0	0'5	Cuttack	Cuttack	
1'38	0'83	0'05	0'83	0'05	+0'78	51'26	54'10	-2'84	1'2	0'2	Balasore	Balasore	
2'30	2'54	0'02	2'54	0'02	+2'52	51'06	62'50	-0'44	2'7	0'2	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0'03	1'52	Nil	1'52	Nil	+1'52	41'60	50'31	-0'31	2'3	0'0	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs	
2'25	2'19	0'02	2'19	0'02	+2'17	45'61	51'41	-5'80	2'8	0'1	Calcutta	Midnapore	
1'18	1'19	0'03	1'19	0'03	+1'16	48'50	46'66	+1'84	1'7	0'1	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs	
0'54	1'04	Nil	1'04	Nil	+1'04	51'97	51'40	+0'57	1'7	0'0	Howrah	Howrah	
1'08	1'25	Nil	1'25	Nil	+1'25	39'60	51'10	-11'50	1'7	0'0	Hooghly	Hooghly	
2'33	2'42	0'05	2'42	0'05	+2'37	42'44	53'32	-11'48	2'1	0'1	Burdwan	Burdwan	
5'73	4'71	0'17	4'71	0'17	+4'54	129'54	125'90	+3'64	4'5	0'6	Burdwan	Bankoora	
5'85	3'48	0'10	3'48	0'18	+3'38	73'98	83'13	-9'15	4'5	0'4	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom	
7'01	3'84	0'08	3'84	0'08	+3'76	60'05	78'50	-18'45	3'3	0'2	Ranigunge	West Burdwan	
1'34	8'48	0'05	8'48	0'05	+8'43	117'51	110'25	+7'26	3'6	0'3	Berhampore	Moorsheadabad	EAST BENGAL.
1'40	1'41	0'01	1'41	0'01	+1'40	42'04	57'45	-15'41	1'7	0'1	Berhampore	Nuddea	
5'43	0'04	0'04	0'04	0'04	+0'00	62'39	62'39	0'00	0'0	0'0	Jessore	Jessore	
6'85	3'35	0'04	3'35	0'04	+3'31	67'06	71'88	-4'82	3'0	0'2	Jessore	Khoolna	
6'04	1'27	Nil	1'27	Nil	+1'27	44'66	69'43	-24'77	2'5	0'0	Chittagong	Chittagong	
1'40	1'03	Nil	1'03	Nil	+1'03	85'78	58'31	-27'47	2'0	0'0	Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
0'49	1'48	Nil	1'48	Nil	+1'48	50'02	54'00	-3'98	1'3	0'0	Demagri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
0'49	0'71	Nil	0'71	Nil	+0'71	39'85	60'22	-20'37	1'0	0'0	Barrisal	Backergunge	
0'49	0'29	Nil	0'29	Nil	+0'29	51'53	77'85	-26'32	0'8	0'0	Barrisal	Backergunge	
0'03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	113'44	113'91	-0'47	0'0	0'0	Noakholly	Noakholly	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	0'04	0'04	0'04	0'04	+0'00	62'39	62'39	0'00	0'0	0'0	Furriedpore	Furriedpore	
0'10	0'04	Nil	0'04	Nil	+0'04	51'28	58'40	-7'12	0'4	0'0	Dacca	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	42'25	42'25	0'00	0'0	0'0	Commillah	Commillah	
Nil	0'1	Nil	0'01	-0'01	31'45	45'45	-14'00	0'0	0'0	0'0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	30'30	39'66	-9'36	0'0	0'0	Serajgunge	Bogra and Pubna	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	37'60	40'25	-2'65	0'0	0'0	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahye	
0'61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	41'35	39'89	+1'46	0'0	0'0	Dinapore	Dinapore	
0'26	0'08	Nil	0'08	Nil	+0'08	37'32	42'09	-4'77	0'4	0'0	Rungpore	Rungpore	
1'02	0'68	0'01	0'68	0'01	+0'67	39'73	50'02	-10'29	1'3	0'1	Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree	NORTH BEHAR.
0'22	0'20	Nil	0'20	Nil	+0'20	41'10	47'87	-6'77	1'0	0'0	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
0'39	0'59	Nil	0'59	Nil	+0'59	46'58	46'97	-0'39	1'5	0'1	Purneah	Purneah	
1'10	1'10	0'05	1'10	0'05	+1'05	62'66	51'48	+0'58	2'0	0'5	Purneah	North Bhagulpore	
											Durbhunga	Mozufferpore	
											Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
											Motihari	Chumparan	
											Chupra	Sarun	
											Dehree	Shahabad	
											Buxar	Shahabad	
											Arrah	Shahabad	
											Gya	Gya	SOUTH BEHAR.
											Bankipore	Patna	
											Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
											Bhagulpore	Monghyr	
											Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
											Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
											Ranchee	Lohardugga	
											Ranchee	Manbhoom	
											Chyabassa	Singbhoom	
											Chyabassa	Singbhoom	

period for the past one year. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received by one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 7th of December 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 7th December.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 7th December.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.	
			Saturday, 1st December.	Sunday, 2nd December.	Monday, 3rd December.	Tuesday, 4th December.	Wednesday, 5th December.	Thursday, 6th December.	Friday, 7th December.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.					
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	0.75	1.35	0.91	0.57	0.91	0.90	0.90	12	2.10	2.10	0.23	59.32	51.33	
		Khurdah	0.57	0.91	0.91	0.57	0.91	0.90	0.90	12	1.48	1.48	0.03	63.15	57.69	
		Banpur	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.90	12	1.30	1.30	0.05	65.05	49.81	
		False Point	1.78	1.11	0.90	1.78	1.11	0.90	0.90	12	2.95	2.95	0.32	68.89	69.54	
		Hookitola	0.34	1.85	0.90	0.34	1.85	0.90	0.90	12	2.05	2.05	—	—	—	
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	0.63	0.7	0.90	0.63	0.7	0.90	0.90	12	0.96	0.96	0.05	65.65	54.00	
		Banki	0.36	0.80	0.90	0.36	0.80	0.90	0.90	12	2.83	2.83	0.14	53.14	53.15	
		Kendrapara	0.43	2.40	0.90	0.43	2.40	0.90	0.90	12	1.04	1.04	0.47	56.91	54.00	
		Jajpore	0.42	0.62	0.90	0.42	0.62	0.90	0.90	12	2.40	2.40	0.14	59.23	53.67	
	Balasore	Chandbali	1.20	1.15	0.90	1.20	1.15	0.90	0.90	12	1.20	1.20	0.03	50.77	51.69	
		Bhadrachuk	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	12	1.40	1.40	0.11	54.35	57.47	
		Sorah	0.45	0.95	0.90	0.45	0.95	0.90	0.90	12	1.40	1.40	Nil	51.77	53.69	
		Balasore	0.45	0.95	0.90	0.45	0.95	0.90	0.90	12	1.40	1.40	Nil	47.51	54.90	
Jelalsore		0.45	0.95	0.90	0.45	0.95	0.90	0.90	12	1.40	1.40	Nil	47.51	54.90		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Contai	1.06	2.06	0.11	1.06	2.06	0.11	0.11	3	3.17	3.17	Nil	55.35	62.74	
		Saugor Island	0.48	1.84	0.11	0.48	1.84	0.11	0.11	3	2.32	2.32	0.05	58.42	69.71	
		Tumlook	1.70	0.30	0.11	1.70	0.30	0.11	0.11	3	2.00	2.00	Nil	47.04	50.33	
		Midnapore	0.20	0.83	0.01	0.20	0.83	0.01	0.01	3	1.04	1.04	Nil	39.54	47.76	
		Ghatal	0.27	1.25	0.11	0.27	1.25	0.11	0.11	3	1.52	1.52	Nil	38.27	54.44	
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	0.05	1.84	0.23	0.05	1.84	0.23	0.23	3	2.12	2.12	Nil	45.10	59.06	
		Alipore Jail	0.06	0.98	2.30	0.06	0.98	2.30	2.30	3	3.34	3.34	0.01	43.06	53.06	
		Barrackpore	0.27	1.51	0.11	0.27	1.51	0.11	0.11	3	1.78	1.78	0.03	40.38	48.79	
		Dum-Dum	0.16	2.10	0.21	0.16	2.10	0.21	0.21	3	2.46	2.46	0.02	42.85	51.27	
		Barasat	0.07	2.12	0.16	0.07	2.12	0.16	0.16	3	2.35	2.35	Nil	41.07	49.96	
		Busserhat	0.11	2.50	0.14	0.11	2.50	0.14	0.14	3	2.75	2.75	0.01	57.95	52.78	
		Howrah	0.25	2.04	0.16	0.25	2.04	0.16	0.16	3	2.45	2.45	0.01	39.76	51.84	
	Hooghly	Mohesreka	0.09	1.84	0.95	0.09	1.84	0.95	0.95	3	1.98	1.98	0.01	50.90	52.47	
		(Oloheriah)	0.11	1.05	0.05	0.11	1.05	0.05	0.05	3	1.81	1.81	0.02	45.32	49.65	
		Serampore	0.05	1.03	0.17	0.05	1.03	0.17	0.17	3	1.35	1.35	0.03	48.69	47.10	
	Hooahly	Jehanabad	0.05	1.07	0.11	0.05	1.07	0.11	0.11	3	1.12	1.12	Nil	48.97	58.09	
		Culna	0.26	1.50	0.11	0.26	1.50	0.11	0.11	3	1.76	1.76	0.09	48.51	44.15	
		Burdwan	0.08	1.15	0.11	0.08	1.15	0.11	0.11	3	1.18	1.18	0.01	54.43	47.47	
	Bankoora	Cutwa	0.05	0.63	0.11	0.05	0.63	0.11	0.11	3	0.63	0.63	Nil	42.55	48.37	
		Raneegunge	0.54	0.11	0.11	0.54	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	0.54	0.54	Nil	54.55	45.30	
		Bankoora	0.19	1.25	0.11	0.19	1.25	0.11	0.11	3	1.44	1.44	Nil	47.21	50.37	
	Beerbhoom	Bishenore	0.18	1.15	0.03	0.18	1.15	0.03	0.03	3	1.36	1.36	Nil	46.67	49.81	
		Mahara	0.88	1.10	0.11	0.88	1.10	0.11	0.11	3	0.88	0.88	Nil	44.89	49.51	
		Khatra	0.48	1.10	0.11	0.48	1.10	0.11	0.11	3	1.58	1.58	Nil	51.31	57.19	
	Nuddes	Bh. Soory	0.03	0.76	0.11	0.03	0.76	0.11	0.11	3	0.79	0.79	Nil	63.58	52.68	
		Hetampore	0.69	0.11	0.11	0.69	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	0.69	0.69	Nil	46.48	54.93	
		Bongong	2.30	0.11	0.11	2.30	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	2.30	2.30	0.12	46.79	52.51	
	Khoolna	Ranaghat	0.04	1.85	0.11	0.04	1.85	0.11	0.11	3	1.89	1.89	0.04	50.03	46.50	
		Kishnaghat	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	0.22	0.22	Nil	24.6	40.93	
		Chooadanga	1.30	0.18	0.11	1.30	0.18	0.11	0.11	3	1.48	1.48	Nil	25.91	58.22	
		Meherpore	1.29	0.11	0.11	1.29	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	1.40	1.40	Nil	33.85	48.14	
		Kooshtea	0.09	1.27	0.07	0.09	1.27	0.07	0.07	3	1.43	1.43	Nil	37.37	50.14	
	Jessore	Satkira	0.07	2.83	0.11	0.07	2.83	0.11	0.11	3	2.90	2.90	0.17	50.02	53.16	
		Bagirhat	0.10	2.90	0.11	0.10	2.90	0.11	0.11	3	3.13	3.13	0.05	61.29	57.63	
		Khoolna	0.10	3.13	0.12	0.10	3.13	0.12	0.12	3	3.13	3.13	0.02	59.63	55.63	
	Moorshedabad	Narail	2.15	0.09	0.11	2.15	0.09	0.11	0.11	3	2.28	2.28	0.05	35.40	48.40	
		Jessore	0.07	2.28	0.11	0.07	2.28	0.11	0.11	3	2.35	2.35	0.01	40.15	53.87	
		Jhenidah	1.65	0.08	0.11	1.65	0.08	0.11	0.11	3	1.73	1.73	0.04	31.83	55.53	
		Magoorah	1.57	0.20	0.11	1.57	0.20	0.11	0.11	3	1.77	1.77	Nil	41.33	49.54	
	Chittagong	Kandi	1.20	0.07	0.11	1.20	0.07	0.11	0.11	3	1.27	1.27	Nil	44.07	51.79	
		Rampore Haut	0.73	1.09	0.11	0.73	1.09	0.11	0.11	3	1.82	1.82	Nil	48.71	59.96	
		Herhampore	1.08	0.05	0.11	1.08	0.05	0.11	0.11	3	1.13	1.13	Nil	36.98	52.70	
		Lalbagh	0.04	1.34	0.11	0.04	1.34	0.11	0.11	3	1.34	1.34	Nil	33.96	51.03	
		Azimungo	1.23	0.11	0.11	1.23	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	1.27	1.27	Nil	40.34	51.73	
	WEST BENGAL.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Jungipore	0.88	0.11	0.11	0.88	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	0.88	0.88	Nil	33.05	48.64
			Laigola	1.04	0.02	0.11	1.04	0.02	0.11	0.11	3	1.06	1.06	NR	39.18	50.82
			Cox's Bazar	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.07	5	0.94	0.94	0.19	143.20	131.22
			Chittagong	0.23	2.86	4.12	0.23	2.86	4.12	4.12	4	8.49	8.49	0.15	175.50	120.03
		Backergunge	Ranamat	0.40	2.04	3.19	0.40	2.04	3.19	3.19	4	6.41	6.41	0.12	74.21	87.15
			Agartala	0.09	0.05	0.31	0.09	0.05	0.31	0.31	5	0.56	0.56	0.07	74.56	79.10
			Patuakhali	0.36	1.20	1.92	0.36	1.20	1.92	1.92	4	3.78	3.78	0.07	63.93	63.93
		Noakholly	Patuakhali	0.18	3.10	1.15	0.18	3.10	1.15	1.15	3	4.43	4.43	0.14	68.47	90.94
			Perozepore	1.67	1.48	0.11	1.67	1.48	0.11	0.11	2	3.15	3.15	0.04	52.40	71.46
			Burrisal	0.10	2.75	0.41	0.10	2.75	0.41	0.41	4	3.28	3.28	0.11	54.87	67.27
			Bhola	0.30	2.92	1.21	0.30	2.92	1.21	1.21	4	4.48	4.48	0.01	64.45	84.37
		Furreedpore	Noakholly	0.10	3.78	3.55	0.10	3.78	3.55	3.55	4	9.63	9.63	0.08	109.78	109.78
			Fenny	0.30	3.91	5.01	0.30	3.91	5.01	5.01	4	9.63	9.63	0.01	114.03	110.73
			Madaripore	1.96	0.11	0.11	1.96	0.11	0.11	0.11	1	1.96	1.96	0.01	45.10	57.66
		Dacca	Furreedpore	0.10	1.05	0.18	0.10	1.05	0.18	0.18	3	1.33	1.33	0.01	40.55	61.38
			Goalundo	0.93	0.11	0.11	0.93	0.11	0.11	0.11	1	0.96	0.96	Nil	40.43	53.32
			Munshigunge			2.55	0.88	0.11	2.55	0.88	0.11	0.11	3	3.53	3.53	0.03	52.24	74.76
			Dacca			0.89	0.30	0.05	0.89	0.30	0.05	0.05	4	1.59	1.59	Nil	44.25	60.98
		Comilla		Narainigunge	0.35	1.15	0.30	0.35	1.15	0.30	0.30	4	1.88	1.88	—	—	—
			Manickgunge	0.70	0.11	0.11	0.70	0.11	0.11	0.11	4	1.88	1.88	Nil	44.25	60.98
			Comilla	0.10	2.60	1.46	0.10	2.60	1.46	1.46	4	4.66	4.66	0.08	75.33	75.33
		Mymensingh		Chandpore	0.09	2.50	0.75	0.09	2.50	0.75	0.75	3	3.35	3.35	Nil	80.20	80.20
			Brahmanberia	0.09	1.80	0.11	0.09	1.80	0.11	0.11	3	3.35	3.35	0.01	80.20	80.20
		Kishoregunge			0.81	0.65	0.17	0.81	0.65	0.17	0.17	3	1.63	1.63	Nil	50.30	72.37
		Atin														

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 7th of Dec. 1883—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall from 1st to 7th December.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 7th December.	Total rainfall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 1st December.	Sunday, 2nd December.	Monday, 3rd December.	Tuesday, 4th December.	Wednesday, 5th December.	Thursday, 6th December.	Friday, 7th December.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	.....	.....	.....	0'12	1'03	0'09	.....	3	1'24	1'24	Nil	31'73	55'85
		Serajunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'70	0'10	.....	2	0'80	0'80	Nil	42'06	53'09
	Bogra	Sherpore	.....	.....	.....	0'09	0'05	.....	.....	2	1'04	1'04	Nil	33'01	63'03
		Nowkhilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'64	0'04	.....	2	0'68	0'68	Nil	28'46	58'07
		Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'79	.....	.....	1	0'79	0'79	Nil	39'36	63'03
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'22	.....	.....	1	1'22	1'22	Nil	32'51	60'00
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'07	0'02	.....	2	1'09	1'09	Nil	28'97	55'40
		Natore	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'43	.....	.....	1	1'43	1'43	Nil	20'74	57'69
	Maldah	Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'00	.....	.....	1	1'00	1'00	.....	.....	.....
		Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'03	.....	.....	1	1'03	1'03	N 1	34'12	51'65
	Dinagore	Mohadebore	.....	.....	.....	1'10	.....	.....	.....	1	1'10	1'10	Nil	30'25	65'28
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'65	.....	.....	1	0'65	0'65	Nil	36'80	53'63
		Raigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'51	.....	.....	1	0'51	0'51	Nil	40'00	57'75
		Dinagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'57	.....	.....	1	0'57	0'57	Nil	45'36	64'23
		Balooghut	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'56	.....	.....	1	1'56	1'56	Nil	30'40	.....
	Rangpore	Bhawungunge (Gyabanda)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'75	.....	.....	1	0'75	0'75	Nil	47'40	63'79
		Rangpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'32	.....	.....	1	0'32	0'32	Nil	43'67	76'55
		Kurigram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	45'00	78'17
		Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'09	.....	.....	1	0'09	0'09	Nil	07'98	92'92
	Julpigore	Julpigore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	135'32	114'35
	Cooch Behar	Dinhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	68'32	100'61
		Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	114'99	111'07
		Mickligunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	107'71	111'07
	Darjeeling Hill	Matlabhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	134'68	123'60
		Buxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'02	181'20	197'33
		Silliguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	.....
	Darjeeling	Kalimpong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	10'07	.....	108'98
NORTH BHAR	Purneah	Kissengunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'12	.....	1	0'12	0'12	Nil	59'87	68'00
		Arraiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	61'03	63'82
	North Bhagulpore	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'10	.....	.....	1	0'10	0'10	Nil	34'78	62'84
		Maddapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	54'89	48'06
	Durbhunga	Soopool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	44'09	48'44
		Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'01	39'68	39'68
	Mozufferpore	Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	42'22	42'03
		Madhubani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....
	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	33'37	40'35
		Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	44'46	44'46
	Chumparan	Hajipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	34'13	41'07
		Motihari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'02	34'25	41'08
	Sarun	Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	32'57	47'01
		Gopalgunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	27'56	47'31
	Saran	Sewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	32'68	45'06
		Chuprah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	33'39	33'39
SOUTH BHAR	Shahabad	Buxar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	34'70	37'24
		Dehree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....
		Bhuboah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	27'90	41'69
		Sasseram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	28'68	41'03
	Gya	Arra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	29'05	35'72
		Aurungabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	31'65	40'09
		Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'01	.....	.....	1	0'01	0'01	Nil	44'46	40'73
		Nowadah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	32'82	39'53
	Patna	Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	41'51	39'78
		Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	37'18	40'80
		Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	29'85	34'01
		Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	68'54	39'45
	Monghyr	Barth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	38'87	39'38
		Begoosera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	50'82	38'28
	South Bhagulpore	Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	27'20	46'10
		Jamui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	37'24	43'28
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Bhagulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'26	.....	.....	1	0'26	0'26	Nil	39'55	39'62
		Banka	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'13	.....	.....	1	0'13	0'13	Nil	31'72	43'28
CHUTIA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Rajmahal	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'65	.....	.....	1	0'65	0'65	Nil	27'50	51'86
		Gooda	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'80	.....	.....	1	0'80	0'80	Nil	36'04	46'00
		Pakour	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'65	.....	.....	1	0'65	0'65	Nil	40'14	53'30
		Nya Doonka	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'03	.....	.....	2	0'98	0'98	Nil	40'42	54'08
		Deoghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'28	.....	.....	1	0'28	0'28	Nil	40'33	49'37
	Lohardugga	Jamtara	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'07	.....	.....	2	0'70	0'70	0'03	41'89	46'78
		Pachamba	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'35	.....	.....	1	0'35	0'35	0'01	39'51	48'06
		Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'36	.....	.....	1	0'36	0'36	Nil	47'33	43'61
		Semtagurh	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'15	.....	.....	1	0'15	0'15	Nil	37'59	47'05
		Mahudi Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'47	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	50'23
	Singbloom	Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'12	0'35	.....	2	0'47	0'47	0'01	58'39	50'28
		Kanchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	33'33	42'35
	Manbhoom	Palamow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....
		Chyebassa	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'02	1'08	.....	2	1'10	1'10	0'05	52'06	51'48
	Gobindpore	Purnia	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'07	1'19	.....	2	1'26	1'26	Nil	59'46	47'90
		Gobindpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'18	0'43	.....	2	0'61	0'61	Nil	35'06	47'2

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending 7th December 1883 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	81.8	51.0	76.7	60.0	68.4	-1.2	1.36	0.14	+1.22	1.7	0.4	+1.3	1.36	0.14	57.11	54.58
South-West Bengal	85.1	49.6	76.0	58.8	67.4	-1.2	1.72	0.02	+1.70	2.1	0.1	+2.0	1.72	0.02	41.25	51.99
East Bengal	84.8	52.1	76.2	62.4	69.3	+0.4	3.35	0.05	+3.30	3.0	0.2	+2.8	3.35	0.05	61.61	79.09
North Bengal	81.4	48.7	76.0	55.5	65.7	-1.1	0.03	Nil	+0.05	1.0	0.0	+1.0	0.05	Nil	55.92	74.54
North Behar*	81.2	45.4	77.3	53.3	65.5	-1.1	0.02	Nil	+0.02	0.2	0.0	+0.2	0.02	Nil	41.33	47.82
South Behar	79.9	41.1	74.7	52.4	63.0	-1.0	0.19	Nil	+0.19	0.5	0.0	+0.5	0.19	Nil	37.46	43.05
Chutia Nagpur†	72.9	46.9	60.1	52.1	60.6	-2.4	0.54	0.01	+0.53	1.5	0.1	+1.3	0.54	0.01	43.31	47.87

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

DURING the week ending 24th November 1883, the returns from the first class Municipalities in Bengal furnished the following results:—

(1) That births and deaths were recorded in the proportions, respectively, 27.1 and 37.4 per 1,000 of population, against 23.4 and 54.5 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 17th November, indicating a considerable rise in the registration of both events.

(2.) That these events were returned in the highest proportions by the following Municipalities:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Serampore ..	..	51.0	Purneah ..	..	86.6
Bhagulpore ..	..	45.3	Burdwan ..	..	76.3
Durbhunga ..	..	40.9	Pooree ..	..	55.7
Naraingunge ..	..	37.3	Beauleah ..	..	55.2
Burdwan ..	..	35.1	Bhagulpore ..	..	52.5
Pooree ..	..	34.2	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	..	49.4
Gya ..	..	31.4	Dacca ..	..	45.4
Comillah ..	..	30.8	Gya ..	..	42.4
Chupra ..	..	30.3	Hooghly ..	..	41.6
Howrah ..	..	30.0	Jessore ..	..	36.7
Uterparah ..	..	28.3	Howrah ..	..	35.9
			Durbhunga ..	..	34.6
			Santipore ..	..	34.5
			Serampore ..	..	33.4
			Patna ..	..	31.2
			Midnapore ..	..	29.4
			Uterparah ..	..	28.3
			Mozufferpore ..	..	26.8
			Kishnaghur ..	..	25.0

(3) That the diseases specified in the appended table proved fatal at the rates exhibited below:—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			24th November.	17th November.
Cholera ..	..	..	2.7	2.9
Small-pox ..	..	..	1	...
Fever ..	..	..	19.9	18.0
Bowel-complaints ..	..	..	5.2	5.2
Injury ..	..	..	2	.03
Other causes ..	..	..	9.3	8.4

The noticeable features indicated by the above figures being that the mortality from fever and from the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" was sensibly higher during the week under notice than during the preceding week.

(4) That while no town exhibited conspicuous fatal results from small-pox and injury, the undermentioned Municipalities returned the highest death-rates from cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and other causes:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpore ..	10.0	Purneah ..	76.2	Hooghly ..	12.1	Pooree ..	36.4
Beauleah ..	7.9	Burdwan ..	62.6	Durbhunga ..	9.4	Bhagulpore ..	16.3
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	7.2	Beauleah ..	44.7	Patna ..	8.8	Dacca ..	14.9
Purneah ..	6.9	Jessore ..	36.7	Bhagulpore ..	8.1	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	14.7
		Santipore ..	30.2			Gya ..	11.6
		Dacca ..	26.6			Howrah ..	11.3
		Gya ..	23.9				
		Durbhunga ..	22.8				
		Suburbs of Calcutta ..	22.3				
		Midnapore ..	21.7				
		Serampore ..	21.6				

(5) That the mortality in relation to Sex, Class and Age stands as follows:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	41.0	Christians ..	33.0	Under 1 year ..	289.0
Females ..	33.3	Hindus ..	36.7	1 and under 5 years ..	44.9
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ..	139	Mahomedans ..	39.4	5 and under 10 ..	20.2
				10 and under 15 ..	17.1
				15 and under 20 ..	28.2
				20 and under 30 ..	26.1
				30 and under 40 ..	20.5
				40 and under 50 ..	60.2
				50 and under 60 ..	40.5
				60 years and upwards ..	98.0

F. W. A. DEFABECK,

The 10th December 1883.

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 24th November 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12												
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—															
		Total.		Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Disease.										Sex.						
		Males.	Females.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.										Males.	Females.					
					Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.				Total.				

			13			14			15			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										16		
												Age.												
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F. W. A. DEFAHECK,
Offy. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 10th December 1883.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCK OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—													
NAMES OF WAREHOUSES.	1st week of Dec. 1882.	1st week of Jan. 1883.	1st week of Feb. 1883.	1st week of March 1883.	1st week of April 1883.	1st week of May 1883.	1st week of June 1883.	1st week of July 1883.	1st week of August 1883.	1st week of Sept. 1883.	1st week of Oct. 1883.	1st week of Nov. 1883.	1st week of Dec. 1883.
Baliahahatta	Mds. 2,50,000	Mds. 3,55,200	Mds. 3,50,500	Mds. 7,40,000	Mds. 8,35,000	Mds. 6,52,000	Mds. 6,11,600	Mds. 5,07,500	Mds. 6,11,600	Mds. 4,65,500	Mds. 4,68,600	Mds. 3,81,000	Mds. 2,48,000
Ooladanga ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomer- tooty, Hathkholia, and Culpy Ghat.	6,05,200	5,05,050	6,11,400	7,32,200	9,14,200	7,92,000	9,50,100	9,50,400	7,58,700	8,80,200	8,97,700	7,45,300	7,74,000
Paduriahahatta, Poita, and Jorabagan.	16,500	21,700	13,200	19,500	13,200	3,400	15,500	15,400	10,500	11,700	12,200	8,000	8,700
Tollygunge, Chittah, Kidderpore and Moonshicunge.	1,04,500	1,17,800	1,00,000	1,11,600	1,50,400	1,87,200	1,51,100	1,12,200	1,02,650	1,14,500	1,22,920	91,200	98,200
21 Minor Razars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boityabatty, Newabgunge, Muddirassur, and Chander- nagore.	9,750	7,994	6,013	6,975	12,625	13,525	10,387	12,055	12,500	16,887	20,503	15,019	9,475
Total	16,14,450	17,41,944	18,19,312	21,80,175	24,98,825	22,03,325	23,91,387	22,79,656	21,09,944	20,92,757	20,96,713	18,10,219	16,78,875
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	4,408 (on 2nd Dec. 82.)	5,672 (on 3rd Jan. 83.)	780 (on 3rd Feb. 83.)	3,876 (on 3rd March 83.)	3,736 (on 4th April 83.)	2,222 (on 3rd May 83.)	1,525 (on 4th June 83.)	2,320 (on 3rd July 83.)	4,508 (on 4th August 83.)	2,648 (on 3rd Sept. 83.)	4,014 (on 3rd Oct. 1883.)	372 (on 3rd Nov. 83.)	268 (on 3rd Dec. 83.)
On boats un- loaded	37,123 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	36,600 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	31,292 (1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)	69,114 (1st to 3rd March 83.)	58,296 (2nd to 4th April 83.)	25,109 (1st to 3rd May 83.)	23,192 (1st to 3rd June 83.)	40,704 (1st to 3rd July 83.)	17,989 (2nd to 4th August 83.)	38,588 (1st to 3rd Sept. 83.)	20,354 (2nd to 4th Oct. 1883.)	15,769 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)	54,107 (1st to 3rd Dec. 83.)
By Canal returns	15,887 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	1,22,775 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	1,15,354 (1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)	82,019 (1st to 3rd March 83.)	75,232 (2nd to 4th April 83.)	22,441 (1st to 3rd May 83.)	46,123 (1st to 3rd June 83.)	40,297 (1st to 3rd July 83.)	31,605 (2nd to 4th August 83.)	45,000 (1st to 3rd Sept. 83.)	50,211 (2nd to 4th Oct. 1883.)	27,595 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)	29,090 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1883.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	16,74,808	19,06,991	19,56,918	23,35,184	26,14,059	22,53,297	24,62,927	23,75,037	21,63,596	21,67,075	21,81,822	18,54,096	17,32,430
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	6½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	12 lakhs.	14 lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	11 lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th December 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1883.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.910		
The average pressure of 24 years	29.970		
The highest pressure during the month	30.083	18th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29.736	14th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0.347		
Hours.			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	261.6		
°			
The mean temperature during the month	69.8		
The average temperature of 24 years	74.8		
The highest temperature during the month	87.1	13th	
The lowest temperature during the month	51.1	22nd	
The range of temperature during the month	36.0		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	20.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	25.5	22nd	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity during the month	71		
The average humidity of 24 years	72		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension during the month	0.510		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	0.616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.81		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet high)	Nil		
The average fall of 48 years	0.65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	0		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	2		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	135.3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54.1		
The greatest sun temperature	150.3	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64.0	4th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	50.6		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	10.4		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	13.5	20th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	68.9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	130.0	5th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	15.0	19th noon to 1 p.m.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points...			

N. 282, NE. 53, E. 0, SE. 0, S. 0, SW. 0, W. 50, NW. 159, Calm 176.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1.6° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 11th December 1883

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
2nd to 8th December 1883.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1883.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Dec.	2nd	132.3	9.0	29.947	66.0	77.2	20.1	57.1	59.4	0.492	54.2	68	N and NNW ...	115	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	3rd	129.9	1.0	.944	69.2	78.8	19.5	59.3	64.8	.554	61.9	79	NNW and E by S ...	85	"	Cloudy, o. g.
"	4th	89.5	Nil	.931	70.2	72.6	10.6	62.0	68.1	.661	66.9	89	ENE and NE by N...	63	0.45	Cloudy, o. g. d. p.
"	5th	85.8	"	.898	65.8	67.8	3.6	64.2	64.0	.575	62.9	91	NNE ...	269	2.09	Cloudy, o. g. d. p.
"	6th	126.1	8.0	.920	65.1	73.7	12.0	61.7	63.1	.552	61.8	89	NNW and N by W	167	Nil	Partially cloudy, o
"	7th	131.5	9.3	.937	65.1	74.6	15.5	59.1	61.0	.485	58.0	78	NW by N and NW	109	"	Chiefly clear,
"	8th	126.4	9.1	30.042	64.3	74.7	16.4	58.3	59.7	.454	56.2	76	NW and NNW ...	95	"	Clear d.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.953

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 30.018

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days ... 36.4

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 66.5

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 69.7

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 21.7

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 78.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 18

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... 3

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 81

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 71

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th December 1883 ... 2.54

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.04

The total fall from 1st January to 8th December 1883 ... 52.58

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 65.19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary shower, Δ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 11th December 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1883.

The mean temperature during the month	...	...	71.6	Date.
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	87.8	4th
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	53.7	22nd
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	34.1	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	20.3	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	24.5	22nd
				°/°
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	67	
				Inches.
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	523	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	Nil	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	...
				Days.
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	0	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 11th December 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th December 1883.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	2nd	67.0	79.3	23.1	50.2	59.7	417	54.0	63	Nil
"	3rd	69.1	79.4	18.0	61.4	64.3	539	61.1	76	"
"	4th	69.6	77.9	9.2	68.7	67.0	629	65.5	87	0.27
"	5th	64.5	70.1	5.8	64.3	63.7	581	63.2	96	2.28
"	6th	66.1	74.8	13.9	61.9	63.0	536	61.0	84	0.15
"	7th	67.0	76.8	17.3	59.5	61.7	514	59.8	78	Nil
"	8th	66.0	76.3	18.4	67.9	61.2	478	57.7	74	"

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	67.0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	23.2
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	79.4
			°/°
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	80
			Inches.

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th December 1883 ... 2.70

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 11th December 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal Railway during the month of September 1883, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		Total.		Decrease.	Increase.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1883.		
	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.		
Borax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	1,109	1,105	1,648	733	2,214	2,881	167	...
Cotton, raw	1	55	1	59	56	60	4	...
Do., manufactured	1,793	60	2,433	2	1,853	2,435	582	...
Chillies	6	...	35	49	6	75	69	...
Dyeing materials	7	8	18	7	15	25	10	...
Drugs and medicines	...	128	...	98	128	98	...	30
Fibrous products (gunny-bags)	30	652	21	767	682	788	106	...
Fruits and nuts	2	48	1	5	50	6	...	44
Ginger	...	50	...	1	50	1	...	49
Grain and pulse	404	2,856	1,601	1,610	3,260	3,211	...	49
Gums and resins	9	...	15	...	9	15	6	...
Hides and skins	1	600	...	439	601	439	...	162
Horns	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	...
Jute, "screwed"	...	3,331	...	1,998	3,331	1,998	...	1,333
Do., "unscrewed"	94	37,276	29	18,631	37,370	18,660	...	18,710
Lac	...	3	1	7	8	8	5	...
Leather	22	...	33	...	22	33	11	...
Liquor	31	...	62	...	31	62	31	...
Metals and manufactures of	485	57	848	46	542	894	352	...
Miscellaneous	2,803	805	3,821	1,026	3,607	4,847	1,240	...
Oil	209	...	174	...	209	174	...	55
Opium	1	...	3	...	1	3	2	...
Paints and colours	5	...	22	...	5	22	17	...
Provisions	140	87	191	151	227	342	115	...
Railway materials for construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto for revenue stores	2,187	1,335	1,797	1,166	3,422	2,963	...	459
Salt	2,598	...	1,642	...	2,598	1,642	...	856
Saltpetre	6	...	3	...	6	3	...	3
Seeds	333	84	184	398	417	582	165	...
Silk	...	32	6	18	32	24	...	8
Spices	42	...	55	7	42	62	20	...
Stone and marble	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
Sugar	101	99	98	19	200	117	...	83
Tea	...	1,003	...	1,051	1,003	1,051	48	...
Tobacco	31	967	19	1,495	998	1,514	516	...
Wood	120	11	88	61	131	94	...	37
Wool	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total	12,491	50,578	14,856	29,786	63,054	44,642 63,054	3,475	21,857 3,475
					Decrease	18,412		18,412

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway during four weeks ending 27th October 1883.

The audited figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1883	804,230	9,92,678	55,23,508	20,50,289	30,42,967	31,11,006	83,426
1882	727,407	8,83,790	53,78,024	21,17,408	30,01,228	27,44,521	1,27,010
Increase	76,823	1,08,888	2,45,484	.....	41,709	3,66,485	.....
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	67,179	.....	.....	43,544
Increase in passengers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 per cent.	.....	.....
Ditto in coaching earnings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 "	.....	.....
Ditto in weight carried... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 "	.....	.....
Decrease in goods earnings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....	.....
Increase in total earnings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	.....

GOODS.

The total figures result in an increase in weight, but a decrease in earnings. This is owing to the large quantities of downwards coal carried during the period, while the earnings from wheat and grain traffic show a marked decrease, consequent on the export traffic to Howrah being limited.

The principal staples showing fluctuations are—

INCREASES.	
Coal, down.	Piece-goods.
Ordnance stores.	Railway material construction account.
Rice.	Railway material, foreign.
Other grains.	Saltpetre.
Indigo.	
DECREASES.	
Coal, up.	Gunny.
Cotton.	Salt.
Wheat.	Seeds.
Pulses.	

REMARKS.

Coal, downwards	... ..	Mds. 2,17,730	Rs. 32,260
The increase occurs principally at Toposi, Asansol, and Barakar stations.			
Ordnance stores	... ..	Mds. 640	Rs. 12,590
Howrah was the principal despatching station with consignments of ammunition to Cawnpore and stations on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.			
Rice	... ..	Mds. 85,070	Rs. 30,900
The downwards traffic has been normal, the increase being in rice despatched from Bengal to Behar.			
Other grains...	... ..	Mds. 56,780	Rs. 12,950
See above.			
Indigo	... ..	Mds. 4,520	Rs. 13,240
Sales of native-made indigo in Calcutta were carried on earlier than usual this year.			
Piece-goods	... ..	Mds. 23,210	Rs. 29,760
Increases appear at Howrah, Delhi and <i>via</i> Jubbulpore.			
Railway material, construction account	... ..	Mds. 1,41,350	Rs. 7,550
Materials carried by ballast trains chiefly in the Howrah, Dinapore and Delhi districts.			
Railway materials, foreign	... ..	Mds. 1,65,070	Rs. 94,520
Large despatches from Howrah to the several railways on the north bank of the Ganges.			
Saltpetre	... ..	Mds. 22,240	Rs. 9,270
Exports to Great Britain and America show an improvement.			
DECREASES.			
Coal, up	... ..	Mds. 80,210	Rs. 19,560
This falling off is apparent at Barakar and Giridih.			
Cotton	... ..	Mds. 33,160	Rs. 35,840
The business in cotton in Calcutta has been of a moderate nature.			
Wheat	... ..	Mds. 85,050	Rs. 1,26,950
Owing to unfavourable markets in England and the Continent, the export of wheat has been reduced to small proportions			
The following statement exhibits the falling off at stations :—			

WHEAT TRAFFIC.

During four weeks ending 27th October 1883.

INCREASE.		Mds.	Rs.
Via Benares	... ..	1,690	1,110
" Cawnpore	... ..	4,300	3,360
" Aligarh	... ..	41,320	9,260 to Agra <i>via</i> Agra and
" Ghaziabad	... ..	11,140	via Hathras, to Bom-
			bay <i>via</i> Delhi.
Total Increase	... ..	58,450	13,730
DECREASE.			
Cawnpore	... ..	10,220	5,190
Etawah	... ..	11,430	7,110
Aligarh	... ..	11,570	10,920
Sikandarabad	... ..	16,480	11,720
Delhi	... ..	54,030	38,840
Patna City	... ..	5,170	1,550
" Ghat	... ..	30,070	9,130
Via Ghaziabad	... ..	.....	46,440 to Howrah.
Total Decrease	... ..	1,38,970	1,80,900
Net Decrease	... ..	80,520	1,17,170
Pulses	... ..	Mds. 89,150	Rs. 14,590

This traffic has fallen off at Burhee, Dinapore and other stations in the Dinapore district consequent on the market in Calcutta being unfavourable.

Gunny ... Mds. 11,470 Rs. 12,520
Exportation of country produce being normal, the demand for bagging has fallen off

Salt ... Mds. 1,99,970 Rs. 59,470

The falling off is at Howrah and is attributable to the closing of the Government salt Golahs for the holidays.

Seeds ... Mds. 47,530 Rs. 61,250

In the first fortnight of the period business in Calcutta was much restricted, but improved subsequently.

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train mileage—

				Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	...	...	...	2,54,074	3,72,526	6,26,600
1882	...	...	...	2,64,698	3,85,390	6,50,088
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	10,624	12,864	23,488

Earnings per train mile, excluding materials carried on Maintenance and Revenue account—

				Coaching	Goods.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1883	...	...	...	3 14 6	6 8 1	4 12 8
1882	...	...	...	3 5 5	5 7 11	4 9 10
Increase	...	...	...	0 9 1	0 0 2	0 3 10
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Shunting mileage—Decrease hours 281.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 27th October 1883.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		NET.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	7,880	10,930	1,810	4,660	3,570	2,850		
" not Commissariat	3,120	2,970	4,420	4,220			150	200
Betel-nuts and leaves	14,120	13,750	18,240	18,990		750	370	
Boots and shoes	5,500	5,120	5,260	4,670			380	590
Brass and brass-ware	18,320	19,600	13,630	15,200	1,370	1,570		
Bricks	15,130	21,610	1,550	2,020	6,480	470		
Coal, up	3,95,210	3,15,000	1,81,970	1,62,410			80,210	10,560
" down	12,51,520	14,69,050	1,74,570	2,06,830	2,17,730	32,260		
Copper and copper-ware	10,510	8,990	15,780	13,700			1,550	2,080
Cotton	68,700	35,540	7,740	62,900			33,160	35,840
" twist	15,590	14,600	14,770	15,640	1,010	870		
Dye-wood	9,000	8,840	8,730	8,640			160	90
Empty coops, &c.	6,150	9,410	3,130	3,760	3,280	630		
Firewood	23,070	20,090	1,510	970			5,590	540
Fruits	21,810	23,310	18,070	22,050	1,500	3,080		
Glass and glass-ware	7,650	5,860	9,130	6,810			1,790	2,200
Ghee and oil	33,300	33,010	36,980	32,920			290	4,000
G. B. T. packages	220	10	960	60			210	960
Government Commissariat stores	6,580	6,300	6,420	6,050			280	370
" Ordnance stores	13,910	13,300	15,780	28,370		12,590	640	
Barley	5,000	22,620	670	1,180	17,620	610		
Oats	12,760	4,200	3,430	1,130			8,500	2,503
Rice	1,86,940	2,72,010	3,510	69,410	83,070	30,900		
Wheat	5,13,340	4,78,290	2,61,130	1,34,180			85,050	1,22,950
Other grains	1,35,130	1,91,910	26,280	39,230	56,780	12,950		
Pulses of all kinds	1,47,250	1,08,100	41,680	29,090			39,150	14,590
Gunny	56,680	45,110	39,280	26,760			11,470	12,520
Hides and horns	44,810	39,710	31,430	26,810			5,160	4,620
Indigo	16,160	20,680	40,560	53,800	4,520	13,240		
Iron	88,900	97,900	73,460	68,460	9,000			5,000
Jaggree	52,030	41,000	15,830	11,460			11,030	2,370
Lac	54,550	37,080	20,920	21,280	2,530	360		
Minerals	25,390	22,960	6,830	5,330			2,330	500
Mowah flower	17,790	36,860	3,000	7,430	19,910	4,400		
Oil-cake	4,960	5,060	820	690			100	130
Opium	840	730	520	1,460		390		
Paper	6,580	7,950	8,480	9,160	1,400	680		
Piece-goods	1,68,200	1,59,410	2,17,000	2,47,360	23,210	29,700		
Railway materials—Construction account	1,61,700	3,03,050	2,460	5,000	1,41,330	7,550		
Foreign	42,620	2,07,690	22,220	1,16,740	1,63,070	94,520		
Boots	28,070	23,580	10,110	9,900				210
Salt	5,43,370	3,43,400	1,51,130	91,600			1,99,970	59,470
Saltpetre	39,590	61,830	16,380	23,650	22,240	9,270		
Seeds	6,82,060	6,35,030	2,69,410	2,08,110			47,530	61,250
Silk	2,480	2,080	2,770	2,130			400	640
Spelter	7,290	4,860	8,560	4,570			2,430	3,990
Spices	12,230	10,800	9,480	8,540			1,430	940
Stones	33,930	67,460	7,650	10,970	33,610	5,320		
Sugar	1,36,510	1,22,820	50,280	48,410			13,600	1,570
Tea	3,290	2,240	5,940	2,060			1,050	2,980
Timber	17,630	32,580	4,480	7,260	15,850	2,780		
Tobacco	26,020	81,140	13,540	18,160	5,120	4,620		
Turmeric	6,110	8,850	3,400	9,840	2,870	6,440		
Wines	3,840	4,260	7,240	8,020	420	780		
Miscellaneous	1,36,540	1,33,890	1,28,370	1,24,100		5,730	2,690	
Total	53,21,060	56,07,980	21,40,310	20,66,380	8,41,510	2,83,880	5,54,590	5,66,810

URBAN BROUGHTON, Offg. Traffic Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	189,081	Rs. A. P. 2,60,935 12 6	Mds. s. 26,66,490 0	Rs. A. P. 6,96,292 12 4	Rs. A. P. 17,135 1 6	Rs. A. P. 9,74,273 9 16	67,429 1	115,507 1	182,737 1
Or per mile of railway...	.....	172 14 9	.....	461 5 10	11 5 8	643 10 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	4,147,077	47,24,415 13 6	4,97,33,743 10	1,29,93,939 1 8	3,68,928 1 0	1,80,86,883 0 2	1,324,533 1	2,617,687 1	3,972,920 1
Total for 22 weeks...	4,336,158	49,85,351 9 6	5,24,00,233 10	1,36,89,241 14 0	3,80,061 2 0	1,96,90,656 10 0	1,391,754	2,763,054 1	4,154,808 1
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	190,080	2,66,950 12 7	24,55,786 29	7,17,472 7 3	19,516 5 7	10,03,933 9 5	67,791	135,524	203,315
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	.....	177 2 9	.....	476 2 9	12 15 2	666 4 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	3,938,896	50,53,646 15 9	4,75,50,533 0	1,26,94,590 11 7	4,34,400 3 9	1,80,92,637 15 1	1,334,082	2,400,072	3,804,954

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND DECEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST DECEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 2ND DECEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 1ST DECEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1881.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
1,506 1/2	Rs. 10,03,934	Rs. 666	1,509	Rs. 9,74,274	Rs. 646	1,506 1/2	Rs. 2,96,81,702	Rs. 19,701	1,509	Rs. 3,31,20,053	Rs. 21,954	Rs. 34,44,351	.....

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1883, on 206 1/2 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	66,784	Rs. A. P. 35,544 0 0	Mds. s. 2,37,800 0	Rs. A. P. 51,242 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,080 0 0	Rs. A. P. 86,866 0 0	8,161 1/2	6,712 1/2	14,874 1/2
Or per mile of railway...	323	162 3 11	1,150 13	247 13 6	10 1 0	420 2 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	1,136,344	6,73,447 0 0	52,04,881 0	12,06,129 0 0	19,381 0 0	18,98,959 0 0	164,672 1/2	150,398 1/2	323,471
Total for 22 weeks...	1,203,128	7,09,991 0 0	54,42,511 0	12,57,571 0 0	2,403 0 0	19,85,825 0 0	172,234 1/2	166,111	338,345 1/2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	49,325	35,052 0 0	3,48,291 0	94,563 0 0	2,186 0 0	1,32,401 0 0	6,489	10,551 1/2	17,040 1/2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	256	183 3 4	1,869 12	491 2 10	11 6 7	687 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	971,802	6,50,014 0 0	79,67,066 0	24,70,781 0 0	25,406 0 0	31,11,201 0 0	135,431 1/2	256,035 1/2	391,466 1/2

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1883. { Ranaghat section 20 1/2 } 35
{ Dum-Dum ,, 14 1/2 }

	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section	2,810	807 0 0	4,447 0	126 0 0	8 0 0	941 0 0	306	275	581
Dum-Dum do.	3,792	804 0 0	521 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	889 0 0	605	22	627
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section	138	38 14 3	21 13	6 1 2	0 6 2	45 5 7	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do.	477	60 10 1	37 0	1 0 10	0 11 3	62 6 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section	55,480	16,171 0 0	2,37,248 0	6,530 0 0	114 0 0	22,815 0 0	6,598 1/2	5,892 1/2	12,201
Dum-Dum do.	142,822	18,983 0 0	60,073 0	971 0 0	389 0 0	20,314 0 0	11,682 1/2	591 1/2	12,184 1/2
Total for 22 weeks—									
Ranaghat section	58,290	16,978 0 0	2,41,695 0	6,656 0 0	122 0 0	23,756 0 0	6,704 1/2	6,077 1/2	12,782
Dum-Dum do.	149,614	19,547 0 0	60,594 0	966 0 0	390 0 0	21,293 0 0	12,287 1/2	523 1/2	12,811 1/2
Total of both sections	207,904	36,525 0 0	3,08,289 0	7,622 0 0	512 0 0	44,959 0 0	18,992 1/2	6,601	25,593 1/2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section	2,738	803 0 0	4,598 0	187 0 0	2 0 0	992 0 0	447	134	581
Dum-Dum do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section	153	38 11 3	221 24	9 0 3	0 1 7	47 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year									
Ranaghat section	16,116	4,585 0 0	45,947 0	1,135 0 0	414 0 0	6,135 0 0	2,911 1/2	1,031	3,942 1/2
Dum-Dum do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of both sections	61,116	4,585 0 0	45,947 0	1,135 0 0	414 0 0	6,135 0 0	2,911 1/2	1,031	3,942 1/2

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th November 1883, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,593	3,708 13 9	37,274 20	2,802 7 0	43 6 0	6,559 10 0	1,796	688	2,304
Or per mile of railway ...	133	64 13 5	651 30	48 15 11	0 13 6	114 10 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	204,814	1,06,568 7 0	5,42,424 26	30,638 11 0	919 2 0	1,47,126 4 0	33,629	10,156	43,776
Total for 19 weeks ...	212,707	1,10,277 4 0	5,79,699 0	42,441 2 0	967 8 0	1,53,685 14 0	35,325	10,844	46,170
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	†9,510½	*5,463 15 3	†27,011 10	*1,732 9 0	.....	*7,196 8 3	†1,641	†1,384	†3,026
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	167	59 13 9	474 0	30 6 4	.....	126 4 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	241,300	1,31,650 5 9	4,64,987 0	45,998 7 0	1,590 5 5	1,79,239 2 2	36,210	29,304½	59,514½

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 10TH NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	7,197	126	57½	6,560	115	57	3,07,319	5,391	57½	2,72,918	4,772	.....	34,401

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November 1883, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,538	7,454 15 0	45,123 10	3,321 11 0	51 9 0	10,828 3 0	1,626	882	2,508
Or per mile of railway ...	268	130 5 3	789 0	58 1 2	0 14 5	189 4 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	212,707	1,10,277 4 9	5,79,699 0	42,441 2 0	967 8 0	1,53,685 14 9	35,326	10,844	46,170
Total for 20 weeks ...	228,045	1,17,732 3 9	6,24,822 10	45,762 13 0	11,019 1 0	1,64,514 1 9	36,953	11,726	48,678
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	†10,573	*5,509 15 6	†32,453 30	*2,544 11 0	.....	*8,054 10 6	†1,430	†1,540	†2,970
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	186	96 10 8	569 0	44 10 3	.....	141 4 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	223,239	1,37,160 5 3	4,94,585 0	48,543 2 0	1,590 5 5	1,87,293 12 8	31,697	30,844½	62,541½

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 15TH NOVEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	8,055	141	57½	10,828	189	57	3,15,374	5,533	57½	2,83,746	4,961	.....	1,628

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th November 1883 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	9,807	6,111 15 0	34,857 20	2,671 1 0	49 7 0	8,812 7 0	1,645	749	2,394
Or per mile of railway ...	171	107 0 5	609 20	46 11 2	0 13 10	154 9 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	228,045	1,17,732 3 9	6,21,822 10	45,762 13 0	1,019 1 0	1,64,614 1 9	36,952	11,726	48,678
Total for 21 weeks ...	237,852	1,23,854 2 9	6,59,679 30	48,433 14 0	1,068 8 0	1,73,368 8 9	38,597	12,475	51,072
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	*14,579½	†7,926 8 3	*39,141 30	†3,783 14 0	276 13 0	†11,987 3 3	*1,332	*1,535	*2,867
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	139 1 0	687 0	66 6 2	4 13 8	210 4 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	269,130	1,45,086 13 6	5,32,612 0	53,327 0 0	1,867 2 5	1,90,380 15 11	53,029	31,980½	65,009½

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 24TH NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	11,987	210	57½	8,842	155	57	3,27,361	5,743	57½	2,92,588	5,115	.....	34,773

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			21st October 1882	20th October 1883.	To 21st October 1882.	To 20th October 1883.			
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1883.									
27th October	Northern Bengal	239	39,726 0 0	37,770 0 0	15,90,754 0 0	17,94,505 0 0	2,03,751 0 0	.....	+13
Ditto	Tirhoot	166	9,341 0 0	12,817 0 0	5,23,637 0 0	6,83,454 0 0	1,59,797 0 0	.....	+39
20th Ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	56	3,012 0 0	5,649 0 0	1,55,883 0 0	2,40,710 0 0	84,827 0 0	.....	+54
27th Ditto	Nalhati	27½	1,450 0 0	1,484 0 0	57,635 0 0	66,996 0 0	9,411 0 0	.....	+16
	Total	488½	53,529 0 0	57,720 0 0	23,27,879 0 0	27,85,665 0 0	4,57,786 0 0	.....	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Earnings for week ending 24th November 1883	8,720 0 0
Corresponding week last year	6,079 13 3
Increase	2,640 2 9
Receipts from 1st July to 24th November 1883	1,77,207 3 9
Ditto ditto to 25th November 1882	1,44,966 15 10
Increase	32,240 3 11
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 24th November 1883	50
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	Nil.
	Rs. A. P.
Earnings per mile open week ending 24th November 1883	174 6 5
Corresponding week last year	121 9 7
Increase	52 12 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th December 1883	2219	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	2241

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 15th December 1883.

Present:

The HON. G. C. PAUL, *Advocate-General, C.I.E., Presiding*;
The HON. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON. S. T. TREVOR;
The HON. J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON. HARBANS SAHAI; and
The HON. CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

SUBURBAN WATER-SUPPLY.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the supply of filtered water within the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta. He said—"I have been entrusted with the duty of submitting to

the Council a Bill to provide for the supply of filtered water within the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta, and I have now the honour to move for leave to introduce such a measure. I need hardly remind the Council that this is not the first occasion on which the subject of the metropolitan water-supply has engaged its attention, and Hon. Members who read their newspapers, though I cannot suppose that they have any very clear idea how matters stand at present, are doubtless aware that, at one stage or another, the question has been before the Corporations of Calcutta and the Suburbs for some years, and that a protracted, if fitful, battle of the schemes has been proceeding in the midst of this peace-loving community. The first chapter of its history,—a history extending over about three years,—was lucidly narrated by my Hon. predecessor, Mr. Mackenzie, in the debate of 2nd April 1881, when Act VI of that session of the Council was passed. The materials for a bulky second, and I hope last, chapter, extending also over about three years, are now available. I do not propose, however, to detain the Council with a review of this mass of fascinating literature, or to describe the circumstances under which the many Municipal Commissioners who have applied their minds to the subject have successively entertained a preference for a masonry conduit, an open cut and an iron main, discussed the merits of cement collar-joints, and weighed the respective advantages of masonry and earthen settling tanks. These monumental records now possess an antiquarian rather than a practical interest, and I may dismiss the historical part of the subject by congratulating the Council that, whereas in 1881 they had to deal with an unsettled question, we are to day in the satisfactory position of dealing with an accomplished fact. In April 1881, the Calcutta Municipality was still pondering the project of a masonry culvert. In December 1883, they have already obtained the sanction of Government to the purchase of a 48-inch iron main, which will provide a daily supply of 12,000,000 of gallons of filtered water, and the materials are, I understand, already on the way from Europe. I think, Sir, that the inhabitants of this great city may be congratulated that at last a really practical step has been taken towards the accomplishment of a measure which is essential to its well-being and salubrity. The youth of the water extension scheme has been one full of pain and peril; it suffered from many virulent attacks, chiefly of talk, which caused grave anxiety to its friends, and at times its condition was most precarious; but I am happy to say that it has at length emerged from this period of trial, and that we shall soon see it flourishing in the healthy and prosperous maturity.

The circumstances under which it has been found necessary to introduce a separate Bill for the regulation of the water-supply in the Suburbs are briefly these. Act VI of 1881 amended section 160 of the Calcutta Municipal Act by authorizing the Local Government to include any portion of the environs of the Town in the Calcutta system of water-supply, the Calcutta Corporation assessing a separate water-rate upon such portion, not exceeding the maximum leviable under the Act, and the Commissioners of the Municipality arranging for the detailed assessment and collection of the rate. The portion thus included would become, for the purposes of the water-supply, a part of Calcutta, and the Corporation of Calcutta would be responsible for supplying it with water like any other part of the Town; and inasmuch as the water-rate in Calcutta, after the extension of the new supply, will be assessed at nearly maximum rates, it would have to supply it on practically similar terms. The Calcutta Municipality was thus to be responsible, not only for bringing the water to the boundary of the affiliated tract, but for distributing the water throughout it. Mr. Harrison, in a very able memorandum, dated 31st October 1881, pointed out the objections to the latter portion of this arrangement. I cannot do better than, with the permission of the Council, read portions of Mr. Harrison's Minute. He said:

"In Calcutta the law requires us—(a) 'to cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made or constructed as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in all the chief public streets;' (b) for fifteen hours every day, so far as may be reasonably practicable, to 'keep and maintain in the pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than 10 feet for the domestic use of the rate-payers;' (c) and for three hours daily to maintain a pressure

'sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced to a height of not less than 50 feet.' The above are the chief liabilities which we should incur. That marked (c) we are not now able to discharge even in Calcutta, and I will assume that it would be a dead letter in the Suburbs. The liability to raise water 50 feet high in a house in Garden Reach is one which it would not be easy to enforce without a separate pumping station and reservoir for that Suburb only; but take the liability marked (b), that of keeping up 10 feet pressure throughout the day, and see what it involves. We are now only bound to keep up that pressure to the southern edge of Calcutta, but what would become of it by the time it reached Bhowanipore, Alipore, Kidderpore, not to mention Garden Reach! We every night now have to pump water from Tallah into the Wellington Square reservoir; and such is the effect of distance and friction in diminishing pressure, that I am informed that, if we pump through the independent 24-inch main only at the normal velocity, it takes a pressure of 40 feet at Tallah to yield 10 feet pressure at the reservoir. This one fact surely speaks volumes as to the difficulty of supplying the Suburbs to the south of Calcutta. Tallah is about four miles from Wellington Square, and the friction in a 24-inch main is much less at the same velocity than in the smaller distributing pipes which would be necessarily used in the Suburbs. I think I must be well within the mark in saying that Wellington Square would not only require to have its pumping power greatly increased, but also to pump all day at a higher pressure than it now does for five hours only in order to give the required pressure of 10 feet to the Suburbs, and even then it would fail in the more distant places."

"Mr. Harrison came to the conclusion that the community of system and control should terminate with the delivery of the filtered water at Tallah, each municipality sharing in this expenditure in proportion to the water required by it, and then undertaking the responsibility of its own distribution. This view has been accepted by Government, and the Bill, which I hope to have the honour of submitting to the Council, will provide that the Suburban Municipality shall pay the Calcutta Municipality for the water supplied to it, and shall take its own measures for distributing the water. There was, however, a very important point to be settled before legislation could proceed. Could the Suburbs on these terms afford to join in the scheme at all? Was Calcutta to look to such extension as might provide for its own wants only, or was it to make deliberate provision for the wants of the Suburbs also, and in the latter case how was it to be guaranteed against loss? The Suburbs could decide nothing until they should know approximately how much they would have to pay. The Calcutta Commissioners, not knowing what they were going to do for themselves, were naturally unable to say what they could do for any one else. As a contribution to the settlement of the difficulty, Sir Ashley Eden, just before he left the country, with the liberality which always characterised his action in regard to any question of municipal improvement, offered the Suburbs a contribution of Rs. 50,000 in the first year and Rs. 30,000 in each of the succeeding four years, on condition that the distribution works should be commenced by 1st January 1883, and that the Suburban Commissioners would consent to take the water from the Calcutta Municipality at prime cost as determined by arbitration. But at this time the Calcutta scheme was in what may be termed the "open-cut stage;" in fact everything connected with it was open; and so matters dragged on. The Suburban Commissioners could not tell how much water they could afford to take without knowing how much they would have to pay for it; the Calcutta Commissioners would not entertain the question of cost without knowing how much would be required. At length the matter was taken up in earnest by the new Commissioners elected in October 1882, the open cut and masonry culvert were both discarded, and it was decided that the wants of the Town could be fully provided for by a 42-inch iron main, which could produce 8,000,000 gallons a day. If the Suburbs required 2,000,000 a day, a 45-inch main must be laid; if they required 4,000,000 a day, a 48-inch main must be laid, and in either case the additional cost was indicated. Here at length the Suburban Commissioners had a definite issue before them, and they were at once able to say that their resources would not enable them to contract to take more

than 2,000,000 gallons a day. They would be very glad if a 48-inch main could be laid, so that hereafter they might be able to take more water; but as this would cost about Rs. 21,000 a year more than the 45-inch, it was out of their power to pay for it, even if Government would consent to keep open Sir Ashley Eden's offer. Now, Sir, Mr. Rivers Thompson considered that this would be a very regrettable conclusion. On the one hand the Calcutta Corporation could not be expected to construct for itself anything more than a 42-inch main, and there was no probability that it would require a further supply within any period to which reasonable anticipation could extend. On the other hand the Suburbs are rapidly increasing in importance, and it would be a grievous pity that they should be indefinitely restricted to a daily supply of 2,000,000 gallons only of filtered water. In these circumstances, Mr. Rivers Thompson determined to come to the assistance of the Suburban Municipality and place them in a position to guarantee the extra cost of providing a 48-inch main, so that they might be able, as their circumstances permitted, to pay for and distribute any quantity up to 4,000,000 gallons a day. He relieved them of police charges, amounting to about Rs. 35,000 a year, on condition that the sum to be paid to the Calcutta Municipality should be the first charge upon the income thus set free. These terms have been accepted, and, as I have said, the 48-inch main has been ordered from England. The Bill will provide for an arrangement such as was contemplated by Sir Ashley Eden when he made his offer of assistance to the Suburban Municipality. The principle upon which the price of the water is to be calculated will be settled between the municipalities, the Suburban Municipality will have power to raise a rate of 6 per cent., and to provide for the details of distribution and the like, and the payment to Calcutta will be the first charge on the net proceeds of the rate. Should any dispute arise regarding the amount claimed, or any other matter connected with the water-supply, it will be settled by three arbitrators—one to be appointed by Government, and one to be appointed by each of the municipalities. With these remarks, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON. THE PRESIDENT, in adjourning the Council, said that in the ordinary course the Council would stand adjourned to Saturday next, the 22nd instant, but owing to there not being sufficient legislative work in hand, and to the approaching holidays, the Council would be adjourned to Saturday, the 5th January next. The interval covered by the postponement would, no doubt, be utilized in advancing the Bills now before Select Committees, in order that, when the Council next met, there might be one or more Bills ready to be dealt with.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 1158T—R, dated 13th October 1883, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Circular letter No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October, to all Commissioners of Divisions (except Burdwan).

Replies to the above from the Commissioners of Divisions.

Statistics of Rainfall in the Lower Provinces from May to October 1883.

In the Rainfall Tables appended to this Resolution are shown the results obtained from the returns which have appeared weekly in the pages of the *Calcutta Gazette*. They show, first, the distribution of the rainfall resulting from the south-west monsoon of the present year; and secondly, how this distribution has varied from that of previous years. For the purpose in hand, however, it is only necessary to note the most important features of the monsoon, and to draw attention to its results. The returns refer to the period of six months from May to October. In May the principal characteristic was the prevalence of unusually strong south-west winds. Much aqueous vapour was brought up from the Bay, which was not, however, condensed over Lower Bengal, but was carried inland to the Garo and Khasia hills, showers only falling elsewhere. Hence the result was excessive rainfall in Eastern and Northern Bengal, normal rainfall in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and deficient rainfall in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Showery weather continued in the early part of June, but the real monsoon rains began about the 13th, and towards the end of the month a cyclone was formed and gave heavy rain to Orissa. On the whole, the monthly rainfall was deficient in Bengal and excessive elsewhere. The July weather was, roughly speaking, not very dissimilar to the normal, except that in the northern districts there was now a decided deficiency. In August there appears to have been a generally feebler monsoon current than is usually the case, and a consequent deficiency in the rainfall, the only exception being Northern Bengal, where the rainfall this month showed a slight excess. September weather was practically a continuation of that of August, with the exception of slight breaks, during which the monsoon current became stronger and the rainfall heavier. The result was that at the end of the month there was again general deficiency of rain in all the districts except Chota Nagpore. The ordinary south-west monsoon rains appear to have ceased about the 29th of September, and though in October two small cyclonic disturbances were formed over the Bay, their influence was very slight.

2. The tables appended to this Resolution show that the importance of any given excess or deficiency is proportional to the average rainfall in the particular district, and the value of these variations is, therefore, shown better by the table of percentage variations (IV) than by that of actual variations. It is of importance, however, to notice that even in these cases any excess observable was due, not to continued steady rain throughout, but rather to exceptionally heavy falls in the early part of the season, which were not entirely counterbalanced by the subsequent drought. If the various Divisions are taken separately, it appears that in Orissa the July rainfall was up to, or exceeded, the average; but that in August and September there was slight, and in October very considerable, deficiency; that in South-West Bengal there was an excess of rainfall only in July, all the other months showing a deficiency; that in Eastern Bengal (with the exception of Mymensingh, where there was drought throughout) the rainfall of the earlier months was irregular, and that of the later months very deficient; that in Northern Bengal, except in the neighbourhood of the hills, there was deficiency throughout; that in

Northern Behar the earlier months showed irregular changes, and the later months decided deficiency; that in South Behar, with the exception of June, there was great deficiency; and that in Chota Nagpore there was great deficiency at the close of the period, and partial deficiencies previously. These results are shewn upon charts which have been prepared by the Meteorological Reporter to this Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had time permitted of these charts being lithographed and published with this Resolution; for an inspection of them, and a perusal of the correspondence published herewith, would have shewn in a striking manner the intimate relation which exists between deficient rainfall and crop failure. In fact, it may be said that the information supplied to Government by the Meteorological Reporter suggests practically the same conclusions which an examination of the local reports dictates.

3. In consequence of the defective rainfall, the attention of Commissioners was called to the prospects of the country by the circular letter of the 23rd October, which is cited in the preamble, the Commissioner of Burdwan having been previously specially addressed regarding the condition of the crops in parts of Hooghly. In that letter it was stated that the early cessation of the autumnal rains seemed to have had generally an injurious effect on the winter crops; that there were grounds for fearing that a continuance of dry weather might also affect the *rubbee* sowings injuriously. Reports on the state of the last autumn and on the prospects of the coming winter and spring crops were called for, and information on the general condition of the stocks and prices was also required from each district. There has been delay in the submission of some of the divisional reports, the last having reached Government on the 11th instant. This delay, however, is not without some counterbalancing advantage, in the fact that the reports bring down the information on the state of portions of the country to a very recent date. The Lieutenant-Governor will now separately consider these reports, which are published *in extenso* as an appendix to the Resolution.

4. *Presidency Division.*—The report submitted by the Commissioner states the facts as they existed in the beginning of November. The general conclusion Mr. Monro comes to is that, while there will be in some districts scarcity and pinching, there will not, as far as he could perceive, be any pressure as regards food amounting to famine, and such pinching as may ensue will be experienced chiefly among the labouring classes. Judging from the detailed information furnished by the local officers, the Lieutenant-Governor at present sees no ground for thinking that in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Khulna and Jessore, the scarcity will be such as to call for any interference on the part of Government. In the remaining district of Nuddea, the tenantry in certain portions of which are in a somewhat depressed condition owing to the prevalence of epidemic fever and other causes, the outlook is less satisfactory. But even here the facts do not warrant an apprehension of famine, though some contributions from Provincial to Local Funds, for expenditure on district roads, may possibly be needed hereafter. The rain which has fallen since the submission of the Commissioner's report is stated to have done good to the cold-weather crops, some inconsiderable injury having, however, resulted therefrom to the *amun* crop which had been cut. With a view to Government being kept informed of the progress of events, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to receive copies of the bi-monthly reports which the Commissioner has called for, with such recommendations as he may desire to submit.

5. *Burdwan Division.*—The Commissioner, reporting on the 12th of November, gives it as his general impression that the division as a whole will not require any general measures of relief, though perhaps some slight assistance may be necessary here and there. Examining the detailed local information, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that in Hooghly, where much good has been done by irrigation from the Eden Canal, the crops are not so bad as had been at first reported, while the stocks of rice throughout the district, both in the hands of zemindars and ryots, are at present very large. The same remarks may be said to

apply generally to Howrah. The late rain has also improved the prospects of sugarcane, potatoes and the winter crops, and, as in both these districts crops other than rice are largely grown, a failure in that crop is not so severely felt as in other districts. It may be concluded, therefore, that the condition of neither district affords cause for anxiety.

In Burdwan it may also be stated that much good to the crops has resulted from irrigation from the Eden Canal and from tanks, while the late rains are reported to have greatly benefited the cold-weather crops. The late Collector, Mr. Larminie, while thinking that the labouring classes, and in some villages the ryots, will suffer pressure, does not consider that there will be any need for direct interference on the part of Government. In this view the Lieutenant-Governor, with the information before him, concurs.

The Commissioner, Mr. Beames, writing from Midnapore on the 12th November, stated as follows:—"I have been over a considerable tract of country in Midnapore, and have received verbal reports from several of the officers in charge of the canals and wards' estates in the interior. There will be a deficient crop in some parts, while in others it will, thanks to irrigation, be an average one. The low-lying deltaic portions of this district, which in years of ordinary rainfall are liable to suffer from floods and accumulation of rain water inside the intricate net-work of embankments with which the country is intersected in all directions, will, it is hoped, have a very fair outturn this year." In an unofficial letter of a later date, Mr. Beames also expresses his belief that there is no cause for anxiety regarding the Midnapore district. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Commissioner's view.

As regards Bancoorah, the Commissioner, reporting on October 24th, observed that the crops had been largely irrigated from reservoirs, while rain which had fallen in the north and west of the district on the 15th idem had also greatly benefited them. The Collector then hoped for a 10-anna crop. Writing later, the Commissioner reported that the crops had turned out better than had been expected, and that the Collector thought no aid from Government would be needed. Inasmuch as the late rains have extended to this district, the Lieutenant-Governor considers its condition satisfactory.

With respect to the remaining district of this division—Beerbhoom—the Commissioner, who in October considered prospects there rather gloomy, reported on the 12th November that the district would have from a 4 to an 8-anna crop of *amun*, the *aus* having been up to the average. In a later unofficial report of the 18th November, Mr. Beames, qualifying his previous views, stated that the condition of the crops was better than previously believed, and that the outturn would be up to an all-round average of 8 annas. The only portion of the district in which scarcity needing the attention of Government was apprehended was in the tract skirting the Sonthal hills and inhabited by Sonthals. In this tract, in the best of years, the crops are precarious; and further special enquiries as to the state and prospects of the locality are being made. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the Commissioner's report on this point.

6. *Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.*—The reports from the Dacca Division show that, while short crops may be expected in certain portions of the division, the general outturn will be fair. From Chittagong the reports are more satisfactory, the Commissioner stating that the outturn of the *aus* was generally fair, while the early cessation of the autumnal rains had not generally affected the crops in the various parts of the division. From these statements the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that the usual export of rice from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions will suffer no great diminution.

7. *Orissa Division.*—Regarding the state and prospects of the crops in the Orissa Division, the Commissioner submits the following report, which satisfies the Lieutenant-Governor, not only that no difficulty will be experienced in Orissa itself, but that the province will be in a position to export largely:—

"The Collector of Pooree has not yet given any detailed report on the state of the crops in his district, but assures me that the main crop of rice is safe in consequence of the late rain, and that a fairly good average outturn may be expected. He adds that no famine or scarcity need be apprehended.

"The Collector of Cuttack reports that the only crop which suffered from want of rain was the *sarad* or chief rice crop, but that there has been no serious failure. Taking the *biali* and *sarad* together, the outturn will be, the Collector says, about 10 annas, or two annas less than an average crop. The prospects of the *rubbee* crop are reported to be favourable.

"The Collector of Balasore reports that in the southern part of the district there has been a full crop, but that outturn falls off gradually towards the north, and is worse in a tract called Bograi, which suffered from an inundation of the Subhanreka. Even there, however, there is no reason for alarm. The prospects of the *rubbee* crop are good; there is a larger demand for labour on account of the coast canal works, and there is a considerable stock of grain in the district.

"It is to be remembered that during the last three years there have been almost bumper crops in the greater part of the Orissa Division, and a large portion of these is doubtless still in the hands of the merchants.

"The range of prices during the coming year cannot be estimated even approximately. It must depend to a great extent on the demand for rice elsewhere.

"There is not, in my opinion, any present cause for anxiety in regard to the Orissa Division, and I do not think any special precautionary measures are now necessary."

8. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The Commissioner's report, which deals in some detail with the various districts of his division, shows that, although in a few localities the crops may be short, there is nowhere any apprehension of scarcity, while generally throughout the division a fair outturn may be looked for. A great portion of the division was fortunate in an opportune fall of rain in the commencement of November, whereby the rice crop was benefited and *rubbee* sowings facilitated. Recent reports show, moreover, that the late rains have extended to the division to the great advantage of the *rubbee* crop; while the outturn of the winter rice is reported to give two-thirds of an average crop in Lohardugga, nearly an average crop in Singhbhum, from two-thirds to an average in some portions of Manbhum, and a full average in others. From these reports the Lieutenant-Governor concludes that no difficulty need be apprehended in the Chota Nagpore Division.

9. *Rajshahye Division*.—In regard to Dinagepore, the Commissioner states that the prospect does not seem bad as a whole, and he thinks that the railway works in progress, and some expansion of district road and wards' estate work, will supply ample employment for labour throughout the district. The Collector takes a somewhat more gloomy view of the state of things, but even he does not anticipate any distress before March, and then only among a limited class of the population. During his recent tour in Northern Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor made personal enquiries into the state of the crops in Dinagepore and the information he then received from well-informed sources did not lead him to apprehend anything like distress in that district. He desires, however, that fortnightly reports of the state of the district may be submitted to Government.

The Collector of Rajshahye, though reporting that on the whole he sees no reason for anxiety as to the supply of grain in the district during the coming year, fears that the inhabitants of the Bhurind may suffer some distress. The Bhurind is a tract of country about 350 square miles in extent, half unreclaimed, occupied by low-caste dhangurs who readily take to spade labour. For these ample employment will be provided on the western extension of the Dinagepore Railway, and the district officer should see that information as to employment being there procurable is made known in the tract in question.

In Pubna the Commissioner reports that things seem to be better than in either Dinagepore or Rajshahye, and as the Collector states that for the whole district the *amun* will be about an eight-anna crop, while the prospects of the winter crops owing to the recent rains are fair, it may be concluded that no difficulty will arise needing Government interference in this district.

In Julpigori the *amun* crop, according to the Deputy Commissioner, will be "the usual full crop," while the winter crops at present promise well. The condition of the Darjeeling district also is satisfactory.

There remain the districts of Bogra and Rungpore, in portions of which prospects are decidedly less satisfactory than in other districts of the division. The localities, however, in which the crops are reported to have failed to a considerable extent are limited in area, and to them special attention is being paid. Looking to the fact, however, that the rainfall this year has been better in the worst locality than it was in

1873, and that in the latter year there would have been no pressure in Bogra had the district stocks not been depleted by outside demand, the Lieutenant-Governor still hopes that both districts will escape any very considerable pressure during the coming year. Prospects, it may be added, have also been improved in these districts, as in the other parts of the division, by the late rain, which is reported to have done much good to the *rubbee* crops.

10. *Bhagulpore Division*.—In the Bhagulpore district the *bhadoi* crop, which gives ordinarily from 25 to 30 per cent. of the food-supply, was not far short of the average anywhere except in the Sudder sub-division, where it is reported to have been two-thirds of an average crop. The *aghani* rice is estimated to yield something over a half average in the Sudder and Mudheypurah sub-divisions, and half an average in the rest of the district. The *rubbee* promises at present to be half an average crop over the entire district, but with winter showers the prospects of this crop must greatly improve; and there has actually been some rainfall since the date of the Commissioner's report. In forecasting the future, the Collector says he does not anticipate serious distress anywhere, although he believes that in certain portions of the district the labouring classes and cultivators will undoubtedly suffer privation after January, when the price of rice may rise to 11 seers for the rupee. The Commissioner, while concurring generally with the Collector, thinks it possible that the Banka sub-division may feel greater pinching than other portions of the district. In regard to this sub-division further enquiries are being made, and the results of these should be reported to Government. Should any pressure and demand for employment arise in the district, however, there will be, in the extension of the Assam-Bihar Railway, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, a source of employment open to those who need it. But on the whole the circumstances of this district do not at present give the Lieutenant-Governor cause for any serious anxiety.

Purneah.—The condition of the district is fairly satisfactory. The Collector reports that the *bhadoi* crop was "a very fair one over the whole district;" that not much damage was done to the *aghani* rice crop over an area equal to half of the district, while there will be very few places, except parts of thanas Gundwara and Dhurumpore, where half a crop will not be realized; and that, if there be seasonable rains about Christmas, there will be a fair *rubbee* crop throughout the district." Upon these facts, there are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, no grounds for any anxiety regarding the Purneah district.

From Maldah the reports show that the *bhadoi* crop, which forms one-fourth of the district food-supply taken as a whole, was this year above the average. The *aghani* rice is estimated generally at 4 annas of an average crop, while the Collector, writing on 13th November, thought that without rain the prospects of the *rubbee* were gloomy. Generally speaking the Collector was of opinion that the inhabitants of the Bhurind (which cover a portion of the Maldah as well as of the Rajshahye districts) would suffer pressure, and that some assistance may be needed there. The Commissioner, however, is not satisfied as to the correctness of the Collector's views and has called for fuller information. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report promised by him. Meanwhile, it is well that attention should be drawn to the fact that the inhabitants of the "Bhurind" are to a large extent aborigines of Sonthal origin, and that for men of that class the railway works in the adjacent district of Purneah will afford remunerative occupation. The Lieutenant-Governor also desires to note the fact reported in the Famine correspondence in 1874, that the spring (*boro*) and autumn (*bhadoi*) rice crops seem usually to be largely retained for home consumption in this district; that the failure in this year's crops is not so great as was reported in 1873; and that in 1874 the Maldah district suffered more from high prices consequent on the depletion of stocks by outside demand than from any other cause. There are no reasons to anticipate that during the coming year prices will range so high as they did in 1874. The *rubbee* crops have been benefited by a recent fall of rain.

From the Sonthal Pergunnahs the reports, though somewhat defective, seem to show that the last *bhadoi* crop was inferior in the Doomka and Pakour

sub-divisions, though not far short of the average elsewhere. The *aghani* rice is estimated as close on an average crop in Deoghur, and at two-thirds of an average crop elsewhere, except in the Rajmehal sub-division, where it is stated to be half the average. The prospects of the *rubbee* were gloomy last month, but the recent rains must have materially improved them. The Commissioner does not think, judging from the high prices which prevailed last year, that the stocks in hand can be large; but he anticipates no difficulty, except possibly in the Rajmehal sub-division, which includes the Damin-i-koh. In regard to that tract further enquiries are being made, and the result of these the Lieutenant-Governor will await.

From the Monghyr district the Collector reports that in the Sudder and Jamui sub-divisions the *bhadoi* was a ten-anna, and in Beguserai an 8-anna crop (the average crop in such estimates being represented by 12 annas). The estimated outturn of the *aghani* rice is given at 5 annas, but no forecast is furnished of the prospects of the *rubbee*, though the remark is made that with rain it may yield from 8 to 10 annas. Some estimates of stocks in hand and of the probable outturn of the year's crops are given by the Collector. These estimates, however, tested by such information as the Government possesses on this difficult question, do not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to call for serious notice. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor would say that, as far as a judgment can now be formed, there is no ground for any special anxiety on account of this district.

11. *Patna Division*.—The accounts from this division are recent, and enable the Government to form a fairly accurate conception of the situation as it exists at present. It is generally admitted that the fall of winter rain will improve the condition of things greatly. With regard, first, to the districts south of the Ganges, it may be stated generally that no cause for anxiety exists as to Shahabad. The *bhadoi* crop, indeed, was short, but it forms an inconsiderable proportion of the district food-supply, the bulk of which consists of winter rice. The outturn of this crop in the Sudder and Sasseram sub-divisions is estimated at 8 annas, or two-thirds of the average; and although the reports from Bhabuah represented what was tantamount to a total failure of the rice crop in that sub-division, the Collector's personal investigations have satisfied him that one-third of an average crop may fairly be expected there. It may be added that Mr. Macpherson, who has been prosecuting careful enquiries into the state of that part of the Shahabad District, takes an even brighter view of things. Finally, there seem to be ample stocks in the district; the price of wheat rules low, though rice is dear; the prospects of the *rubbee* crops are at present favourable, and if rain fall in due course a full crop may be secured.

From Gya the Collector sends a gloomy account. The portion of the district regarding which he is more seriously concerned is the extensive rice tract to the north; but in regard to this the Sub-Divisional Officer takes a brighter view of the prospects than the Collector, who has only recently joined the district. There is a good deal of irrigation done in Gya, both from the Sone Canal system and from wells and reservoirs; and it is to be remembered that where the people admit a 4-anna crop, it is very safe to rate the outturn at a higher proportion.

From Patna also the accounts are not very encouraging; but the Lieutenant-Governor does not forget that with as scanty a rainfall in 1873 there was no scarcity whatever in Patna. A very considerable portion of the district is inundated, the consequence being that there is always a fair *rubbee* crop. This year it is admitted that the *rubbee* has germinated fairly well, and with seasonable rainfall a good harvest may, it is stated, be looked for. No apprehensions are entertained of any immediate rise in prices, nor of any further rise unless the *rubbee* "totally or materially fails." On the whole, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Patna district will be well able to tide over the coming year.

Passing to the districts north of the Ganges, the Lieutenant-Governor notices that in Sarun the *bhadoi* crop, which seems to be the most extensive food crop grown in the district, was, if not an average crop, very near the average. The *rubbee* promises, with seasonable rain, to be fairly good; but the

winter rice is reported to have largely failed. The Collector does not think this crop can be estimated at more than a 2-anna crop. Looking to the fact, however, that considerable use has been made of the Sarun Canals, which run from the north to the south of the district, there are some grounds for thinking that the Collector may, as time goes on, find reason to take a more favourable view even of the winter rice crop. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the stocks in hand are probably large, and that, although the price of rice has risen, that of other edible grains is still moderate. From the state of the market no scarcity, amounting to distress, is to be at present apprehended in this district.

From Durbhunga the Collector reports that the last *bhadoi* was a poor one, not exceeding, on the whole, a 7-anna crop. The outturn of the winter rice is estimated as a 6-anna crop for the entire district, the crop in the Modhubani sub-division, which is a great rice-producing tract, being estimated at 8 annas of an average crop. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, been informed (though the statement needs confirmation) that the rice crop in North-East Modhubani is very good; and if this be true, it may be safely stated that there will be no scarcity of food in the district during the coming year, unless stocks are exported. When it is added that "the *rubbee* is still looking good everywhere, particularly in the Tajpore sub-division, in spite of the want of rain," and that in the extension of the Behar Assam Railway towards the Purneah boundary there will be ample employment, it may, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be fairly concluded that there are no grounds for present anxiety in regard to the district.

With reference to the Mozufferpore district, correspondence has already passed between the Government and the Local Officers. A portion of the district towards the north suffered seriously from inundations in August last, and accounts of a somewhat serious character regarding the distressed condition of the people in the affected tracts were forwarded to Government. On full enquiry, however, by the Collector and the experienced Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Halliday, it turned out that the prospects were not so gloomy as had been at first apprehended, and all that it was ultimately found necessary to do was to make a small grant-in-aid of local funds for the construction of a much needed road, which will serve as a means of communication with, and a protective embankment to, the tract in question, which has suffered more or less from inundation every year.

Writing quite recently on the general condition of his district, in which it is estimated there has been only a 7-anna *bhadoi* and a 4-anna *aghani* rice crop, the Collector states. "No deficiency in supplies has occurred anywhere. Should there be rain within the next few weeks, a moderate outturn of *rubbee* may be expected, and in this case there are no grounds for anticipating any actual deficiency on the supply of food." Should the *rubbee* fail, however, Mr. Norman anticipates scarcity more or less severe. The Commissioner does not share these apprehensions, and the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to say, having regard to the character of previous local reports, on which presumably the Collector bases his opinion, that he agrees with the Commissioner. It is desirable, however, that the condition of the Mozufferpore district be watched, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Commissioner will take an early opportunity of visiting it, and, in communication with the Collector, reporting the result of his observations.

Regarding Chumparun, which it is stated has had about three fourths of an average *bhadoi* crop, and about two-fifths of an average rice crop, the Collector reports that with seasonable rain there will be an average *rubbee* outturn. "Though the outlook," writes Mr. Henry, "is on the whole gloomy, the condition of the people of the Chumparun district does not afford any immediate cause for anxiety. We can only now look forward hopefully to the fall of seasonable winter rain. If this fails us, the condition of the poorest classes of the people will require careful watching, and the direct intervention of the Government will be required to a greater or less extent." Mr. Rivers Thompson hopes, however, that the downward tendency of prices, which the

Collector already notices, may indicate the revival of confidence among the people themselves.

12. The preceding observations give a general idea of the state of the country as reported in the appended correspondence. The impression which a perusal of this correspondence has produced on the Lieutenant-Governor's mind is that, although the monsoon has been deficient over the greater portion of the Lower Provinces, there is no reason, with a moderate *rubbee* harvest, to anticipate anything like general scarcity. The local reports estimate the outturn of the late rice crop in many cases at a very low figure, but it must be borne in mind that these quantified estimates of crops, based to a large extent on information received from cultivators and police officers of the inferior grades, usually understate the real outturn, and there is reason to think that the present estimates have been in some measure influenced by the same tendency to exaggerate failure. Prices may run high in particular districts, and in a few isolated localities in North-East Bengal, and possibly also in a few portions of Behar, it may be necessary to offer employment to the poorest classes of the population. But such employment would even if there were no deficiency in the crops, be open to some extent on the lines of Railway in progress, and on those which it was intended to undertake. If additional works are to be undertaken, there will apparently be no need that they should be of greater magnitude than can be provided for by local resources, supplemented in some cases by moderate grants from Provincial funds. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that nothing in the nature of charitable relief will be found necessary in any district of Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE I.

*Actual monthly rainfall of districts in Bengal for the months May to October 1883.**N.B.—The figures in this table are the averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the sub-divisional stations.*

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
ORISSA	Pooree ...	1.13	17.02	14.65	13.38	10.94	4.16	61.28
	Cuttack ...	4.24	16.95	14.90	11.09	9.51	1.28	57.97
	Balasore ...	3.78	16.60	12.93	10.93	5.90	1.08	51.22
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergunnahs ...	4.02	9.51	19.24	11.30	7.05	0.72	51.84
	Midnapore ...	1.49	7.67	13.03	15.14	2.94	0.80	41.07
	24-Pergunnahs ...	2.37	9.97	16.80	10.96	3.70	0.96	44.76
	Hooghly ...	2.35	9.43	15.93	13.10	3.58	1.17	48.76
	Bankura and Beerbhoom ...	3.48	12.40	16.20	13.19	5.65	0.65	51.57
	Burdwan ...	5.85	8.66	17.15	12.47	3.88	1.02	49.03
	South Nadia ...	6.3	8.01	10.12	8.06	3.24	1.10	36.66
	North ditto ...							
	Moorshedabad ...	5.20	9.56	11.74	8.08	4.35	0.38	39.31
	Khoolna and Jessore ...	5.40	9.04	13.66	8.59	5.63	0.69	43.01
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong ...	14.98	43.62	29.06	23.50	16.39	3.76	131.31
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	19.20	19.63	13.14	20.07	9.73	2.46	84.23
	Backergunge ...	5.92	16.95	14.25	10.56	8.12	3.42	59.22
	Nonkholly ...	8.43	39.20	23.27	22.47	16.73	3.83	113.93
	Furreedpore ...	8.43	7.99	15.24	7.42	4.71	1.05	44.84
	Dacca ...	7.13	6.94	17.72	8.41	3.08	3.15	46.43
	Comillah ...	14.19	14.66	18.04	12.83	11.79	2.46	73.97
	Mymensing ...	9.93	8.32	12.98	12.42	4.23	1.55	49.43
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna and Bogra ...	7.95	8.15	10.57	8.56	2.86	0.43	38.52
	Rajshahye ...	6.41	6.88	8.05	6.67	2.65	0.68	31.34
	Dinapore ...	6.13	10.76	7.93	12.72	5.18	0.06	42.78
	Rungpore ...	11.82	14.85	7.76	13.92	8.31	0.05	56.71
	Jalpigoree and Cooch Behar ...	12.36	26.55	18.57	33.52	25.94	0.77	117.71
	Darjeeling Hill ...	18.33	43.30	27.49	38.97	21.06	2.77	151.92
NORTH BEHAR	Purneah, North Bhagulpore ...	2.39	23.57	9.08	10.27	6.88	0.05	52.24
	Dumhanga, Mozufferpore ...	1.12	15.11	8.82	11.47	3.57	0.16	40.25
	Chumparun ...	1.91	4.76	11.75	11.46	1.88	0.01	31.77
	Saun ...	0.13	9.73	15.04	5.49	4.21	0.21	34.81
	Shraddhad ...	0.52	7.31	11.18	4.64	5.71	0.95	30.31
SOUTH BEHAR	Gya ...	0.72	10.59	16.38	4.30	5.02	0.59	37.60
	Patna ...	0.06	16.58	13.31	6.65	4.03	0.47	41.10
	Monghyr and South Bhagulpore ...	0.89	10.91	10.36	9.35	5.19	0.53	37.22
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2.45	11.45	12.02	8.42	5.03	0.11	39.48
	Hazaribagh ...	1.00	7.29	14.58	7.29	9.61	0.13	39.88
CHUTIA NAGPORE	Lohardogga and Manbhoom ...	1.60	10.00	14.43	10.83	7.65	0.43	44.94
	Singbhoom ...	1.21	8.44	15.92	17.74	7.02	0.62	50.95

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 1st December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

*Variation of the average district actual monthly rainfall from the normal average for the months
May to October 1883.*

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total variation from the normal.
ORISSA	Pooree ...	-1.76	+7.55	+2.26	+0.54	+0.75	-3.79	+5.55
	Cuttack ...	+0.58	+7.15	+1.82	-0.71	+0.01	-4.85	+4.00
	Balasore ...	-0.72	+8.25	-0.33	-0.81	-5.23	-4.57	-3.41
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergunnahs ...	-0.86	-1.27	+4.23	-3.07	-4.47	-7.00	-12.44
	Midnapore ...	-3.52	-1.99	+1.10	+3.00	-5.23	-3.89	-10.53
	24-Pergunnahs ...	-3.15	-0.05	+3.35	-1.59	-4.64	-3.43	-9.51
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom ...	-0.02	+1.53	+3.69	+0.50	-2.72	-3.24	-0.26
	Burdwan ...	+1.25	-0.79	+6.09	+0.43	-3.63	-3.43	-0.08
	South Nuddea ...	-0.37	-2.08	-0.17	-4.31	-4.88	-3.26	-15.07
	North ditto ...	-0.37	-2.08	-0.17	-4.31	-4.88	-3.26	-15.07
	Moorsshedabad ...	+0.76	+0.24	+0.96	-3.75	-5.49	-4.19	-11.47
	Khoolna and Jessore ...	-1.33	-3.49	+2.09	-3.43	-2.85	-3.78	-12.79
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong ...	+5.24	+14.05	-2.26	+0.90	+1.99	-2.94	+16.88
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	+9.20	+0.35	-5.03	+3.69	-3.53	-6.21	-1.51
	Backergunge ...	-1.27	-3.52	-4.13	-5.27	-3.65	-1.95	-19.79
	Noakhally ...	-2.13	+12.06	+1.70	-1.46	-0.37	-3.06	+6.74
	Furreedpore ...	+0.01	-4.59	+2.46	-4.69	-4.26	-3.64	-14.71
	Dacca ...	-2.04	-6.07	+3.79	-4.58	-7.15	-1.94	-17.99
	Comillah ...	+3.79	-2.65	+3.40	-3.77	+0.12	-3.10	-2.21
	Mymensing ...	-0.27	-9.27	-2.30	-1.65	-9.24	-3.78	-26.51
	Pubna and Bogra ...	+0.43	-3.89	-1.62	-4.07	-6.96	-4.41	-20.52
NORTH BENGAL	Rajshahye ...	+1.06	-3.56	-3.50	-4.42	-8.27	-4.12	-22.81
	Dinagopore ...	+0.53	-4.48	-3.55	-0.91	-5.54	-3.81	-17.76
	Rungpore ...	+0.83	-6.91	-6.00	+0.21	-5.29	-5.00	-23.06
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar ...	-1.06	-5.24	-3.47	+11.86	+1.20	-5.04	-1.75
	Darjeeling Hill ...	+3.95	+7.18	-11.71	+3.86	-4.57	-6.02	-7.31
NORTH BEHAR...	Purneah, North Bhagulpore ...	-1.78	+11.07	-4.94	-2.58	-5.19	-3.60	-7.02
	Derbhunga, Mozufferpore ...	-1.08	+7.44	-2.29	+1.31	-4.71	-2.76	-2.09
	Chumparun ...	-0.92	-3.44	-0.29	-0.15	-5.68	-4.62	-15.10
	Sarun ...	-1.37	+2.74	+4.06	-4.15	-3.64	-3.14	-5.50
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad ...	-0.50	+1.59	-1.06	-6.15	-1.38	-2.18	-9.68
	Gya ...	-0.85	+4.75	+4.25	-6.64	-0.96	-2.04	-1.49
	Patna ...	-1.71	+9.83	+1.63	-3.39	-2.92	-2.64	+0.80
	Monghyr and South Bhagulpore ...	-1.25	+3.66	-1.03	-1.35	-2.20	-2.87	-5.04
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	-0.89	+1.68	-0.51	-3.34	-4.23	-3.58	-10.87
CHUTIA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh ...	-1.16	-1.07	-1.65	-4.80	+2.29	-2.74	-5.83
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom ...	-0.34	+2.20	+2.16	-1.46	+0.11	-3.03	-0.36
	Silghoom ...	-2.40	+0.03	+1.61	+3.68	-1.87	-2.52	-1.47

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 1st December 1883.

JOHN ELLIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

The variation of the average district monthly rainfall from the normal rainfall expressed as a PERCENTAGE for the months May to October 1883.

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Percentage of excess or deficiency for the whole period of six months, May to October.
ORISSA	Poorce ...	-61	+80	+18	+4	+7	-5	+10
	Cuttack ...	+16	+73	+14	-6	0	-79	+7
	Balasore ...	-16	+99	-2	-7	-47	-81	-6
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergunnahs ...	-18	-12	+28	-21	-39	-87	-19
	Midnapore ...	-70	-21	+9	+23	-64	-83	-20
	24-Pergunnahs ...	-57	-1	+27	-13	-56	-78	-20
	Bankoora and Beerthoom ...	-1	+14	+29	+4	-32	-83	0
	Burdwan ...	+27	-8	+55	+4	-48	-77	0
	South Nuddea ...	-6	-21	-2	-35	-60	-75	-29
	North ditto ...	-17	+3	+9	-32	-56	-92	-23
	Moorshedabad ...	-20	-28	+80	-29	-31	-83	-22
	Khoolna and Jessore							
	Chittagong ...	+54	+48	-7	+4	+14	-44	+15
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	+92	+2	-28	+23	-27	-72	-2
	Backergunge ...	-18	-17	-22	-33	-31	-36	-25
	Noakholly ...	-20	+45	+8	-6	-2	-44	+5
	Furreedpore ...	0	-36	+19	-39	-48	-78	-25
	Dacca ...	-22	-47	+27	-35	-70	-38	-28
	Comillah ...	+36	-15	+23	-23	+1	-56	-3
	Mymensing ...	-3	-52	-50	-12	-69	-71	-35
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna and Bogra ...	+6	-32	-13	-32	-71	-91	-35
	Rajshahye ...	-20	-34	-30	-40	-76	-86	-42
	Dinagerpore ...	+9	-29	-31	-7	-52	-98	-29
	Rungpore ...	+8	-31	-47	+2	-38	-99	-29
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar ...	-8	-16	-11	+55	+5	-84	-1
	Darjeeling Hill ...	+25	+20	-30	+11	-18	-68	-5
NORTH BEHAR...	Purneah, North Bhagulpore ...	-44	+35	-36	-12	-43	-99	-12
	Durbhunga, Mozufferpore ...	-49	+97	-21	+13	-57	-94	-5
	Chumparun ...	-33	-42	-2	-1	-75	-100	-32
	Sarun ...	-91	+39	+37	-43	-46	-94	-14
SOUTH BEHAR...	Shahabad ...	-49	+28	-9	-57	-19	-70	-24
	Gya ...	-54	+81	+35	-61	-16	-78	-38
	Patna ...	-96	+146	+14	-34	-42	-85	+2
	Monghyr and South Bhagulpore ...	-58	+51	-9	-13	-30	-85	-12
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	-27	+17	-4	-28	-46	-97	-22
CHITTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh ...	-54	-13	-13	-40	+28	-96	-13
	Lhardunga and Manbhoom ...	-17	+28	+18	-12	+1	-88	-1
	Singhoom ...	-66	0	+11	+26	-21	-80	-3

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 1st December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE II.

Actual monthly rainfall of the sub-divisional rainfall-registering stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1883.

DISTRICT.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
POOREE	Pooree ...	0.48	18.54	13.86	4.57	13.61	4.85	55.91
	Khurdah ...	0.65	19.22	14.52	13.99	9.56	1.92	59.86
	Banpur ...	1.02	11.36	14.71	16.38	11.81	7.55	62.83
	False Point ...	2.38	19.07	15.51	18.58	8.76	2.31	66.61
CUTTACK	Jagatsingapore ...	.....	.....	11.33	10.70	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack ...	4.96	23.09	14.32	8.61	12.93	0.55	64.46
	Kendraparah ...	2.90	14.62	14.61	12.43	6.45	1.80	52.81
	Jajpore ...	4.86	13.13	15.77	12.23	9.11	1.50	56.63
BALASORE	Chandbali ...	3.98	24.20	13.83	8.17	6.80	0.73	57.71
	Boudhrack ...	2.88	16.87	11.91	10.04	8.36	0.63	50.69
	Sorah ...	5.14	14.17	11.77	7.77	3.19	1.90	43.94
	Balasore ...	4.91	17.69	10.73	15.39	3.76	1.70	54.18
	Jelasore ...	2.21	15.49	15.24	12.29	5.49	1.48	52.20
	Baripadah ...	3.56	11.15	14.07	11.93	7.80	0.02	48.53
SOUTH MIDNA- PORE AND SOUTH-WEST 24-PERGUN- NAS.	Contai ...	6.24	10.57	20.08	10.16	5.15	1.89	54.09
	Saugor Island ...	3.37	12.14	20.74	9.96	11.27	0.57	58.05
	Diamond Harbour... ..	2.45	5.81	16.90	13.79	4.74	0.70	44.39
MIDNAPORE	Tumlook ...	2.10	7.50	16.80	15.00	3.30	1.50	46.20
	Midnapore ...	1.10	7.36	9.32	16.72	4.28	0.45	39.23
	Ghatal ...	1.26	8.15	12.98	13.70	1.25	0.44	37.78
24-PERGUNNAS...	Alipore Jail ...	1.16	9.49	16.27	7.41	5.35	0.77	40.45
	Barrackpore ...	3.97	10.29	15.55	9.36	2.47	—	41.64
	Dum-Dum ...	1.62	9.29	17.59	8.65	3.16	1.17	41.48
	Baraset ...	2.12	9.61	15.85	7.59	2.93	1.51	39.61
	Buseerhat ...	3.08	13.85	23.08	11.13	5.14	0.30	56.58
HOOGHLY	Mahesreka ...	2.65	8.55	15.65	16.51	5.89	1.91	51.16
	Howrah ...	1.44	9.21	14.94	7.67	4.34	0.47	37.77
	Seramnore ...	2.34	10.86	16.12	10.08	2.44	0.14	41.98
	Hooghly ...	3.70	8.70	20.56	9.00	3.34	2.83	48.13
	Jehanabad ...	1.93	9.82	12.40	22.24	1.89	0.50	48.78
BANKOORA AND BEERBHOM...	Bankoora ...	2.51	7.20	18.80	12.94	5.32	0.06	46.83
	Bishenpore ...	3.58	12.29	10.17	15.05	5.24	0.14	46.47
	Maliara ...	2.65	12.23	12.54	10.73	4.55	1.81	44.51
	Khatra ...	2.79	9.31	13.00	15.44	7.04	2.40	49.98
	Bh. S. ory ...	4.74	18.91	19.41	16.87	3.58	0.01	63.52
	Hetampore ...	4.19	8.09	15.64	11.23	6.24	...	45.99
BURDWAN	Raneegunge ...	3.90	18.78	23.87	9.44	7.58	0.12	47.97
	Culna ...	4.78	8.30	17.30	10.18	5.21	2.20	63.60
	Burdwan ...	6.84	12.08	21.84	14.01	1.66	0.70	57.15
	Cutwa ...	5.93	5.61	12.32	13.22	4.78	0.17	42.03
SOUTH NUDDEA	Bongong ...	3.48	9.15	13.77	10.44	2.55	0.45	39.84
	Ranaghat ...	4.50	10.83	17.08	11.97	5.43	0.71	50.52
	Kishnaghur ...	3.88	3.63	8.43	4.56	2.69	2.26	25.45
NORTH NUDDEA	Chocadanga ...	6.26	4.20	8.13	6.88	1.42	0.46	27.35
	Meherpore ...	6.64	8.02	6.97	8.38	3.76	0.26	34.03
	Kooshtea ...	12.04	12.22	6.38	6.03	3.59	2.45	42.77

DISTRICT.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
MOORSHEDABAD	Kandi	4.18	9.60	14.61	9.95	4.26	0.55	43.15
	Rampore Haut	2.32	15.29	12.95	10.35	6.19	0.82	47.92
	Berhampore	6.59	8.48	9.84	9.02	2.74	0.22	36.89
	Lalbagh	4.78	7.68	11.33	6.78	2.75	—	33.32
	Azimgunge	7.39	8.71	12.17	7.57	4.67	0.03	40.54
	Jangipore	5.70	9.14	8.54	6.24	3.45	0.89	33.96
	Lalgola	5.46	8.03	12.71	6.64	6.40	0.15	39.39
KHOOOLNA AND JESSORE	Satkaira	4.96	10.87	22.15	12.00	6.32	0.92	57.22
	Bazirhaut	6.48	9.69	13.32	12.93	7.80	0.50	50.72
	Khoolna	2.16	12.26	9.78	6.91	7.85	0.13	39.09
	Narail	3.87	5.72	11.01	9.01	5.29	—	34.90
	Jessore	3.66	6.90	14.16	7.8	5.73	1.27	39.53
	Jhenidah	8.00	7.00	10.04	5.47	2.50	1.18	34.19
	Magoorah	8.65	10.85	15.13	6.02	3.95	0.82	45.42
CHITTAGONG	Cox's Bazar	10.75	49.48	33.41	30.98	17.10	3.93	145.65
	Chittagong	19.20	37.76	24.71	16.02	15.67	3.59	116.95
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	Rangamati	20.10	18.66	11.65	20.57	10.48	3.61	85.07
	Ruma	18.30	20.59	14.62	19.57	8.97	1.31	83.36
BACKERGUNGE	Perozepore	3.26	15.61	12.21	10.24	6.65	3.28	51.25
	Purisal	9.25	13.11	12.93	9.27	7.44	3.46	55.46
	Bhola	5.33	20.13	13.24	11.37	10.16	2.52	62.75
	Patuakhally	5.83	18.95	18.60	11.35	8.24	4.40	67.37
NOAKHALLY	Noakhally	7.47	36.40	25.48	24.05	19.87	3.27	116.54
	Fenny	9.38	42.00	21.06	20.89	13.58	4.38	111.29
FURREEDPORE	Madaripore	8.82	7.99	15.62	6.07	6.48	1.88	46.86
	Furreedpore	9.05	5.84	14.21	10.07	4.32	0.43	43.92
	Goalundo	7.41	10.14	15.89	6.11	3.34	0.84	43.73
DACCA	Dacca	7.04	8.81	19.01	7.43	3.65	1.70	47.64
	Manickgunge	8.15	4.53	15.06	8.16	1.77	1.73	39.40
	Munshigunge	6.21	7.47	19.09	9.64	3.82	6.01	52.24
COMILLA	Comilla	8.81	20.75	22.27	13.00	9.43	2.57	76.83
	Ohandipore	13.35	15.30	23.40	16.70	15.95	1.55	86.25
	Bhramunberia	20.73	7.71	12.34	11.50	12.90	2.92	68.10
	Agartola	13.87	14.89	14.14	10.12	8.88	2.81	64.71
MYMENSING	Kishoregunge	15.96	7.89	16.34	18.78	2.38	3.62	64.97
	Mymensing	10.07	9.50	11.13	11.45	7.83	0.84	50.82
	Jamalpore	6.82	8.57	8.25	10.55	3.89	1.42	39.50
	Atia	9.82	8.87	17.47	10.11	2.69	—	48.96
PUBNA AND BOGRA	Bogra	6.88	7.31	16.19	8.91	2.82	0.31	42.42
	Pubna	11.16	9.85	8.43	4.50	3.08	1.51	38.53
	Serajgunge	10.15	8.52	11.85	10.89	1.78	0.52	43.71
	Sherpore	5.97	5.53	9.13	11.30	3.13	0.25	35.31
	Nowkhilla	6.35	6.50	8.47	6.54	3.53	0.32	31.71
	Panchbibi	4.26	9.63	8.09	8.04	2.95	—	32.98
RAJSHAHYE	Beaulah	4.60	6.60	5.66	7.48	3.72	1.41	29.47
	Nattore	11.45	4.35	7.85	6.32	0.95	0.54	31.46
	Maldah	3.19	9.68	10.65	6.20	3.28	0.10	33.10
DINAGEPORE	Mahadebpore	3.90	6.31	9.55	13.21	3.33	—	36.30
	Churamun	5.07	11.33	7.44	8.94	5.85	0.20	38.83
	Raigunge	5.78	12.47	7.30	14.57	4.33	0.01	44.46
	Dinagepore	9.75	12.91	7.43	14.15	7.21	0.03	51.48
RONGPORE	Bhowanigunge	8.17	16.08	10.40	11.03	3.36	0.21	49.25
	Rongpore	11.14	10.28	6.05	13.66	8.41	—	49.54
	Karigram	17.63	15.13	4.28	11.04	6.96	—	55.04
	Baidogra	10.35	17.89	10.32	19.94	14.49	—	72.99

DISTRICT.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
JULPIGOORI AND COCH BEHAR.	Julpigoori ...	9.60	33.85	23.62	38.20	30.83	0.86	137.53
	Dinbatta ...	18.27	13.57	14.30	17.49	12.93	—	76.56
	Cooch Behar ...	14.59	25.89	22.20	31.90	28.72	0.20	126.50
	Mickligunge ...	6.92	26.26	14.54	34.77	26.60	0.05	109.14
	Matabhanga ...	12.42	33.20	18.21	41.64	30.67	3.61	139.75
DARJEELING ...	Buxa ...	28.87	47.08	35.71	47.08	31.05	4.85	194.64
	Darjeeling ...	7.78	39.52	19.26	30.85	11.06	0.68	109.15
PURNEAH ...	Kissengunge ...	2.97	22.63	10.34	16.40	8.30	—	60.64
	Arrarah ...	1.09	28.82	7.41	14.32	10.68	0.04	62.36
	Purneah ...	2.62	10.10	8.90	8.88	5.42	0.09	36.01
NORTH BHAGULPORE.	Muddapore ...	2.74	29.51	12.51	7.48	4.17	0.03	56.44
	Soopool ...	2.35	23.75	6.05	7.17	7.09	0.08	46.49
DURBHANGA AND MOZUFFERPORE.	Tajpore ...	0.76	14.19	10.88	12.68	4.65	0.17	43.33
	Durbhanga ...	1.42	19.10	6.44	10.68	2.32	0.13	40.39
	Madhubani ...	2.22	14.30	12.89	10.17	2.98	0.11	42.67
	Sitamarhi ...	1.32	7.32	7.03	15.61	2.65	0.07	34.00
	Mozufferpore ...	0.94	20.09	8.83	12.08	4.88	0.08	46.90
	Hazipore ...	0.07	15.65	6.83	7.57	3.63	0.38	34.13
CHUMPARUN ...	Motihari ...	2.45	5.24	10.94	15.59	0.78	0.03	35.03
	Bettiah ...	1.38	4.74	13.69	11.00	1.91	—	32.72
	Gopalgunge ...	1.91	4.30	10.62	7.78	2.95	—	27.56
SARUN ...	Sewan ...	0.25	7.78	13.90	6.30	4.59	0.06	32.68
	Chupra ...	—	11.87	16.18	4.67	3.83	0.36	36.91
SHAHABAD ...	Buxar ...	0.21	7.67	13.92	5.40	6.47	1.03	—
	Bhubooh ...	0.90	2.40	13.86	4.82	4.72	1.20	—
	Sasseram ...	0.89	7.55	8.72	2.91	7.58	1.03	—
	Arrah ...	0.06	11.62	8.23	5.43	4.06	0.55	—
GYA ...	Aurangabad ...	1.62	8.38	11.19	3.18	6.87	0.41	—
	Gya ...	0.89	14.60	18.08	5.47	4.18	0.52	—
	Nowadah ...	0.37	8.07	15.74	4.39	3.74	0.51	—
	Jehanabad ...	—	11.32	19.91	4.16	5.30	0.82	—
PATNA ...	Patna ...	0.15	14.83	9.20	7.53	5.01	0.40	—
	Dinapore ...	0.05	11.05	10.60	5.10	2.65	0.40	—
	Behar ...	—	26.05	22.15	5.32	4.43	0.59	—
	Barh ...	0.05	14.39	11.29	8.66	4.01	0.47	—
MONGHYR AND SOUTH BHAGULPORE.	Beegoosearai ...	1.95	18.75	11.21	9.24	9.16	0.51	—
	Monghyr ...	1.32	8.82	8.20	4.35	3.86	0.65	—
	Jamui ...	0.12	6.83	14.24	9.23	5.82	1.00	—
	Bhagulpore ...	0.88	14.53	7.96	13.40	2.25	0.28	—
	Banka ...	0.20	5.57	10.21	10.55	4.87	0.19	—
SONTHAL PER-GUNNAS.	Rajmehal ...	1.97	7.86	8.16	5.80	3.87	0.96	—
	Godda ...	0.94	5.52	12.44	7.79	8.39	0.35	—
	Pakour ...	5.39	17.41	10.78	6.34	6.49	0.10	—
	Nya Doomka ...	1.43	14.03	13.60	13.27	3.05	—	—
	Deoghur ...	2.90	12.26	14.43	7.36	3.29	0.17	—
	Jamtara ...	2.08	11.59	12.68	9.96	5.09	—	—
HAZARIBAGH ...	Pachamba ...	0.83	8.06	11.00	8.99	10.55	0.09	—
	Hazaribagh ...	1.54	7.06	19.61	6.53	11.56	0.20	—
	Semtagarh ...	0.63	8.07	13.13	6.29	8.58	0.10	—
	Mahudi Hills ...	.....	5.97	.....	.....	7.76	.....	—
LOHARDAGA ...	Ranchi ...	2.16	13.49	20.43	10.01	9.46	0.28	—
	Palamow ...	0.45	5.31	10.14	7.99	7.35	0.49	—
SINGBHOOM ...	Chyebassa ...	1.21	8.44	15.92	17.74	7.02	0.62	—
MANBHOOM ...	Parolia ...	1.81	13.90	16.18	16.60	8.00	0.89	—
	Gobindpur ...	1.96	7.29	10.97	8.70	5.77	0.04	—

TABLE III.

Variation of the sub-divisional actual monthly rainfall from the normal average for the months May to October 1883 (in inches).

DISTRICT.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
POOREE	Pooree	... -2.04	+10.32	+3.46	-6.80	+3.68	-3.29	+5.33
	Khurda	... -2.75	+9.19	+1.32	+1.00	-0.69	-5.58	+2.54
	Banpur	... -1.47	+1.81	+3.18	+3.91	+2.39	+2.26	+12.03
	False Point	... -0.79	+8.90	+1.13	+4.07	-2.36	-8.60	+2.35
CUTTACK	Jagatsingapore	... ..	.....	+0.40	+0.37	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack	... +1.87	+12.79	+1.55	-2.80	+3.22	-5.24	+11.39
	Kendraparah	... -0.79	+5.69	+2.39	-1.09	-2.83	-4.77	-1.40
	Jajpore	... +0.65	+2.97	+1.51	+1.77	-0.37	-4.54	+1.99
BALASORE	Chandbally	.. -0.34	+16.21	+0.76	-3.47	-4.55	-5.36	+3.25
	Bhuddruck	... -1.98	+8.05	-1.07	-0.83	-1.68	-4.07	-1.58
	Sorah	... +0.22	+7.97	-0.99	-3.97	-7.70	-4.23	-8.70
	Balasore	... +0.13	+7.77	-0.88	+2.83	-8.79	-5.51	-4.45
	Jellasore	... -1.42	+7.92	-0.52	+0.31	-4.76	-3.89	-2.36
	Baripadah	... -0.96	+1.59	+0.69	+0.30	-3.91	-4.37	-6.66
SOUTH MIDNA- PORE & SOUTH- WEST 24-PER- GUNNAHS.	Contai	... +1.73	-0.47	+5.22	-3.35	-6.96	-6.99	-10.82
	Saugor Island	... -1.35	+0.75	+5.10	-5.77	-0.72	-8.86	-10.85
	Diamond Harbour	... -2.95	-4.08	+2.37	-0.09	-5.74	-5.15	-15.64
MIDNAPORE	Tumlook	... -2.94	-1.38	+5.76	+1.77	-4.76	-3.47	-5.02
	Midnapore	... -3.98	-3.01	-2.01	+5.21	-4.13	-4.83	-12.75
	Ghattai	... -3.64	-1.58	-0.45	-0.98	-6.79	-3.37	-16.81
24-PER-GUN- NAHS	Alipore Jail	... -4.14	-0.54	+2.94	-5.92	-3.77	-3.84	-15.27
	Barrackpore	... -1.05	+1.31	+3.41	-1.60	-4.83	-3.54	-6.30
	Dum-Dum	... -3.93	-0.73	+5.50	-3.60	-4.81	-3.57	-11.14
	Baraset	... -3.89	-0.42	+4.86	-3.78	-5.95	-3.18	-12.36
	Busseerhat	... -3.35	+3.34	+0.22	-1.30	-3.05	-4.13	-8.27
HOOGHLY	Mohesreka	... -3.76	-0.73	+2.26	+2.85	-2.11	-1.82	-3.31
	Howrah	... -3.52	-2.09	+1.96	-5.09	-4.73	-3.98	-17.45
	Serampore	... -2.44	+1.00	+3.54	-1.39	-5.21	-4.46	-8.96
	Hooghly	... -2.04	-1.79	+8.70	-3.34	-4.49	-1.37	-4.33
	Jehanabad	... -3.42	+0.12	+0.07	+7.25	-7.48	-4.45	-7.91
BANKOORA AND BEERBOOM...	Bankoorah	... -0.83	-2.72	+6.18	+1.30	-3.46	-4.61	-4.14
	Bishenpore	... -1.67	+0.12	-1.72	+1.94	-1.93	-2.78	-6.04
	Maliara	... 0	+1.60	+0.51	-2.27	-0.95	-2.94	-4.05
	Khatra	... -1.10	-2.26	-0.22	+2.99	-3.11	-2.20	-5.90
	Bh. Soory	... +1.68	+8.37	+6.69	+3.90	-5.78	-3.72	+11.14
	Hetampore	... +0.91	-4.51	+2.98	-1.06	-4.56	-2.93	-9.17
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	... +0.89	+10.14	+11.38	-3.28	+0.72	-3.47	+16.38
	Culna	... +0.25	-0.30	+6.58	-1.15	-0.89	-1.97	+2.52
	Burdwan	... +1.85	+2.05	+9.42	+1.68	-6.24	-4.22	+4.54
	Cutwa	... +1.64	-4.11	+2.27	+0.75	-3.75	-4.11	-7.31
SOUTH NUDDEA	Bongong	... -2.52	-0.95	+2.72	-2.49	-4.92	-4.27	-12.43
	Ranaghat	... -0.97	+1.28	+7.17	-1.23	-1.00	-3.11	+2.14
	Kishnaghur	... -2.75	-6.21	-1.63	-6.54	-4.67	-2.42	-24.27
NORTH NUDDEA	Chooadanga	... -2.28	-5.26	-1.60	-5.46	-8.64	-4.06	-27.30
	Meherpore	... +1.55	-2.02	-3.04	-3.94	-4.01	-3.44	-14.90
	Koosutea	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORM. + denotes excess and - deficiency. -2.15 denotes that the rainfall of the month in question was 2.15 inches less than the normal average (as derived from the rainfall returns of the particular station in the Meteorological Office).

DISTRICT.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
MOORSHEDABAD	Kandi	... -0.41	... -0.41	+2.33	-1.98	-5.28	-3.12	-8.87
	Ramporehat	... -0.79	+5.18	+2.41	-2.48	-4.11	-3.21	-3.00
	Behampore	... +1.73	-1.47	-0.55	-1.68	-6.73	-5.24	-13.94
	Lalbagh	... +0.16	-1.55	+1.32	-5.68	-7.27	-4.30	-17.32
	Azingunge	... +2.96	-0.28	+2.34	-4.85	-1.57	-5.69	-10.09
	Jangipore	... +1.10	+0.27	-2.52	-5.07	-6.37	-3.04	-15.63
	Lalgola	... +0.55	-0.08	+1.41	-4.53	-4.13	-4.72	-11.50
KHOOLNA AND JESSORE.	Satkhiria	... -1.34	-1.19	+9.68	+0.22	-2.09	-3.63	+1.65
	Bagirhat	... -0.30	-4.55	-1.29	+0.33	-1.25	-4.67	-11.73
	Khoolna	... -3.94	-0.05	-2.26	-5.74	-1.24	-4.02	-17.25
	Narail	... -3.21	-5.82	+1.24	-2.16	-2.13	-3.55	-15.63
	Jessore	... -3.90	-6.40	+2.72	-2.81	-3.19	-4.49	-19.07
	Jhenidah	... +2.07	-6.21	+0.29	-8.09	-6.40	-3.46	-21.80
	Magoora	... +1.30	-0.21	-4.23	-4.76	-3.66	-2.67	-5.77
CHITTAGONG	Cox's Bazar	... +0.28	+13.33	-7.44	+6.38	+2.03	-3.72	+10.86
	Chittagong	... +10.21	+14.77	+2.71	-4.58	+1.96	-2.17	+22.90
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	Rangamati	... +9.73	+0.13	-7.94	+1.45	-2.75	-4.22	-3.60
	Ruma	... +8.68	+0.57	-2.11	+5.93	-4.30	-8.20	+50.7
BACKERGUNGE	Perozepore	... -3.34	-0.97	-3.84	-4.51	-4.38	-2.54	-19.58
	Burrisal	... +1.92	-4.4	-3.75	-3.93	-3.62	-0.99	-14.51
	Bhola	... -1.55	-4.56	-4.78	-7.49	-1.09	-2.42	-21.89
	Patuakhally	... -2.12	-4.42	-4.14	-5.14	-5.52	-1.84	-23.18
NOAKHALLY	Noakhally	... -2.03	+11.54	+4.73	+1.61	+2.98	-4.21	+14.62
	Fenny	... -2.22	+12.58	-1.33	-4.54	-3.73	-1.90	-1.14
FURREEDPORE	Madaripore	... -0.68	-4.95	+2.45	-6.00	-1.93	-2.64	-3.75
	Furreedpore	... +0.72	-7.46	+1.29	-2.31	-5.78	-4.12	-17.66
	Goalundo	... 0	-1.37	+3.64	-5.77	-5.06	-4.16	-12.72
DACCA	Dacca	... -2.21	-4.44	+6.08	-4.95	-6.54	-3.70	-15.76
	Manickgunge	... -0.75	-4.83	+3.04	-3.26	-6.15	-2.32	-14.27
	Munshigunge	... -3.16	-8.93	+2.24	-5.52	-8.76	+0.21	-23.92
COMMILLA	Commilla	... -1.63	+2.26	+3.92	-3.47	-1.97	-2.71	-3.60
	Chandpore	... +4.19	-6.29	+6.93	-5.84	+2.94	-5.57	-3.64
	Buramunberia	... +9.88	-7.34	+0.55	-1.53	+1.45	-1.98	+1.03
	Agartola	... +2.74	+0.76	+2.20	-4.25	-1.92	-2.15	-2.62
MYMENSINGH	Kishoregunge	... +5.13	-11.40	+2.50	+5.30	-11.11	-1.90	-11.48
	Mymensingh	... -1.67	-11.32	-6.13	-3.51	-6.47	-4.67	-33.77
	Jamalfore	... -2.71	-6.38	-5.00	-4.33	-10.13	-3.80	-32.35
	Atia	... +2.71	-5.52	+6.14	-2.37	-7.70	-5.12	-11.86
PUBNA AND BOGRA	Bogra	... -1.84	-7.98	-0.56	-4.07	-9.26	-4.74	-28.45
	Pubna	... +3.96	-2.39	-2.30	-8.56	-7.83	-3.16	-20.28
	Serajgunge	... +2.64	-1.53	+0.42	-0.77	-7.52	-4.02	-10.78
	Sherpore	... -2.91	-6.48	-5.49	-3.23	-7.04	-4.34	-29.49
	Nowkhila	... -1.06	-5.80	-3.33	-5.37	-5.87	-5.24	-26.67
	Panchbibi	... -2.78	-1.60	-5.17	-4.12	-5.78	-4.56	-24.01
RAJSHAHYE	Beauleah	... -0.99	-4.30	-5.98	-3.49	-7.16	-3.75	-25.67
	Nattore	... +1.54	-6.04	-4.57	-6.04	-10.40	-4.37	-26.88
	Maldah	... -0.38	-0.34	+0.05	-3.72	-7.25	-4.24	-15.88
DINAGEPORE	Mahadebpore	... -1.92	-8.35	-0.67	-3.65	-5.82	-3.52	-23.93
	Churamon	... +1.46	-2.22	-1.83	-2.92	-6.41	-2.84	-14.76
	Raigunge	... -1.07	-2.67	-3.91	+2.18	-4.32	-3.78	-12.57
	Dinagepore	... +2.65	-4.67	-7.77	+ .77	-5.62	-5.12	-19.76

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
RUNGPORE	Bhowanigunge	... -0.02	+0.16	-2.18	-0.43	-8.81	-5.39	-16.67
	Rungpore	... +0.80	-11.17	-10.74	+0.54	-4.75	-5.20	-30.52
	Kurigram	... +3.90	-6.94	-11.05	-0.10	-6.09	-4.95	-25.23
	Bagdogra	... -1.38	-9.68	-3.62	+0.83	-1.50	-4.46	-19.81
JULPIGOREE AND COOCH BEHAR	Julpigori	... -1.66	+3.95	-1.46	+13.11	+6.67	-6.88	+13.73
	Dinbatta	... +3.17	-17.61	-3.81	+2.52	-11.63	-5.53	-32.94
	Cooch Behar	... +0.61	-9.61	-0.86	+13.04	+5.28	-4.99	+3.47
	Meckligunge	... -5.88	-3.04	-7.01	+12.30	+1.98	-5.13	-6.78
	Matabhanga	... -1.55	+0.09	-4.23	+18.34	+3.69	-2.60	+13.74
DARJEELING HILL.	Buxa	... +7.29	-0.09	-12.81	+3.28	-2.67	-6.18	-11.18
	Darjeeling	... +0.62	+14.45	-10.61	+4.44	-6.47	-5.87	-3.44
PUENEAH	Kissengunge	... -2.37	+6.37	-5.91	+1.03	-5.01	-3.28	-9.17
	Arrareah	... -4.02	+14.82	-8.16	+0.95	-3.16	-3.54	-3.11
	Parneah	... -0.72	-0.82	-5.18	-5.28	-8.90	-4.18	-25.08
NORTH BHAGULPORE.	Muddapore	... -0.95	+20.89	+0.22	-4.66	-5.89	-4.53	+5.08
	Soopool	... -0.85	+14.09	-5.66	-4.91	-2.98	-2.48	-2.82
DURBHUNGA AND MUZUFFERPORE.	Tajpore	... -0.96	+6.85	-1.16	+2.83	-2.90	-2.45	+2.21
	Durbhunga	... -0.81	+10.90	-5.47	-0.64	-6.30	-2.57	-4.89
	Madhubani	... -0.51	+5.63	+2.72	+0.40	-6.95	-2.54	-1.25
	Sitamarhi	... -1.26	-0.66	-3.35	+6.32	-5.30	-2.48	-6.73
	Muzufferpore	... -1.51	+13.41	-1.91	+1.95	-3.26	-2.81	+6.07
	Hajipore	... -1.61	+8.53	-4.56	-3.02	-3.56	-3.73	-7.95
CHUMPARUN	Motihari	... +0.01	-2.90	+0.27	+3.09	-7.11	-3.72	-10.36
	Bettiah	... -1.31	-4.19	+0.93	-0.34	-7.05	-3.41	-15.37
	Gopalgunge	... -1.46	-3.24	-2.08	-3.20	-2.88	-6.72	-19.58
SARUN	Sewan	... -1.50	+0.04	+2.14	-3.93	-4.04	-3.92	-11.21
	Chupra	... -1.24	+5.45	+5.99	-4.37	-3.24	-2.36	+0.23
SHAHABAD	Buxar	... -0.53	+2.75	+2.29	-4.36	-0.44	-2.04	-2.33
	Bhubooh	... -0.07	-3.10	+1.39	-7.16	-1.76	-1.91	-12.61
	Sasseeram	... -0.12	+2.01	-3.74	-8.41	+1.05	-2.60	-1.81
	Arrah	... -1.27	+4.72	-4.20	-4.69	-4.26	-2.19	-11.99
GYA	Aurangabad	... +0.31	+2.90	-1.18	-8.54	+0.38	-2.19	-8.32
	Gya	... -0.34	+8.11	+7.06	-3.96	-2.48	-1.94	+6.42
	Nowadah	... -1.79	+2.02	+3.68	-6.14	-2.55	-1.93	-6.72
	Jehanabad	... -1.58	+5.98	+7.46	-7.93	+0.81	-2.12	+2.62
PATNA	Patna	... -1.41	+7.79	-0.95	-2.12	-2.98	-2.43	-2.10
	Dinapore	... -1.30	+4.00	-0.34	-5.44	-3.94	-2.55	-9.57
	Behar...	... -2.03	+18.73	+8.77	-4.93	-1.48	-2.79	+16.27
	Barh...	... -2.11	+8.81	-0.97	-1.07	-3.28	-2.79	-1.11
MONGHYR AND SOUTH BHAGULPORE	Beergoosearai	... -0.25	+12.43	0	-0.43	+2.43	-2.54	+11.64
	Monghyr	... -0.51	+1.96	-3.16	-6.50	-4.01	-3.31	-15.53
	Jamui	... -1.89	+0.09	+1.97	-1.63	-1.46	-1.37	-4.29
	Bhagulpore	... -1.60	+6.26	-3.20	+2.70	-4.98	-3.92	-4.74
	Banka	... -2.02	-2.45	-0.77	-0.91	-2.96	-3.19	-12.30
SONTHAL PER-GUNNAS.	Rajmehal	... -1.92	-2.65	-4.39	-4.15	-7.33	-3.10	-23.54
	Godda	... -1.48	-1.91	+1.16	-4.12	-1.47	-2.70	-10.52
	Pakour	... +1.29	+3.83	-0.99	-5.37	-3.29	-4.01	-8.54
	Nya Doomka	... -1.91	+4.12	-0.05	-0.61	-6.56	-4.60	-9.61
	Deoghur	... +0.04	+3.54	+1.13	-3.48	-5.19	-4.58	-8.54
	Jamtara	... -1.35	+3.16	+0.06	-2.29	-1.56	-2.46	-4.44
	Pachamba	... -1.45	-0.69	-2.09	-2.46	+2.37	-3.07	-7.39
HAZARIBAGH	Hazaribagh	... +0.02	-1.17	+6.69	-5.95	+3.76	-3.01	+0.34
	Semtagarh	... -2.05	-1.36	+0.34	-5.99	+0.75	-2.14	-10.45
	Mahudi Hills	... ..	-1.08	.....	.....	-0.62	.....	.....
	Ranchi	... +0.19	+5.99	+8.31	-1.74	+1.33	-2.87	+11.21
LOHARDAGA	Palamow	... -0.66	-0.89	-2.97	-3.57	+0.02	-1.96	-10.03
SINGBHOOM	Chyebassa	... -2.40	+0.03	+1.61	+3.68	-1.87	-2.52	-1.47
MANBHOOJ	Patulia	... -0.81	+4.62	+5.14	+4.03	+0.36	-3.00	+10.34
	Govindpur	... -0.10	+0.95	-1.82	-4.55	-1.25	-4.31	-12.96

TABLE IV.

Percentage variation of the monthly rainfall of the sub-divisional rainfall registering stations in Bengal, from the normal average rainfall, for the months May to October 1883.

DISTRICT.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total from May to October expressed as a percentage.
POOREE	Pooree	—81	+126	+33	—60	+37	—40	+11
	Khurdah	—81	+92	+10	+8	—7	—74	+5
	Banpore	—59	+9	+27	+32	+25	+43	+24
	False Point	—25	+88	+9	+28	—21	—79	+4
CUTTACK	Jagatsingapore	.....	.....	+4	+4	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack	+7	+124	+12	—24	+33	—10	+21
	Kendrapara	—21	+64	+20	—8	—31	—73	—3
	Jajpore	+15	+29	+11	+17	—4	—75	+4
BALASORE	Chandbali	—8	+203	+6	—30	—40	—88	+6
	Bhuddruck	—41	+91	—8	—8	—17	—88	—3
	Sorah	+5	+129	—8	—35	—71	—69	—17
	Balasore	+3	+78	—8	+23	—70	—76	—8
	Jellasore	—39	+105	—3	+3	—46	—73	—4
	Baripadah	—21	+17	+5	+3	—34	—100	—12
SOUTH MIDNAPORE AND SOUTH-WEST 24-PERGUNNAHS.	Contai	+40	—4	+35	—25	—58	—80	—17
	Saugor Island	—29	+7	+33	—37	—6	—94	—16
	Diamond Harbour	—55	—42	+17	—1	—55	—88	—26
MIDNAPORE	Tamlook	—58	—16	+53	+14	—59	—70	—10
	Midnapore	—79	—29	—18	+46	—49	—92	—25
	Ghatal	—75	—16	—4	—7	—85	—88	—31
24-PERGUNNAHS	Alipore Jail	—78	—6	+22	—45	—42	—84	—27
	Barrackpore	—21	+15	+29	—15	—66	—100	—13
	Dum Dum	—71	—8	+46	—30	—61	—81	—21
	Baraset	—65	—5	+45	—34	—67	—69	—24
	Buseerhat	—52	+32	+2	—11	—38	—94	—15
HOOGHLY	Mahesreka	—59	—8	+17	+21	—27	—53	—6
	Howrah	—76	—19	+16	—40	—53	—89	—32
	Serampore	—51	+10	+29	—12	—68	—98	—18
	Hooghly	—36	—17	+74	—27	—58	—33	—8
	Jehanabad	—64	+2	+1	+49	—80	—80	—14
BANKOORA AND BEERBHOOM.	Bankoora	—25	—28	+49	+12	—40	—99	—8
	Bishenpore	—32	+1	—15	+15	—27	—97	—12
	Maliara	...	+15	+5	—17	—18	—62	—9
	Khatra	—28	—20	—2	+24	—31	—49	—11
	Bh. Soory	+55	+79	+53	+30	—62	—100	+20
	Hetampore	+28	—36	+23	—8	—5	—100	—17
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	+30	+118	+91	—26	+11	—97	+35
	Culna	+6	—4	+62	—11	—15	—47	+6
	Burdwan	+38	+21	+76	+14	—79	—86	+9
	Cutua	+38	—43	+23	+6	—44	—96	—15
SOUTH NUDDEA...	Bongong	—42	—10	+25	—19	—66	—91	—24
	Ranaghat	—18	+13	+72	—9	—16	—82	+4
	Kishnagar	—42	—63	—17	—59	—63	—52	—40
NORTH NUDDEA...	Chondanga	—27	—57	—17	—44	—86	—89	—50
	Meherpore	+31	—16	—31	—32	—52	—93	—30
	Kooshtia	+6	+6	—42	—51	—63	—49	—24

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total from May to October expressed as a percentage.	
MOORSHEDEABAD	Kandi	...	-9	-4	+19	-17	-55	-89	-17
	Rampore Hat	...	-25	+51	+23	-19	-10	-79	-6
	Berhampore	...	+36	-15	-6	-16	-69	-96	-27
	Lalbagh	...	+4	-17	+13	-45	-72	-100	-34
	Azimgunge	...	+67	-3	+24	-40	-49	-99	-20
	Jungipore	...	+24	+3	-23	-48	-65	-77	-32
	Lalgola	...	+11	-1	+12	-41	-39	-98	-23
KHOOLOA AND JESSORE.	Satkhira	...	-21	-10	+78	+2	-25	-78	+3
	Bagirhaut	...	-5	-32	-9	+3	-14	-90	-19
	Khoolna	...	-45	-1	-19	-45	-14	-88	-30
	Narail	...	-45	-50	+13	-19	-29	-100	-31
	Jessore	...	-52	-49	+14	-33	-36	-78	-33
	Jhenidah	...	+35	-47	+4	-52	-72	-75	-39
	Magoorah	...	+17	-2	-39	-44	-48	-76	-11
CHITTAGONG	Cox's Bazar	...	+3	+38	-14	+27	+14	-49	+8
	Chittagong	...	+14	+64	+12	-22	+14	-39	+24
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Rangamati	...	+93	+1	-41	+8	-21	-54	-4
	Ruma	...	+90	+3	-13	+43	-32	-86	+1
BACKERGUNGE	Perozepore	...	-51	-6	-55	-31	-40	-44	-28
	Burrisal	...	+25	-24	-22	-30	-33	-22	-21
	Bhola	...	-23	-19	-27	-40	-10	-50	-26
	Patuakhally	...	-27	-19	-18	-31	-40	-30	-26
NOAKHOLLY	Noakholly	...	-21	+46	+23	+7	+19	-56	+15
	Fenny	...	-19	+44	-5	-18	-22	-30	-1
FURREEDPORE	Madaripore	...	-7	-38	+19	-50	-23	-60	-6
	Furreedpore	...	+9	-56	+10	-19	-56	-19	-29
	Goalundo	...	.....	-12	+30	-49	-60	-83	-23
DACCA	Dacca	...	-24	-34	+17	-40	-64	-69	-25
	Manickgunge	...	-8	-52	+25	-30	-78	-57	-27
	Munshigunge	...	-34	-54	+13	-36	-69	+4	-32
COMILLA	Comilla	...	-15	+12	+21	-21	-18	-52	-4
	Chandpore	...	+46	-29	+42	-26	+23	-78	-4
	Bhramunberia	...	+91	-41	+5	-12	+13	-41	+2
	Agartola	...	+25	+5	+19	-29	-18	-43	-4
MYMENSING	Kishoregunge	...	+47	-59	+18	+39	-82	-35	-15
	Mymensing	...	-14	-54	-36	-23	-45	-85	-30
	Jamalpore	...	-28	-44	-38	-29	-72	-73	-45
	Atia	...	+38	-38	+54	-19	-74	-100	-20
PUBNA AND BOGRA	Bogra	...	-21	-52	-3	-31	-77	-94	-40
	Pubna	...	+55	-20	-21	-66	-72	-68	-35
	Serajgunge	...	+35	-15	+9	-66	-81	-89	-20
	Sherpore	...	-33	-54	-38	-22	-70	-94	-46
	Nowkhilla	...	-14	-47	-27	-43	-63	-94	-46
	Panchbibi	...	-39	-14	-39	-34	-66	-100	-42
RAJSHAHYE	Beaulah	...	-18	-39	-51	-31	-66	-73	-47
	Nattore	...	+66	-58	-37	-48	-91	-89	-46
	Maldah	...	-11	-3	.....	-7	-69	-98	-32
DINAGPORE	Mahadebpore	...	-33	-57	-7	-21	-64	-100	-40
	Churamon	...	+40	-16	-20	-25	-52	-93	-28
	Raigunge	...	-1	-18	-35	+18	-50	-100	-22
	Dinagpore	...	+37	-27	-51	+6	-44	-99	-28

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total from May to October, expressed as percentage.
RUNGPORE	Bhowanigunge ...	.....	+70	-85	-47	-39	-93	-25
	Rungpore ...	+8	-52	-64	+5	-36	-100	-38
	Kurigram ...	+28	-32	-72	-1	-47	-100	-31
	Bagdogra ...	-11	-35	-26	+4	-9	-100	-21
JULPIGURI AND COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoori ...	-14	+32	-6	+51	+28	-89	+11
	Dunhatta ...	+21	-56	-21	+17	-47	-100	-30
	Cooch Behar ...	+4	-27	-4	+60	+23	-96	+3
	Mickligunge ...	-46	-10	-33	+55	+8	-99	-6
	Matabhanga ...	-11	...	-19	+78	+14	-42	+11
DARJEELING	Buxa ...	+34	.....	-26	+7	-8	-56	-5
	Darjeeling ...	+9	+58	-36	+18	-37	-90	-3
PURNEAH	Kissengunge ...	-44	+39	-36	+7	-38	-100	-13
	Arrareah ...	-79	+104	-52	+7	-23	-99	-5
	Purneah ...	-22	-7	-37	-37	-62	-98	-40
NORTH BHAGULPORE.	Muddapore ...	-26	+242	+2	-38	-59	-99	+10
	Soopool ...	-27	+146	-48	-41	-29	-97	-6
DURBHANGA AND MOZUFFERPORE.	Tajpore ...	-56	+93	-10	+29	-38	-98	+5
	Durbhanga ...	-36	+133	-46	-6	-71	-95	-11
	Madhubani ...	-19	+63	+26	+4	-70	-96	-3
	Sitamarhi ...	-49	-8	-32	+68	-67	-97	-17
	Mozufferpore ...	-58	+201	-18	+19	-40	-98	+15
	Hazipore ...	-96	+120	-40	-28	-99	-91	-19
CHAMPARUN	Motihari ...	.....	-36	+3	+25	-90	-99	-23
	Beitiah ...	-49	-47	+7	-3	-79	-100	-32
	Gopalgunge ...	-43	-43	-16	-29	-49	-100	-42
SARUN	Sewan ...	-86	+1	+18	-38	-47	-98	-26
	Chupra ...	-100	+85	+59	-49	-46	-87	+1
SHAHABAD	Buxar ...	-72	+56	+19	-45	-6	-66	-6
	Bhuboah ...	-9	-56	+11	-60	-27	-61	-31
	Sasseram ...	-12	+36	-30	-74	+16	-72	-29
	Arrah ...	-96	+63	-34	-46	-52	-80	-29
GYA	Aurangabad ...	+24	+53	-10	-73	+6	-84	-21
	Gya ...	-28	+125	+60	-42	-37	-79	+17
	Nowadah ...	-83	+33	+31	-54	-41	-79	-17
	Jehanabad ...	-100	+112	+60	-66	+18	-72	+7
PATNA	Patna ...	-90	+111	-9	-22	-38	-87	-5
	Dinapore ...	-96	+57	-3	-52	-60	-86	-24
	Behar ...	-100	+256	+66	-48	-25	-83	+38
	Barh ...	-98	+158	-8	-11	-45	-86	-4
MONGHYR AND SOUTH BHAGULPORE.	Beegooserai ...	-11	+197	.....	-4	+36	-83	+30
	Monghyr ...	-28	+29	-28	-60	-51	-84	-38
	Jamui ...	-94	+1	+16	-15	-20	-58	-10
	Bhagulpore ...	-65	+76	-29	+25	-69	-93	-11
	Banka ...	-91	-31	-7	-8	-38	-94	-28
SONTHAL PER-GUNNAHS.	Rajmehal ...	-49	-25	-35	-42	-65	-93	-24
	Godda ...	-61	-26	+10	-35	-15	-89	-23
	Pakour ...	+31	+28	-8	-46	-34	-98	-15
	Nya Doomka ...	-57	+42	.....	-4	-68	-100	-17
	Deoghur ...	+1	+41	+8	-32	-61	-96	-18
	Jamtara ...	-39	+37	.....	-19	-23	-100	-9

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total from May to October expressed as a percentage.
HAZARIBAGH	Pachamba ...	-64	-8	-16	-21	+29	-97	-16
	Hazaribagh ...	+1	-14	+52	-48	+48	-94	+1
	Seemtaghur ...	-76	-14	+3	-49	+10	-9	-22
	Mahudi hills ...	.....	-15	.....	.....	-7	.....	.....
LOHARDUGGA	Ranchi ...	+10	+80	+69	-15	+16	-91	+25
	Palamow ...	-59	-14	-23	-31	.....	-80	-24
SINGBHOOM	Chyebassa ...	-66	.....	+11	+26	-21	-80	-3
MANBHOOM	Purulia ...	-31	+50	+47	+32	+5	-77	+22
	Gobindpore ...	-5	-11	-14	-34	-18	-99	-27

Note. + denotes excess, and
 - denotes deficiency.
 For example, - 98 denotes that there was a deficiency of 98 per cent. in the amount of the rainfall, or that only 2 per cent. of the average amount actually fell.

No. 1158T—R, dated Darjeeling, the 13th October 1883.

From—A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's attention having been attracted to the scanty rainfall in the Hooghly district, particularly in the Serampore sub-division, I am to request that you will be good enough, after due enquiry, to submit to Government a special report on the condition and prospects of the crops there, and in any other portions of your division, where the year's rainfall has been insufficient.

I am to request that you will submit your report with as little delay as possible.

Circular No. 9T—R, dated Darjeeling, the 23rd October 1883.

From—A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—All Commissioners of Divisions (except the Commissioner of Burdwan).

I AM desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to call your attention to the state of the crops in your Division. The apparently early cessation of the autumnal rains seems to have generally had an injurious effect on the winter or *khurreef* crops, and there are some grounds for fearing that the dry weather may, if it lasts, affect, also injuriously, the *rubbee* sowings. It is possible that timely rain may still remove all cause for anxiety; but if such rain does not fall before you are satisfied that the north-east monsoon has become established, or at any rate, before the end of the first week of November, you are requested to submit to Government, with as little delay as possible, a full account of the state and prospects of the last *bhadoi* and of the coming *khurreef* and *rubbee* crops in each district of your Division. Your report should consider the amount of grain stocks in hand in each district, and the probable range of prices of food during the coming year. For those districts in which prospects may not be bad, the information need not be detailed; for them a general statement is all that is needed. I am to add that your report should reach the Government before the end of November at the latest.

No. 73T, dated Camp Bankoora, the 24th October 1883.

From—J. BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN reply to your No. 1158T—R, dated 13th October 1883, I have the honour to submit the following information regarding the state of the crops and prospect of harvest in this division.

2. I have already given a general idea of the state of things in my demi-official letter of the 18th instant. Since that date the Collector of Burdwan reports that there has been hardly any rain in that district for some time past, nor does there seem any sign of any. Prospects are worst in the Cutwa sub-division which has had inferior harvests for the last two years. In Culna matters are more promising, and there is likely in case to be a 6-anna crop. In the Sudder and Raneegunge sub-divisions the fields are in most cases dry, and unless rain falls there will be a very poor outturn. The Collector is

using his influence with the zemindars to induce them to allow of irrigation from tanks which are numerous and of large size. A considerable portion of the crop may be saved by this means.

3. In Beerbhoom irrigation from tanks is being resorted to. There has been very little rain during the present month, and the prospects are rather gloomy.

4. In Bankoora, where I am at present staying, storage of water in large reservoirs locally known as "bundhs" is facilitated by the undulating character of the country. The crop has been largely irrigated from these reservoirs, and this has to some extent compensated for the want of rain. In those parts which I have visited the crop is still looking healthy, and it is only on the higher lands which cannot be reached by irrigation that it is drying up. Heavy rain fell in the north and west of the district on the 15th, and the reports since received show that the crop has greatly benefited. In many places the Collector still hopes for a 10-anna crop: and does not now think 9 annas a too sanguine estimate for the district in general.

5. Both in Burdwan and Bankoora the Collectors report that stocks of grain appear to be plentiful, except perhaps in Outwa. Purchases for export have been made in Bankoora and Sonamookhi towns lately to a considerable extent, and this while it has caused some rise in prices seems to confirm the reports of the local officers as to the existence of large stocks in those place.

6. Regarding Midnapore, Mr. Wilson informs me demi-officially that rain seems to be impending. If there is anything like a fair amount of rain there will be a fairly good outturn, but if there is no rain I fear the crop, especially on the high lands of the north and west, will be very poor indeed.

7. In Hooghly there was a fall of over two inches during the week ending 20th October 1883, and this must have very much improved the prospects of the crops in the Sudder sub-division and in parts of Serampore. Arrangements have been made for irrigation from the Kanna Nudi and Kanna Damoodar rivers which are supplied from the Eden Canal, but I fear the supply from this source will not be very large. The Collector promises, a further report shortly. Such a great variety of crops is grown in the Hooghly district that even the total failure of the *amun* rice crop would not result in such general distress as would be the case in other districts.

8. Further reports will be submitted as they come in from the Collectors; at present I consider that though there is some cause for anxiety the situation is very far from being hopeless. Any fall of rain within the next ten days would effect a very great improvement everywhere in the division.

No. 857G, dated Bankipore, the 29th October 1883.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Divn.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to Government circular order No. 91—R, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to submit as a preliminary report a statement giving a summary of the state of the prospects of the crops in the Patna Division for the week ending 27th October 1883.

A further and fuller report will be submitted on receipt of the district reports.

Return showing rainfall, character of weather, and prospects of the crops in the Patna Division for the week ending 27th October 1883.

DISTRICT.	Rainfall at sudder station.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.
Patna	.....	.....	Not yet received.
Shahabad	Arrah '55 Buxar 1'03 Bhuboah 1'2 Sasseram not received.	Seasonable	The late rain has benefited the crops on the ground and improved the prospects of <i>rubbee</i> sowing; still much of the winter rice has been lost through previous drought.
Gya	Sudder 0'52 Aurangabad 0'41 Nowada 0'51 Jehanabad 0'82	Set fair, cool	The rice crop will be very bad. The late slight rain has done rice very little good, but has somewhat improved <i>rubbee</i> prospects. Prices rising.
Mozufferpore...	Mozufferpore 0'08 Hajipore 0'40 Sectamarhi 0'07	Weather bright and rainless. There has been no rain except a slight drizzle on the 20th.	The rice on high land has withered and in some place is being cut as fodder; that on low ground is better; the crop will not exceed five annas. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are in progress.
Darbhanga	13	Getting cool and pleasant.	The rice crops is irretrievably damaged throughout the district, and under no circumstances will it be more than an eight anna crop. <i>Rubbee</i> cultivation is progressing, but not under the most favourable circumstance. Prices of food-grains are steadily rising.
Saran	Chupra 36 Sewan 0'06 Gopalgunge Nil	Weather dry; days hot; night cool; no sign of rain.	Rain most urgently wanted; paddy crops suffering (except where irrigation is practicable), and <i>rubbee</i> sowings delayed for want of rain. It is doubtful whether a heavy fall would now be of much use to the paddy crop. Prospects bad; prices rising.
Chumparun	Nil	Seasonable	Prospects of all standing crops bad. No rain has fallen since the beginning of September. If rain falls within a month, the country will be covered with <i>rubbee</i> . If no rain falls most of the <i>rubbee</i> that has already germinated will die off. Generally the condition of the crops causes grave anxiety.

C. T. METCALFE,
Offg. Commissioner.

No. 1419, dated Hooghly, the 3rd November 1883.

Memo. by F. WYER, Esq., Collector of Hooghly.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

No. 1418, dated Hooghly, the 3rd November 1883.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

As directed in your memorandum No. CV, dated the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of Government letter No. 1158T—R of the 13th idem, I have the honour to submit the following report on the condition and prospects of the crops in this district, particularly in the Serampore sub-division.

1. On hearing from Mr. Collier of the great want of rain in Serampore sub-division, I wrote to the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, asking him to aid the ryots by allowing cross dams to be put up and by increasing the water, if possible, in the Eden canal. He gave the required permission to the erection of the cross dams, and has sent more water down the canal, so as to save a good deal of the crops in Harripal and Singoor.

2. On the 20th and 23rd ultimo I went with Collier over Singoor and Harripal thanas, and from what I saw I agree with his estimate of the *amun* crop in these places; if anything I think the estimate is somewhat too high; but in thana Singoor for every beegha under *amun* cultivation there are about two beeghas under potato, and in Harripal the proportion is about 3 to 1; so that even with the gloomy prospects of *amun*, if the potato crop turns out well the people will not be very badly off. If rain falls within the next fortnight the potato crop may turn out a good one, unless there is no water for irrigating it; but this is not likely to happen.

3. The sugarcane crop at present has not suffered so much as the *amun*; this is owing to the fact that the ryots always irrigate their crop and plant it where water for irrigation is generally accessible. Where no water could be procured the crop has failed; but this is only in a few places: Mr. Collier's estimate of a 10-anna crop may be accepted.

4. Taking into consideration the fact that the ryots have had a fair average *aus* crop—though this is grown over a very small area compared with the *amun*—and that the sugarcane promises pretty fairly, while, if there is rain shortly, the potato crop may turn out well, and remembering that plaintains and vegetables are grown to a very large extent in Serampore sub-division for the Calcutta market, I do not think there will be any very great scarcity in this sub-division, or any relief measures will be called for. In case, however, any relief measure was required, I think that ample work would be provided along the Tarkessur Railway, which runs through the sub-division, and that thus it is not necessary to provide for relief works in this sub-division. I enclose a copy of Mr. Collier's report, from which you will see that he has himself been over the whole of his sub-division, and most carefully noted the state of the crops in it. I have not been over Chanditolla and Kristonagur thanas, but Mr. Collier's report gives all the information required.

5. In the sudder sub-division I have been through Polba, Hooghly, Bullaghur, and Pandooah thanas, and from what I saw I think the outturn of *amun* in these thanas may be half an average one if on the outside, and probably will be only one-third. If, however, rain fell within the next five or six days, I think a 6-anna crop would be assured, and in some places an 8-anna one. As instances in Dwarbasiny and Mahanad for the first four miles along the road from Pandooah to Inchura the rice crop promises very fairly, but for the last six miles it is almost a total failure, as, too, is the case along the high ridge of land along the road from Inchura to Tribeni. The early *amun* wherever it had not been drowned in the early rain, and the late *amun* wherever there was water for irrigation, will most likely yield from a 6 to 8-anna crop. The sugarcane is pretty good; what the *rubbi* will turn out depends on there being rain within the next eight or ten days. At present the land is generally too hard for ploughing, and unless rain comes it cannot be cultivated.

6. Though I have no doubt there will be some scarcity in the sudder sub-division, yet the scarcity will not be very pressing from the enquiries I made; while in the interior I have no doubt but the stock of rice throughout the district, both in the hands of the zemindars and ryots, is at present very large. There have been very fair crops for the last three years, and people have been holding back their rice with the hope of better prices, so much so that ryots who used formerly, as a matter of course, to take advances from their zemindars in *dhan* have taken none for the last two or three years.

7. In Jehanabad sub-division the sub-divisional officer reports that the prospects of the crops are most gloomy; what outturn there is will be due to irrigation. The excessive rains in the beginning of the year inundated the *amun* where it was first sown and transplanted, and so destroyed the crop: he estimates the outturn for Goghat thana at 6 annas, and for Kanacool and Jehanabad 4 annas.

8. The early cessation of the rains in this sub-division has greatly retarded the cultivation of the cold-weather crops, and the sub-divisional officer is afraid that subsequent rains may injure the crops which are now being sown by means of irrigation. He says that if rain were delayed beyond a week it would be of no service to the *amun* crop.

9. The price of rice has risen within the last ten days in Jehanabad; it has exactly doubled, being Rs. 1-5 a maund ten days ago, and Rs. 2-10 at present. At Serampore it has increased from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 a maund, and at head-quarters from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-4.

10. I do not think, however, that any aid will be required even in this sub-division. The store of rice is, as I observed in my 6th paragraph, large. The following is the opinion of the sub-divisional officer, which, from his intimate knowledge of the sub-division, is entitled to the greatest weight:—"This sub-division, as you are well aware, is mostly inhabited by people in poor circumstances, and I am not prepared to say that their condition is prosperous. Almost all the persons in this sub-division follow agriculture, and when the rice crop fails, the people, as a matter of course, suffer. The condition of the aboriginal class of men such as Haris, Bagdis, Doalays, Domes, &c., and that of the higher castes in poor circumstances is of a nature which might arouse anxiety in the mind of a keen observer; but on the whole it appears to me that the sub-division will of itself be able to tide over the emergency without any extraneous aid."

11. I find I have omitted to say that there was a very fair *aus* crop, and this, though only about one-eighth of the *amun* crop of the whole district, will be a great help to the people this year.

12. I send a copy of this letter direct to Government to save time. I had to delay its submission owing to Mr. Collier, from illness, being unable to send me his report before the 1st instant.

No. 436, dated Serampore, the 31st October 1883.

From—F. R. S. COLLIER, Esq., Sub-divisional officer of Serampore,
To—The Collector of Hooghly.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for on the state of the crops in this sub-division.

2. The only crops of any importance now growing are *amun* rice and sugarcane. Potatoes are only just being planted. Hardly any other cold-weather crops have been sown yet, except a little *kalay*. The other cold-weather crops in this sub-division are not of much importance, and may be left out of consideration altogether. Their prospects will depend to some extent upon the amount of rain which falls in the cold weather. Unless

an unusually large amount of rain falls, they will certainly be short. However, they are not of much consequence one way or the other.

3. The circumstances of this sub-division, with reference to its crops, are somewhat peculiar. The soil of a large portion of it is exceptionally well adapted for the cultivation of sugarcane, potatoes, and plantains, while its proximity to Calcutta ensures a good market being available for these productions. The principal crops are therefore *amun* and *aus* rice, sugarcane, jute, potatoes, and plantains. I have placed them in the order of their relative importance. It will be as well perhaps to give some particulars with regard to the outturn of these crops, as you will then be in a better position to judge of the amount of distress which the comparative failure of the *amun* crop is likely to cause.

4. The *aus* crop was on the whole a good one, and may be put down as a 14-anna crop. The jute crop was also a good one, at least 14 annas—and the prices of jute have ruled unusually high. The plantain crop is not one which varies much as a rule, and it has been quite up to the average. In most districts it would be absurd to mention it as one of the important crops. You are well aware, however, how important it is here.

5. Until now therefore the ryots have had nothing to complain of. They have had a more than average *aus* crop and a good jute crop. They have also, I may add, been exceptionally fortunate in having excellent crops of almost every kind during the last two years. The *amun* crop now on the ground must, as you are already aware, be a very short one. It is much better in some parts of the sub-division than in others. There is no doubt, however, that on the whole the outturn must fall considerably below the average. I think that from my own personal inspections of the crops I shall be able to give a fairly correct estimate of the outturn for each thana, and also for the whole sub-division.

6. Besides seeing a large amount of the crops in each thana personally I wrote (on receipt of the orders of Government calling for the report) to the principal zemindars in the sub-division asking them for reports on the subject. I also deputed the canoongoe to make a tour all round the sub-division, and to submit a report on the prospects of the crops. The divisional police inspector who was on tour was also requested to submit a similar report.

7. The only zemindar who has submitted his report in time is Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee. He takes a somewhat gloomy view of things. With regard to the *amun* crop he says:—"We shall have barely a 4-anna crop. The crops on the low lands only will be preserved. There is no more hope for those on the high lands. Very great distress is apprehended." With regard to the sugarcane crop he says:—"I apprehend that we shall get barely an 8-anna of this paying crop. The loss to the ryots will be heavy, as the costs of cultivation have been mostly already incurred."

8. Baboo Prosanno Kumar Chakravarti, the sub-divisional canoongoe, is not much more hopeful. He estimates the outturn in Chanditolla at four annas, in Kristonagur at ten annas, in Harripal at four annas, and in Singoor and Serampore at two or three annas. He states that in his opinion "it may probably be feared that, owing to the shortness and early cessation of the rains, there will be a general scarcity throughout this sub-division, or of worse evils in some parts of it." I do not agree either with his estimates or with the conclusions which he draws from them. His estimate of the crop in Chanditolla is absurdly low, while that for Kristonagur is too high. The only one which is nearly correct is that for Harripal.

9. Baboo Ishur Chunder Chatterjee, the sub-divisional inspector of police, says:—"I have travelled through almost every part of the sub-division and found that the crops have suffered everywhere very badly from drought. Heavy rain is wanted throughout. The average outturn of paddy crop can hardly be expected to exceed four annas." He also remarks as follows:—"The agricultural population have become disheartened and melancholy. The expected appearance of famine is the common topic now. The gradual rising of the price of rice is looked upon as an unfavourable omen. The people in general have become greatly terrified, so much so that those who have means are gathering rice from this time. The precautionary steps on the part of the better-off class to save their families from starvation at the time of scarcity have increased the prices of rice considerably."

10. The inspector thinks the crops bad everywhere, except in Chanditolla. He does not think that there will be more than a 4-anna crop even in Kristonagur, which is certainly better off than the other remaining thanas. He appears to anticipate a great rise in prices, considerable distress, and even something like a famine. I cannot myself at present see any valid grounds for such gloomy forebodings.

11. Up to the middle of August the state and prospects of the *amun* crop were good. There had been the usual complaints of too little water at one time and too much at another. The plants were not planted until late in many places owing to want of water. In others they suffered from floods owing to the heavy rain which fell at the end of July. But when I was out in camp towards the end of August, and rode nearly all over the sub-division, I noticed that all the crops were looking well everywhere. On the 22nd August I rode through Sheakala to Deorbata with the District Superintendent, thus seeing the crops of some 20 miles of country. I noticed in my diary that "the crops of every kind are looking well, though some of the rice, both *aus* and *amun*, on the higher lands requires rain. On the 23rd we rode to Kristonagur and back, and I find the remark recorded." The crops of all kinds in the Kristonagur thana appear to be good. There is, however, very little moisture in all the paddy-fields which are at all high, and more rain will soon be required. On the 24th we rode to Campadanga, and I find the following remarks recorded:—"The crops about here (that is Campadanga) are said to be generally good. The *amun* was planted out

very late in many places, and is therefore backward. A bumper crop is not expected in any case. *Aus* is in ear and will be a good crop. Jute is very good, and sugarcane is doing very well. The crops in Harripal and Singoor, which thanas we rode through on our return to Serampore, were then very good.

12. From this time until now but little rain has fallen, and the crops have in consequence steadily got worse except in the beels. During the month of September the rainfall in the sub-division was as follows:—

Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	3.1
Chanditolla	...	...	...	...	...	4.25
Harripal	...	...	...	...	...	2.20
Kristonagur	...	...	...	...	...	2.32

13. The average rainfall in the sub-division for the month in question was only 2.94 inches.

14. During the month of October the following rain was recorded:—

Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	.14
Chanditolla	...	...	...	...	...	.10
Harripal	...	...	...	...	...	.0
Kistonagur	...	...	...	...	...	2.15

15. It appears therefore that in the greater portion of the sub-division only about three inches of rain fell during the months of September and October.

16. I shall now give some account of my inspections of the crops of the sub-division during the present month and of the estimates of the outturn which I have made.

17. On the 6th October I drove out to Bydobati and rode from there to Singoor *via* Durgampore and Telipokur, returning by the direct road—the Tarkessur road. I find the following notes in my diary:—"The country between Durgampur and Singoor is very dry. Some of the villagers with whom I conversed stated that the *amun* crop on the high lands was as good as lost. I am afraid that it is, as although it has hardly suffered as yet, there is very little moisture in the field; and they are rapidly drying up under a hot sun. Unless rain falls this month, which does not appear likely, I am afraid that all the rice, except upon the downright low lands, will perish. The land seems as dry as it was last cold-weather. I saw some ploughs turning up soil which looked like dry dust."

18. On the 8th I rode out to Boray and back. On the 9th I rode out to Janay *via* Dankuni and Gobra, and from there to Boray by a cross road. "The ryots at all the villages I passed through said that the *amun* crop had perished altogether. This of course is a great exaggeration; but as regards the high lands I am afraid that it only anticipates the result which must happen unless we still get rain. At Jaykristopur some ryots with whom I conversed ascribed the failure of their crops to the Dankuni drainage scheme. They said that they would have had plenty of water if it had not been for the drainage, and remarked that it was very hard that they should be heavily taxed, distrained upon, and in many cases utterly ruined for a scheme which did their village more harm than good. I am inclined to think that there is a good deal to be said on their side of the question."

19. On the 12th I went by rail to Chandernagore and rode from there to Bhola on the Tarkessur road—a distance of about twelve miles—returning through Singoor to Serampore, about twelve miles further. "The rice is turning yellow on all the high lands, and leaves are getting brown at the tip. The fields are as hard and dry as in March. Unless rain falls soon the greater portion of the crop must go."

20. On the 14th I went out to the Government khas mehal at Belkuli, but there is not much rice in that direction.

21. On the 15th I rode out to Boray, and from there by a cross road to Nasibpur on the Singoor road. "The rice crop except in the beels is looking very yellow and stunted, and in many places is beyond help."

22. On the 20th I accompanied you to Bhola and Gopalpore, and you saw the state of the crops of a large tract of country. On the 23rd we went through the Singoor and Harripal thanas to Deorhatta, and disposed of several questions with regard to irrigation from the Kana Damudar. During the rest of the week I was only able to make short journeys in the neighbourhood of Serampore owing to press of work at head-quarters consequent upon the reopening of the courts. On the 28th, however (Sunday), I was able to make a long journey, and to see the state of the crops over some 35 miles of country.

23. Starting at 6 A. M. I drove out to Borah. From there I rode on to Sheakala. The crop between Serampore and Borah is fairly good, the rice land is all part of the Dankuni beel. Beyond Borah they are not so good; but towards Sheakala they are extremely bad. Round about the village of Bonomalipur in Sheakala the *dhan* is an almost entire failure. Throughout the Sheakala outpost the crops are bad. The outturn cannot possibly be more than a 4-anna one. After calling at the Sheakala outpost I rode on by the old Benares road to Chanditolla. Between Sheakala and Masat the crops are very bad—not more than four annas. After Masat, however, they improve very much, and in the large beels on both sides of the road are very fine. South of the old Benares road they are particularly good."

24. "From Chanditolla I drove to Uttarparah. There are some good crops in some of the beels within view of the road. On the high lands, however, the crops are dried up I was much struck by the enormous amount of sugarcane on this road. Some of it is suffering for want of water. From Uttarparah I drove back to Serampore, returning at 2 P.M." Altogether there can be no doubt that the crops in the south and south-west of Chanditolla are fully equal to the average. Notwithstanding therefore that there is only a 4-anna crop in the north of the thana, I should estimate the outturn of the whole thana at about nine annas.

25. I have not been able to see much of the Kristonagur thana. I am quite satisfied, however, that the crops to the south-east of it are on the whole good, while those on both sides of the Kana Damudar have been now almost all well irrigated. Moreover, two inches of rain fell over a considerable portion of the south of this thana on the 13th October, while only light showers fell over the rest of the sub-division. The crop on the high lands, where no rain fell in October, is of course burnt up like everywhere else. On the whole I think that the outturn of this thana may be estimated at very nearly eight annas. Seven annas, I think, may safely be reckoned on.

26. The Harripal and Singoor thanas are much the same. There are no very large beels in them, and there are no really fine crops anywhere. On the high lands the rice is quite burnt up. Even on the low lands the crop is stunted for want of sufficient moisture. Some of the crops in both thanas have been saved by irrigation from the Kana Nadi and Kana Damudar. In fact if it had not been for the water supplied by the Irrigation Department through these thanas there would have been an almost entire failure of the crops in these thanas with very few exceptions what has been saved by irrigation.

27. Taking into consideration how stunted the rice is in these thanas, where it has course to anything at all, and remembering that quite a third of it will not come into ear, I do not think that the local estimate of a 4-anna outturn is much too low. It is probably somewhat too low. I think that there will be at least a 5-anna crop. I do not think that there will be a 6-anna one. We cannot, I think, rely upon having more than a 5-anna crop in these two thanas.

28. The rice in the Serampore thana hardly calls for comment, as the extent of it is so small. The thana consists almost entirely of municipalities.

29. The following shews the above estimates in a tabular form :—

THANA.	Area in square miles.	Estimated outturn.
Chanditolla	72	Nine annas.
Singoor	71	Five "
Harripal	115	" "
Kristonagur	63	Seven "

30. If we calculate the average outturn per square mile for the whole sub-division from this we shall find that it comes to 6.29 (nearly); we may say therefore that the outturn for the whole sub-division will be a 6-anna one.

31. The sugarcane crop is, as already remarked, an important one in this sub-division. In a special report submitted with regard to it this year, I estimated its average area at 8,000 standard acres, and its value as varying from Rs. 288 to Rs. 540 per acre. The average value per acre may therefore be taken as midway between these two extremes, or, say, at Rs. 414 per acre. The total value therefore amounts to Rs. 33,12,000, or to just over thirty-three lakhs of rupees. This crop has not as yet generally suffered to any very considerable extent from want of water, though it is beginning to do so in places where irrigation is not practicable. The crop is so valuable that the ryots are willing to go to almost any trouble to irrigate it. The water which has been sent down the Kana Damudar and Kana Nadi has been invaluable for this purpose.

32. Taking twelve annas as an ordinary crop, a ten-anna sugarcane crop is the utmost that can be expected. In places where there is absolutely no water available for irrigation, the crop must be a comparative failure.

33. Potatoes constitute a very valuable crop here, and one which requires a good deal of irrigation. The prospects of this crop will very much depend upon whether any rain falls in November or not. It would be premature to discuss them yet.

34. I do not think that it is possible at present to give any definite opinion on the question as to the probability of serious distress resulting from the comparative failure of the crops. The question turns very much upon the result of the crops throughout the country generally, and the consequent effect upon prices. The matter is one which I shall not lose sight of in my cold-weather tour, which I hope to be able to commence almost at once. At present, however, I do not see any grounds for concluding that there must necessarily be any serious distress, much less scarcity; or that any special action on the part of Government will be necessary.

No. 262T, dated Camp Midnapore, the 12th November 1883.

From—JOHN BRAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my No. 73T, dated 24th October, I have the honour to submit further report on the prospects of the harvest in this division.

2. The Collector of Hooghly has submitted his report direct to Government for some reason, and I need therefore only say that I do not anticipate any serious scarcity in that district. The Hooghly ryot does not depend entirely on his rice crop; potatoes, sugarcane, and garden produce for the Calcutta market are so very largely grown that, as I remarked in my last letter, a failure in the rice crop does not entail such hardship as it would elsewhere. The same remarks applies to the sudder sub-division of Howrah, where there will be some loss of crops; in the Ooloberiah sub-division further south the crops seem to be in fair condition.

3. There are undoubtedly considerable stocks of grain in various parts of the Hooghly and Howrah districts, even in the hands of cultivators, and I am disposed therefore to think that even if there should be some shortness of crops, the people will be able to tide over the year without help from Government.

4. As regards Burdwan, I regret that I am still without official information. The Collector, however, reports demi-officially that he is making enquiries in all directions, and at present estimates that there will be from a 4-anna to 6-anna crop all round. In Raneegunge there has been very considerable loss. The Eden Canal in the south of the districts has been of very great service, irrigating 100,000 bighas of land, the crops on which would otherwise have been lost. Mr. Larminie thinks there will be some pressure on the poorer classes, but that no special measures on the part of Government will be needed.

5. My information from Beerbhoom is not as full as I could wish. The Collector is, however, now making a tour round the worst parts, and I hope for fuller details shortly. As far as I can see at present, I think Beerbhoom will have from a 4-anna to an 8-anna crop of *amun*, while the *aus* has been up to the usual average.

6. I have been over a considerable tract of country in Midnapore, and have received verbal reports from several of the officers in charge of the canal and wards' estates in the interior. There will be a deficient crop in some parts; while in others it will, thanks to irrigation, be an average one. The low-lying deltaic portions of this district, which, in years of ordinary rainfall, are liable to suffer from floods and accumulation of rainwater inside the intricate network of embankments with which the country is intersected in all directions, will, it is hoped, have a very fair outturn this year.

7. My general impression, up to date, is that the division will not require any general measures of relief, though, perhaps, some slight assistance may be necessary here and there.

No. 17M.—A., dated Calcutta, the 13th November 1883.

From—J. MONRO, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your circular No. 9T.—R., of date the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the report therein called for, regarding the state and prospect of the crops in this division.

2. The report is not so full as might have been had I waited a little longer before submitting it. I am, however, shortly going on leave, and I thought it right to dispose of the matter myself rather than to leave it to my successor, who naturally could have acquired little or no experience of the circumstances of the districts of the division before the end of this month.

3. I am also glad to be able to submit a general rather than a detailed report, inasmuch as while there will be in some districts scarcity and pinching, there will not, so far as I can perceive, be any pressure, as regards food, amounting to famine.

4. The detailed reports of Collectors which have been furnished are sent herewith. I abstract the contents of each.

5. *24-Pergunnahs*.—Agricultural prospects unfavourable. On the whole at least one-half of an average crop expected. Stocks of rice not ascertained with any degree of certainty. Prices expected to rise to Rs. 4 and in some cases Rs. 5 per maund.

6. *Morshedabad*.—The *aous* crop was on the whole a good one, and in no places is the *amun* a complete failure. About a third of an average crop will be realized. High prices expected, but no apprehension of famine entertained. Stocks large and subject to replenishment by facilities of importation.

7. *Khoolna*.—The prospects of this district are not bad. The crops now coming on, the stock of food in hand, and the means of communication are sufficient for the requirements of the district.

8. *Jessore*.—About half an average crop may be expected. Sufficient food in hand for six months if supplemented by growth of new rice and importation. Prices expected to rise to Rs. 4 per maund.

9. *Nuddea*.—Prospects in Chooadanga sub-division, Teyhatta and Gangni in Meherpore, and Kaligunge in sudder, bad. On the whole the Collector thinks that amongst the labouring classes there will be unavoidable pinching, most of them already in Teyhatta living upon one meal a day. In the places above mentioned the *aous* crop did not amount to more than 8 to 10 annas, and the *amun* crop is not expected to reach more than two annas. The Sub-divisional Officer of Chooadanga indeed reports that only one anna will be harvested.

10. From the above it will be seen that on the whole the districts of the division may expect to pull through with scarcity of food and pinching on the part chiefly of the labouring classes. In Nuddea, certain areas have been very prejudicially affected by the cessation of the rain, and a fuller report will be submitted with reference to them when further details are ascertained.

11. Meanwhile all that is required on the part of officers is to watch carefully the condition of their district, and collect information quietly as to stocks, imports and exports, prices, water-supply, &c., &c. I shall take steps to have a bi-monthly special report submitted from all districts, and, if any information of importance is received, shall communicate with Government.

No. 687G., dated Alipore, the 12th November 1883.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of 24-Pergunnahs,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 9, dated 23rd October last, received with your endorsement No. 20M.—A. of the 27th idem, calling for a report in respect of the crops in this district, I have the honour to submit the following statement.

2. The head-quarter sub-division consists of the police stations Barripore, Tallygunge, Sonapore, Bistopore, Achipore, Bhangore, Canning, Burranagore, Joynagore. The District Superintendent of Police, agreeably to my requisition, reports that in none of the tracts under these thanas is much *bhadoi*, or early paddy, grown, but what little of this crop was raised here gave a good yield. With regard to the late rice crop, he fears that, within the jurisdiction of the Tallygunge, Sonapore, Bhangore, Burranagore, Joynagore, and Barripore thanas, the outturn will not on the whole be more than one-half of an average crop, while in Bistopore the prospect is somewhat better, the yield being estimated at ten annas. In the Achipore thana he expects only a six annas crop. In Canning the high lands, it is said, will scarcely produce "anything," but the crop on low lands "still promises a fair outturn." But little *rubea* is cultivated in these parts, and that little has been injuriously affected by the early cessation of rain. As to the amount of grain stocks in hand, the police have given no information beyond noticing that now it "is no way shorter than that of the last year at this period." The price of ordinary rice has already gone up from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per maund, and it is apprehended would rise still higher to Rs. 4 or even Rs. 5.

3. In the sub-division of Diamond Harbour, the officer in charge, in responding to the Government call, states that "in no part of the sub-division there will be anything like total failure of crops." He adds that tracts which have suffered much for want of moisture are places under the thanas Bankipore and Kalpi, which constitute about one-fifth of the entire area of his sub-division; but even in these parts he estimates the yield at about one-half of an average crop, and considering that the lands in most places of the sub-division are low, and that there are numerous khais and creeks to supply the fields with water, the people hope to

secure a full ten-anna crop. Nothing has been said by the Deputy Collector about the grain stock, the state of the *rubbee* crop and of the yield of the last *bhadoi* crop, as well as of the expected rise in the price of food-grains. As to the early paddy, I can, however, say, without any reference to him, that there is little or no cultivation of it in the sub-division.

4. In the Baraset sub-division the *aus* is always more extensively cultivated than in other parts of the district, and forms one-fourth of its entire rice crop. The outturn of the past season was fully up to the average. The prospects of the late rice are very unfavourable. On the high lands not more than from two to four annas can be hoped for, while in the wheel, or low-lying lands, the yield is estimated at eight annas, provided there be some rain within a few days; otherwise the Sub-divisional Officer fears it would dwindle down to a four-anna crop. As regards the *rubbee*, the outlook is equally bad. The short time that was allowed for the present enquiry has not enabled the Sub-divisional Officer to ascertain the amount of food-grain in hand. But he gives a table showing the prices of food-grains—

Food-grain.	Present price per rupee. Seers.	Price in Pous per rupee. Seers.	Price in rainy season per rupee. Seers.
Coarse rice	14	12	10
Good „	10	10	8
Moog	9	10	8
Khesari	16	16	12
Musuri	16	16	12
Kalai	16	16	12
Matar	16	16	12
Gram	16	15	12
Atta	9	8	6
Mustard	8-8	7	6

5. The next sub-division in importance is Busirhat, where the last *aus* crop is reported to have been three-fourths of the usual average, and the *amun* now on the ground is estimated to yield eight annas. No information as regards the amount of grain stock in hand has as yet been given; but, in the Sub-divisional Officer's opinion, "it may be sufficient for the local consumption under the existing state of things." His report is also silent about the *rubbee* crop, which, it is superfluous to say, cannot be good. In this sub-division ordinary rice is selling at Rs. 2-8 per maund, and there is no doubt that the price will considerably rise as the season advances.

6. With regard to the Barrackpore sub-division, Major Hopkinson reports that the *bhadoi* crop was "very bad indeed," and thinks that there may be a yield of eight annas of the late rice on low lands, but from "the high lands no outturn at all can be looked for." The prospect of the *rubbee* crop generally is also said to be "very bad." The Cantonment Magistrate estimates the grain stock in hand to be only 4,500 maunds. This is certainly very far below the truth, and moreover the grain merchants of Barrackpore being so near, as they are to Calcutta, often draw supplies thence. In Major Hopkinson's opinion, the price of rice may rise to Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per maund in the coming year.

7. Major Creak, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, does not except more than six annas of the usual yield of *amun* in his sub-division, and fears the price of rice will rise up to Rs. 4-8 or Rs. 5 per maund. The *bhadoi* crop is stated to have been poor for want of rain, and the *rubbee* sowings for the same reason to have been entirely stopped. He estimates the grain in hand at 14,000 maunds.

8. It will thus be seen that the agricultural prospects of the district are not favourable. Yet, as matters now stand, I am justified in believing from existing data that there will be on the whole at least one-half of an average crop. The time allowed for the preparation of this report has been quite insufficient for ascertaining any details of the stocks of rice in hand, but the general impression seems to be that these stocks are considerable in quantity. One of the first symptoms of distress is a fall in the price of labour, but up to the present time nothing of this has been observable. It is probable that the Exhibition will have a material influence in keeping wages up. Altogether it does not at present seem likely that there will be any serious general distress in this district, although I fear that the poorer members of the upper and middle classes of society may suffer much inconvenience from high prices. Even in prosperous times many people of this sort obtain little more than a bare subsistence, and my experience is that, when the times become hard, they are among the first to feel the stress.

9. This report has necessarily been brief, as the Sub-divisional Officers and the police have not had sufficient time to make a more detailed enquiry; but further reports have been promised, and as soon as they come in, I shall lose no time in furnishing you with further information.

No. 1859G., dated Kishnaghar, the 9th November 1883.

From—W. V. G. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

With reference to your No. 20M—A, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding the Government Circular No. 9T.—R., dated the 23rd October 1883, I have the honour to report that the prospects of the district as regards the late paddy and winter crops, excepting only in the sub-division of Kushtea, are anything but favourable.

2. In Kushtea the lands are low, and there are several large rivers. Sugarcane, *teel*, *arakur*, turmeric, millet and jute have done well, and the price of the last-named has risen from 12 annas and 1 rupee last year to Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 this year. The winter crops, too, are all promising, and 10 annas *aus* and 12 annas *amun* crop is reported to have been harvested.

3. Throughout the remainder of the district the *aus* crop ranges from 8 annas in the Chooadanga sub-division and stations Gangni and Teyhatta in Meherpore to 10 annas, and in some parts of Ranaghat and sudder to even 12 annas. The *amun* has been destroyed in all high lands, and has been seriously injured even in the low, and not more than a two-anna crop is expected. Indeed the Deputy Magistrate of Chooadanga reports that not more than one-anna will be harvested in his sub-division.

4. The winter crops have every where been a failure, with the exception of *arakur* and *teel*. The latter, it is said, will be destroyed by insects unless we have rain, of which, however, I see but little prospect.

5. The portions of this district which have suffered most are the sub-division of Chooadanga, stations Gangni and Teyhatta in Meherpore, and Kaligunge in the sudder.

6. The time allowed for the submission of this report was too short to enable me to discover the actual amount of grain in stock within the district. I have, however, issued orders to my subordinates to obtain full and reliable information on this subject, and a further report will be submitted by me hereafter.

7. Considering however, that on the whole about 10 annas of the *aus* crop has been harvested, we may safely say that the stock will suffice for several months. It is reported, however, that the greater portion has found its way into the hands of the mahajans, who, in view of the certain very high rise in prices, are unwilling to part with any of it at present.

8. The price of rice has already risen to about 50 per cent., and there is every likelihood of higher prices being obtained shortly, more especially if the state of crops in neighbouring districts from which importations are received is as bad as is generally reported.

9. The classes who will suffer the most are the labourers, among whom, I fear, there will be considerable pinching. Indeed it is reported from Teyhatta station that most of them are now living on only one meal per diem.

10. I have issued instructions to the Joint-Magistrate of the sudder, who is in camp, and to all Sub-divisional Officers, to make personal enquiries, and periodically to submit reports with regard to the stock in hand and the condition of the people in general, and to test reports submitted by the police.

No. 1280G., dated Jessore, the 8th November 1883.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Collector of Jessore,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 20 Met., dated the 27th October last, forwarding a copy of the Government circular No. 9T.R., dated the 23rd idem, calling for a report on the state and prospects of the crops in this district, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. I calculate that the rains virtually stopped in Jessore about the 8th of August. What we had after that was small and did little good.

3. In the latter part of October, rain was expected, as the sky then appeared to be dark and cloudy; but the expectation was not realized, and there has been no rain up to date. The north-east monsoon has commenced and the cold weather set in, so there is hardly any expectation of our getting rain soon. Want of rain has injured the grown-up *amun* paddy, and retarded the sowing as well as the growth of the *rubbee* or winter crops. The *amun*, which is the principal paddy crop in this district, was partly sown and partly transplanted; and although there was a scanty fall of rain in the first instance, the occasional showers we had from time to time proved conducive to the growth of the crop. But it is to be regretted that when this crop was almost in ear, the early cessation of rain caused great damage to it. The rain ceased in August. The *amun* on high lands withered and was to a large extent used as fodder for cattle. The *amun* on low lands also partially suffered from want of rain, but was saved from the great injury done to the *amun* on high lands. A fair outturn of *amun* grown on low lands is expected. Taking the present state of both the *amun* on high and low lands into consideration, the general or average outturn is estimated at about eight annas.

4. The last *aus* or *bhadoi* crop, which had the benefit of the early rain, yielded a fair harvest. The *aus* on high lands did not, owing to the scanty fall of rain, yield a good harvest; but this partial failure was to some degree compensated by the good harvest which the people reaped from the *aus* that grew on those low lands which escaped the injuries usually caused by high inundation. It is to be remembered that in this district the area of the land on which *aus* grows is much smaller than that on which *amun* grows. The proportion is estimated at 4 and 12 annas respectively. It is therefore evident that the *aus*, which yielded a fair harvest, cannot be expected to make up the deficiency likely to result from the failure of the *amun*, more especially as the people could not reap a bumper harvest of *aus*. This, as well as the fact of the great injury that has been caused to the *amun* crop in consequence of want of rain and absence of inundation, has created some alarm among the people, who apprehend, if not a famine, a great increase in the price of food.

5. No hope of a good or even a fair outturn of the *rubber* crops can now be entertained. Those that were sown early could not thrive. In some places the lands were ploughed and ready for the seed; but there was no moisture in the soil, and the sowing could not proceed. It is premature now to say what the outturn of this crop will be. If there be rain soon, a fair outturn on the whole may be expected. A kind of winter crop called *Guzi*, grown in the Magoora sub-division, is reported to have been injured by an insect called "*jab poka*."

6. With regard to the enquiry ordered in the Government circular, as to the amount of grain stocks in hand in the district, I beg to submit that it is difficult to give correct figures, which would require an elaborate enquiry, involving much more time than is allowed in the present case. The stock in hand may, on a rough calculation, meet the demand for about six months; but it is probably not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people till the next *aus* is harvested. In my opinion, if the stock which is already in hand is supplemented locally by the growth of new rice and by imports from elsewhere, there need be no apprehension of distress. This district is not, strictly speaking, a rice-exporting one; yet a portion of its harvest is usually sent to Nuddea, while, on the other hand, it receives a supply of *balam*, or good rice, from the districts of Backergunge and Khoolna. Now, if the rice is not exported from this district elsewhere to a large extent, and if it receives a moderate supply from Backergunge and Khoolna, there is no apprehension of famine, though I am afraid prices will increase greatly.

7. With regard to the price of range of food-grains in the coming year, I beg to say that as rice and other food-stuffs are getting daily dearer, there is every reason to believe there will be a considerable increase in prices as the year advances. Rice is now selling at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-4 per maund. It may rise up to Rs. 4, but this cannot be said with any degree of certainty, as it chiefly depends on the amount of exportation from, and importation into, the district.

8. I am afraid there may be in the next hot weather distress from want of water in some places, because the rivers and tanks are low, and khals, water-courses and village ponds are almost dry.

No. 1761G., dated Berhampore, the 7th November 1883.

From—F. H. B. SKRINE, Esq., Officiating Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for by Government circular No. 9T.R., dated the 23rd ultimo, received with your memorandum No. 20M.A. of the 27th idem, on the state and prospects of the crops of this district, as affected by the early cessation of the autumnal rains.

2. Under demi-official instructions from yourself, I had, as far back as the 18th ultimo, requested the Sub-divisional Officers and the police to furnish replies to questions on the same lines as those raised by the Government circular above quoted. I am therefore in a position to afford tolerably accurate information as regards the larger portion of the district.

3. *Physical aspect of the district as affecting crops.*—Moorshedabad is divided into two unequal parts by the river Bhagirathi. The larger portion on the west or right bank of the river is locally known as the "*Rarh*" or mainland, and is principally an *amun*, or late rice-raising tract, producing but little *aus*, and less of the crops known as "*cold-weather*." Indeed the proportion of land under *amun* to the whole area is not less than seven-eighths, the remainder being devoted to *aus* rice and the cold-weather crops.

4. The tract on the left or east bank of the Bhagirathi is locally known as "*Baghri*" or "*Banga*" (Bengal Proper). It is mainly an *aus* or early rice district; the proportion of the latter crop to *amun* being not less than three-fourths. The proportion would indeed be larger but for the existence on this side of an extensive marshy tract known as the "*Kalantar*," and devoted exclusively to *amun* cultivation.

5. As the portion to the west of the Bhagirathi is the larger of the two, I would estimate that, taking the district as a whole, the proportion of *amun* to *aus* is as 5 is to 3.

6. It is universally admitted that the *aus* crop has been a fair average one. In some parts, indeed, it is reported to be a "*bumper*." On the whole, we may safely estimate it at a 12-anna crop all round, 16-annas standing for a bumper harvest.

7. *The amun rice crop.*—The accounts of the *amun* or late rice, as might be expected, over an area so large and with such diversified material condition, vary considerably in character. As it is a crop for which moisture is absolutely essential, it is necessary to supplement any deficiency of rainfall by irrigation, and in this view energetic efforts were made last month to induce recourse to irrigation. Leave was freely given to ryots to cut through embanked roads for such purposes. Stringent orders were issued to landholders to allow recourse to tanks, and the Sub-divisional Officers and the police were directed to use their utmost efforts to induce the people to irrigate. Immense labour has consequently been devoted by the cultivators to this work, and their efforts have been, in the majority of cases, crowned with success.

8. The Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi writes: "The injury was much averted by irrigation, and except on lands remote from tanks or khals, the *amun* in all other lands throughout the sub-division promises well;" and again, "the outlook is much improved since irrigation was had recourse to." The Sub-divisional Officer of Lalbag informs me that "wherever there is any water 200 or 300 yards off, the people have by great labour dug

trenches to the fields, and have scooped out the water into these trenches, and from one level to another until it reaches the field." I have myself observed the extended recourse to irrigation in the sudder sub-division, and my experience is confirmed by police reports and the numerous petitions daily presented for my influence with zemindars to induce them to allow irrigation from their tanks.

9. It is only on the north of the district, where the people are always in great straits for drinking-water, that irrigation has not been largely practised, and the *amun* will probably be a failure.

10. *Estimated outturn of "amun" rice.*—Generally the *amun* rice may be fairly expected to afford a third of the average crop, the range being from a half crop in the Kandi sub-division to a sixth in Jungipore. In the "*Kalantar*," which, as remarked above (paragraph 4), is a tract of exceptional physical features, the crop is by no means so backward as one would suppose. In the *bheels*, or marshes, it promises splendidly; on the higher lying lands it partakes of the general failure, the result of the drought. I would estimate the *amun* in this tract as rather less than half an average one.

11. *Cold-weather crops.*—The *amun dhan* brooks no rival, and cold-weather crops are only extensively grown in tracts suitable for the early variety of rice. Generally speaking, they have perished beyond recall in the heavy loams (*matyal*), while in the sandy loams (*rashi*) they are looking very much better than one would expect.

12. *October indigo.*—The October indigo is one of the most important, and regarding this crop I feel bound to modify a statement made in my weather and crop report of the third current, and which was based on imperfect information. I now learn on trustworthy authority that where recourse has been had to deep cultivation, in accordance with the modern system, the October plant is looking remarkably well. Indigo, as you are aware, has an enormous tap-root, which if the soil be well loosened, can penetrate to depths comparatively unaffected by the drought, and still retaining a certain degree of moisture.

13. *Sugarcane.*—Sugarcane is not largely grown here, and this is to be the more regretted as the crop is most promising at the present season. Mulberry is fair average crop, having been largely irrigated.

14. *Cereals.*—The other cold-weather crops may be classed as (a) cereals, (b) oil-seeds, (c) pulses. The cereals, comprising wheat and barley, where sown at all, have only just sprouted, and it is impossible to afford an approximate forecast of their outturn. They are suffering to some extent from the attacks of insects; but these would disappear with a rainfall; and generally it may be said that rain between this and February would prevent a total failure, and that, if it fell within the next fortnight, a fair crop might still be expected.

15. *Pulses.*—Pulses comprise *arhar*, *kalai*, peas and gram; but the first two only are sufficiently advanced to admit of a forecast as to their outturn. *Arhar* has an enormous tap-root and is really independent of the autumnal rain. It will retain a three-quarter average crop, as well as *kalai*, which is generally grown with indigo on low lying and alluvial lands. Peas and gram are barely above the ground, and the remarks made regarding cereals apply here.

16. *Oil-seed.*—Oil-seed comprising linseed [teel and sunflowers (*sakurguji*)] will retain about two-thirds of an average crop.

17. Speaking generally of the cold-weather crops, they are most largely cultivated in the eastern portion of the district, generally after the early rice, but occasionally alone. Their prospects depend in a great measure on the rainfall. Should the drought continue till the end of January, when the harvest begins, the outturn all round will not exceed one-third of an average, and may be even less. Heavy rain within a fortnight would result in a three-quarter crop.

18. *Stock of rice.*—The question of stocks is a delicate one to handle. My experience in two famines has warned me of the danger of inquisitorial proceedings as regards this point, as I have known such to culminate in an absolute panic on the part of holders. Government officers should maintain a calm and confident attitude in crisis such as this and should remember that their demeanour is narrowly watched, and exercises a certain influence over the public. From all I can learn, there is not the slightest reason to anticipate any universal depletion of stocks.

19. *Prices.*—Last year, and still more so its predecessor, were years of plenty, and there is an abundant store of old rice in the mahajans' and wealthy agaleultrists' granaries. The holders are, however, discounting the continuance of the drought, and are "holding up;" thence the sudden rise in prices, which indeed is quite abnormal, and was not justified by circumstances.

20. The larger towns have been the heaviest sufferers, as stocks are always low at such places at a time when the new *amun* comes into the market; hence the enormous rise (from 21 seers to 12 seers 14 chittacks per rupee) in the price of coarse rice at Berhampore and Moorshedabad that marked the close of last month. Immense importations have since been made from Cutwa and Rajshahye and Maldah, and an equilibrium between supply and demand has been re-established.

21. *Forecast as to the range of prices.*—It is not very difficult to afford a forecast as to the range of prices during the next few months. Generally speaking, the tendency will be upwards. The present average is 14 seers per rupee. I am inclined to think that each succeeding month will show a progressive increase until February, when the average price of coarse rice may be expected to be as high as 10 seers per rupee. It will, of course, be

understood that this estimate is subject to considerable modification should rain fall during the current month, which would swell out the grain of rice now forming, and add perhaps 25 to the outturn, besides greatly benefiting the cold-weather crops. In such a case prices would fall to perhaps 17 seers.

22. In February the cold-weather crops came into the market, and are extensively bartered against rice from the "rash." Should no rain intervene, these crops will be almost total failures, and the price of rice will undergo a further rise. If heavy rain falls between this and the end of the year, the cold-weather crops will (as remarked above) give a "fair return," and will bring a large amount of rice into the market, when prices will naturally fall to perhaps 18 seers, or even lower.

23. As to prospects generally, the outlook is by no means such as to cause any serious apprehension of a famine or scarcity approaching the famine limit. Last year, and more especially its predecessor, were years of splendid harvests, causing proportional rise in the resources, and consequently the purchasing power of the cultivating class.

The district is well provided with road and river communication, and is fairly well served by the railway. The *aus* crop has been rather above than under the average, while the *amun* will nowhere be a complete failure. Thus, while we may expect high prices, pressure on the labouring class, and a consequent increase in crime, any apprehension of a famine, as far as this district is concerned, may fairly be scouted.

24. A much more serious result of the drought is to be looked for in the shape of a failure of the water-supply during next hot-weather. The south of the district is fairly well supplied with tanks; but the north and portion of the centre are miserably provided in ordinary times, and the effect of any marked failure in the rainfall is absolutely disastrous in these localities. Epidemics of cholera, small-pox, and virulent types of malarious fever may be expected. Indeed, as I write, I have under consideration a report from the Sub-divisional Officer of Jungipore, to the effect that an outbreak of malarious fever, causing 38 deaths, has occurred in the villages round Lalgola.

25. *Prophylactory measures.*—I have requested Sub-divisional Officers, the police Court of Wards' managers, and tehsildar in charge of khas mehals to report promptly and minutely requirements of each village in respect of an improved water-supply. The Road Cess Committee have resolved to expend all available funds in this direction. I would urge that zemindars and committees of ryots, in cases where the need is very great, be encouraged to take tuccevi loans for the purpose of re-excavating tanks, &c.

26. Finally, I have deputed Baboo Jagat Chandra Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, to ascertain the condition and requirements of the western half of the head-quarter sub-division, while Baboo Rajendro Nath Banerjee, canoongoe, has a similar mission for the eastern portion, including the "*Kalantar*."

No. 953G., dated Khoolna, the 8th November 1883.

From—W. CLAY, Esq., Collector of Khoolna,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 20M.A. of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to state that rain fell continuously, though in small quantities, till the 19th September last, when there was a break of five days. Then there was rain for five days, and after that there has been no rain except a slight drizzle. There appears at this moment no prospects of rain, and if it were to fall, the crops on the ground would not benefit to any extent; but the rain would be useful for the preparation of the ground for winter crops.

2. There is very little *bhadoi* or *aus* crops in this district. The only part where such crops are reported to be grown are in thanas Satkhira and Kalarooa, in the Satkhira sub-division. The outturn there is said to be fair, but I have no details.

3. As regards the *khurreef* (if this means the late rice crop), such part of the rice crop as is grown in high lands is totally lost; but at a rough guess I should suppose this to be six annas only out of sixteen of the whole rice crop of the district.

4. The remainder of the rice crops, which includes almost all the crops grown in the Bagirhat sub-division and three-quarters of the crops of the other two sub-divisions, may be taken to be in a fair condition, likely to yield a ten-anna crop.

5. Of winter crops it is not possible to say much; almost nothing has been sown yet in consequence of the absence of rain, and this crop is not much cultivated in the district, the ground being almost entirely taken up with late rice.

6. I have not got accurate accounts of the grain stocks, but I am informed that there is in the district, including private stocks, sufficient for six months' consumption. There do not appear to be large stores of grain locally stored by mahajuns in any place.

7. As regards prices, I find that the price of common rice has risen in the past month from about 20 seers to 16 seers, and the price is still rising.

8. I may say of this district that the prospects are not bad. The crops now coming on and the stock of food in hand, and the means of communication are sufficient for the purposes of the district.

9. If things appear to grow worse, I shall of course inform you.

No. 419Ct., dated Camp Ramgurbh, the 23rd-24th November 1883

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, Famine.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your circular No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October 1883.

2. From the beginning of the month of October, in consequence of the abnormal conditions of the season's rainfall, I had warned all officers to be upon the look out to ascertain and note the state and prospects of the crops. On receipt of your circular, reports were called for, and I asked for information in a tabulated form, which would have disclosed the conditions of each district at a glance. Replies from some districts only have come in to-day, when I commence my report. The statement also has not been understood in some cases. I deal with the case of each district, therefore, separately, and if I can get a correct statement prepared for all districts, it shall follow hereafter.

3. Table A annexed shows the rainfall registered during the year at each head-quarter and sub-division station, compared with the average of the previous three years. The remarkable features of the past season are (1) the variation of the rainfall in adjacent localities, and (2) the general failure of rain in the months of September and October. As regards the first point, the statement shows (as in the case of Banka, Jamui, Godda, and Rajmehal sub-divisions) a marked deficiency of the total fall in certain places. The variation, however, has extended beyond this, and in the same neighbourhood will be found tracts of land, the one yielding a fair outturn, while the crops upon the other have almost entirely failed. As regards the short rainfall in the last two months of the rainy season, there has undoubtedly been a great deficiency, but it is not to be forgotten that the figures shown in statement A, for the purpose of comparison, include the years 1881-82 and 1882-83, when the rainfall at the close of the season was unusually heavy.

* The figures for this purpose for all districts are taken from Appendix B attached to the General Administration Report of the Division for 1882-83.

4. *Bhagulpore district*—The ordinary proportion of harvest to food-supply here,* and the estimated outturn in 1883-84 (in annas), is shown thus—

SUB-DIVISION.		ORDINARY PROPORTION OF HARVEST TO FOOD-SUPPLY.			ESTIMATED OUTTURN IN 1883-84 IN ANNAS.		
		Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rubbee.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Sudder	sub-division ...	25	38	37	8	7	7
Banka	ditto ...	33	56	12	10	6	6
Muddehpurah	ditto ...	25	60	15	10	7	6
Scoopole	ditto ...	25	50	25	12	6	6

5. The following are details :—

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION. *Bhadoi crop.*—In western portion fair. In pergunnahs Jahangeerah, Bhagulpore, and Colgong, eight annas.

Rice crop.—In eastern half of sub-division, generally speaking, bad; yield will not exceed four annas, and in many places *nil*.

Rubbee crop.—In south-eastern portion, near Sonthal Pergunnahs, there has been more rain; crops have germinated, and there is sufficient moisture. The large tracts south and north of the railway, between Bhagulpore and Colgong, usually flooded by the Ganges, have sufficient moisture. On the high lands generally, where there has been no rain, the *rubbee* crops have germinated; but unless there are good showers before December, the yield will be very poor.

BANKA SUB-DIVISION. *Bhadoi crop.*—Fairly good generally, with yield from 8 to 12 annas.

Rice crop.—Most damage done to the east of the Bowsi road, although miles of bare ground are to be seen on both sides of the road; estimate of four annas crop of the eastern portion of the sub-division and eight annas for the west.

Rubbee crop.—Not promising in the east; mustard, linseed, and gram have come up in about half the area, but the yield will not be good. *Koorthi* not good; *rahar* and sugarcane will be a full crop; cultivation of latter has very much increased.

MUDDEHPURAH SUB-DIVISION. *Bhadoi crop*.—10 annas.

Rice crop.—High lands drying up everywhere except where irrigation available. Yield estimated at six annas. Low lands better, but outturn not likely to be over eight annas.

Rubbee crop.—Results could not be estimated by Sub-divisional Officer; but although *koorthi* plants were looking healthy, and mustard and linseed coming up slowly, prospects are not considered hopeful.

SOOPOLE SUB-DIVISION. *Bhadoi crop*.—Yield 12 annas out of an "average yield of 16 annas" (*sic*).

Rice crop.—Eight annas from the low lands and four annas from high. Area of latter exceed that of former.

Rubbee crop.—Estimated at two annas with no rain, and six annas if rain falls. *Koorthi*, an important crop, still looking well.

6. The Collector expresses himself as unable to estimate the amount of stocks available; but he has ascertained by personal enquiries that the cultivators have lately stopped selling their grain, and he is inclined to believe that generally they have kept a fair stock in hand. The people show no signs of distress as yet.

7. The Collector thinks that prices will not fall below 11 seers (80 total weight). For three weeks past the price has stood at 15 seers, the lowest point yet touched.

8. In forecasting the future, the Collector says that he does not anticipate serious distress anywhere. The labouring classes and the cultivators in those parts where the *dhan* crop has utterly failed and the *rubbee* crop not yet germinated will undoubtedly suffer privation after January next. He proposes to urge the zemindars to take, where necessary, tuccavi advances for construction of new or repair of existing *bundhs* and *daurs*. Then, again, there is a much used road which passed through the very heart of the Banka sub-division, where the crops have suffered most, which he proposes to repair at a cost of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, to be obtained from the road cess.

9. PURNEAH DISTRICT.—

Sub-division.	ORDINARY PROPORTION OF HARVEST TO FOOD-SUPPLY.		
	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rubbee.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sudder	31·25	40·25	28·5
Kishengunge	30	55	15
Arrarrah	21·25	56·25	12·15

The Collector has not furnished the estimated outturn of 1883-84 in such a shape that I can make use of it.

10. His estimates regarding crop for the whole district are as follows:—

Bhadoi crop.—A very fair one over the whole district.

Aghani rice crop.—Not much damage done over an area equal to half of the district. Elsewhere there will be very few places where a half crop will not be realized, except in parts of Gondwara thana and Dhurumpur pergunnah, both in the sudder sub-division.

Rubbee crop.—Sowings in progress, and if there be seasonable rains about Christmas or before, the outturn will be fair throughout the district.

By sub-divisions, details are—

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—*Bhadoi*, average 10 annas; *aghani*, nearly a full crop in places subject to inundation, and elsewhere 4 to 10 annas; *rubbee* will be a good crop if there be rain within a month, and, if not, a six-anna crop:

KISHENGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.—*Bhadoi*, almost a full crop; *aghani*, 12 to 14 annas crop everywhere except to south of Asuragudh; *rubbee* will be a full crop. This is not grown in two thanas; a larger area than usual has, however, been sown, and there is sufficient moisture.

ARRAREAH SUB-DIVISION.—*Bhadoi*, nearly a full crop; *aghani*, 3 to 12 annas; *rubbee*, 8 annas.

11. *Stocks*.—The Collector has offered an estimate of his own upon this head. He sets the stocks, in the hands of the mahajuns and ryots together, at—Sudder sub-division, 13 lakhs of maunds; Kishengunge 15 lakhs; and Arrareah 14 lakhs.

12. As regards prices, the Collector remarks as follows:—

“I confess myself unable to predict from the data before me the probable range of prices. On the Caragola and Darjeeling road, where prices are always high, and notably along the part north of Kishengunge, where prices are equalized with those of Darjeeling and Calcutta, prices have already gone up to 10 seers per rupee. Considering the large extent of partial failure of crop, even Burma being threatened and parts of the Benares Division at least, if not other parts of the North-Western Provinces, I think it quite possible prices may rise to almost famine rates before the next *bhadoi* comes in, though I hardly think this likely, considering that there must be comparatively large stocks all over the country, for last year's harvest was by no means deficient.

“I have put down the range for the whole district as from 15 to 10. Lower than that I hope it will not go; probably the rate will be soon established.”

13. MALDAH DISTRICT—

DIVISION.	ORDINARY PROPORTION OF HARVEST TO FOOD-SUPPLY IN ANNAS.			ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF 1883-84 IN ANNAS.			REMARKS.
	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	
Whole district	4	8	4	13	4	6*	* Outturn on the lands cultivated, which are only half the usual area.
<i>Thanas.</i>							
English Bazar	7	5	4	12	4	6*	{ These thanas form what is called the "Barinda" tract, lying east of the Mahanunda river.
Shibgunge	6	2	8	12	4	6*	
Kalinchuck	8	.....	8	12	.....	6*
Ratnah	7	1	8	12	2	6*	
Khurba	2	11	3	14	6	4*	
Maldah	4	10	2	16	4	8*	
Gazole	2	12	2	8	4	8*	
Gomastipore	2	12	2	11	4	2*	{ These thanas form what is called the "Barinda" tract, lying east of the Mahanunda river.
Nawabgunge	2	12	2	14	4	6*	

I reproduce the figures given by the district officer for each thana, because they supply separate information for the “*Barinda*” tract, which forms the subject of chief anxiety.

14. The *bhadoi* crop was a success, and above the average throughout the district. The estimated area of this crop in the “*Barinda*” thanas was—Maldah, 31,000 bighas; Nawabgunge, 20,000 bighas; and 3,000 bighas for the other two thanas conjointly.

The *aghani* rice crop is generally given at only a four-anna outturn. In Ratnah and Khurba, where it is shown at two and six annas, the area of land so cultivated is given at 700 and 68,000 bighas respectively.

The rice country area in the “*Barinda*” is—Maldah, 85,000 bighas; Gazole, not given; Gomastipore, all except 2,200, which are under *rubbee*; and Nawabgunge, 1,50,000 bighas.

Rubbee crop.—The Collector's report is dated 13th instant. It states that at that time only about one-half of the lands usually sown with this crop had been planted. The rest were waiting for rain, and without rain in a fortnight would not be sown. There is no reason to suppose that there has been rain, or that there will be within the time named. The areas for this crop in the “*Barinda*” are—Maldah, 11,000 bighas; Gazole, 1,500; Gomastipore, 2,200; and Nawabgunge, 25,000.

15. *Stocks*.—The Collector says that it is roughly estimated that the stocks in hand amount to 3,80,000 maunds of *dhan*, 15,000 maunds of rice, and 1,30,000 maunds of other grains. He adds that these figures are probably far

under the mark. The police inspectors, after visiting the localities and enquiring, state that stocks are held by the ryots in Nawabgunge, Gomastipore and Ratnah, while they are fairly well off in Khurba and parts of Maldah. It is said that in English Bazar, Kaliachuck and Shibgunge, people are in a position to purchase supplies owing to the fine mulberry crop. In Gazole, however, there is likely to be scarcity.

16. The Collector reports that rice is now selling at 13 to 15 seers for the rupee, and *dhan* at between 22 to 30 seers; wheat is 18 to 20 seers; and barley, pulse and peas, at 25 seers. Prices are higher at Gazole and Gomastipore than elsewhere, the reason being that stocks in hand are small. Taking the coming months of December, February, and May for comparison, the Collector forecasts the range of prices as follows. The figures below the line in each case are for 1873, 1874 and 1875:—

Coarse rice	...	$\frac{14}{13}$	$\frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{13}{10}$	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
Gram	...	$\frac{18}{11\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{13}{12\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{12}{15\frac{1}{2}}$	Ditto.
Wheat	...	$\frac{18}{12\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{14}{12}$	$\frac{14}{13}$	Ditto.

17. In speaking of the condition of the people, Mr. Porch reports as follows:—

“East of the river Mohanunda, in parts of the “*Barinda*” tract most affected by the loss of the *amun* or late rice, their only crop, the poorer people are suffering to some extent at present, and it appears to be advisable to arrange for opening relief works in suitable localities in that tract, viz. in Gazole, Bamongola, Nawabgunge and Gomastipore. The Bunnas and other aborigines who inhabit parts of this tract of country are suffering most from the present failure of the crops and the dearth of prices of food-grains in view of badness of prospects.

“I have during the past five weeks visited various places in thanas English Bazar, Ratnah, Gazole and Bamungolah (“*Barinda*”), Old Maldah (“*Barinda*”), Gomastipore (“*Barinda*”), and made special enquiries on these subjects from the local police and punchayats and chowkidars and leading residents and from the zemindary amla at the local tehsil cutcherries.

“By personal communication with Mr. W. Price, who has charge of property bordering the “*Barinda*” in Nawabgunge thana, I have ascertained that the circumstances of the poorer classes of ryots in those parts, viz. south Nawabgunge, as reported by the police, are not immediately pressing.”

The Collector closes with asking for a grant of Rs. 20,000 for relief works to be opened at once in the thanas of Gazole, Old Maldah, Gomastipore and Nawabgunge. This would be supplemented by Rs. 5,000 from road cess and Rs. 5,000 from zemindars, promises of assistance having been, it is said, made. The works contemplated are roads and repairs, and construction of tanks in places already selected. I shall refer to this matter again.

18. SONTAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.—

SUB-DIVISION.	ORDINARY PROPORTION OF HARVEST TO FOOD-SUPPLY.			ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF 1883-84 IN ANNAS.			REMARKS.
	Bhadol.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	Bhadol.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Dumka	25	69	6	7	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	* There is some doubt about this figure owing to the mode of calculation followed by the Sub-divisional Officer. The Deputy Commissioner believes what I have given to be correct. Further enquiry will be made.
Deoghur	18	70	12	10	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Godda	31.25	56.25	12.5	10	8	Not yet sown.	
Rajmohal	18.75	68.75	12.5	13*	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Jamtara	15	75	10	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Pakour		Not received.					

Respecting the district as a whole, it is only stated that the *bhadol* crop was not good. The early rains caused some of the *bhadol* lands to be sown with *aghami*, reducing the area. The heavy and continuous rains of July and August caused the *bhadol* plants to be stunted and the cobs exceptionally small and light.

19. THE SUB-DIVISIONAL DETAILS.—

DUMKA SUB-DIVISION.—*Bhadol* (Indian-corn) crop, seven annas; *aghami* eight annas or less.

Rubbee.—There was rain outside the registering area on 14th and 15th October, which saved the crops in much *bari* land; otherwise mustard, the chief rent-paying crop, will yield very little. *Koorthi* will be below the average, and no extra crops, such as wheat, barley, or carrots, will be sown, the tanks being dry.

RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION.—It is stated that the Sub-divisional Officer has not furnished a full report, and another is promised. It is thought that the *dhan* crop throughout will yield about four annas. The spring crops in the *Damin* will yield nothing, while they promise better in the *zamidari* portion of the sub-division.

For the remaining sub-divisions the figures in the table above furnish the information which I have received.

20. *Stocks*.—The Deputy Commissioner observes that the crops of 1882-83 were generally favourable, and therefore it may be assumed that the district commenced the present season with a surplus. The crops of last season were, however, bad in Rajmehal,* and it is here unfortunately that present prospects are worst.

* According to the report of 1882-83, *bhadoi* 6 annas, *aghani* 4 annas, *rubbee* 9 annas.

Some figures have been furnished showing the estimated stocks in certain sub-divisions. They are 4,00,000 maunds of food-grain for Deoghur and 10,000 maunds for Jamtara. I regard such estimates as useless. The Deputy Commissioner, basing his calculation upon the consumption of the population, and assuming that there are three months' supplies in hand, excluding the crops on the ground, places the available stocks at 22 lakhs. In addition to this, there is the fruit supply to be taken into account, that yielded by the *mahua* trees being very important.

21. The settlement statistics enable us to make something more like a correct estimate of the prospects of the large portion of the Rajmehal sub-division included in the *Damin*. There were, in 1879, *dhan* lands 1,79,000 bighas, and *bari* lands 1,60,000 bighas, say 1,13,000 acres in all. Taking an average yield for different classes of land (*vide* Food-supply of Bengal, page 7), the full product would be 7,20,000 maunds+4,44,000 maunds; and assuming the Sub-divisional Officer's appraisement of the current season's crops to be

† This calculation is based upon six persons to a household—
One seer each for two adults.
Two seers for four children.

correct, the outturn would be 1,80,000+4,00,000=5,80,000 maunds. This tract of the *Damin* contains 24,000 occupied houses, consuming 8,85,000† maunds annually. The deficiency would, therefore, be about two lakhs of maunds, liable to reduction by the amount of stocks in hand and the rations of those who may go elsewhere in search of work.

22. The range of prices is thus estimated—

SUB-DIVISION.	Month.	1883.		1884.	
		Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Common rice.	Indian-corn.
Doomka	November	17	30	.....	.....
	January	.....	.....	13	25
	March	.....	.....	11	20
	May	.....	.....	11	14
	July	.....	.....	11	25
	September-October	.....	.....	10	35
Deoghur	November	.....	.....	12	32
	April	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	.....	.....	13	14
Godha	June	.....	.....	.....	.....
	April	.....	.....	14	20
	May	.....	.....	13	19
	June	.....	.....	12	18
Rajmehal	July	.....	.....	.....	.....
	January	.....	.....	12	20
	June	.....	.....	16	32
	September	.....	.....	.....	.....

23. Before leaving this part of the subject, I may say that if I can succeed in sending up to Government the statements referred to in paragraph 2, these figures for estimate of the range of prices will be more clearly given.

24. I cannot venture any opinion as to the stocks of food-grain available. Figures in such a case are useless. I notice that between April 1882 and March 1883 prices rose considerably in every district in the division (*vide* tables C to G attached to the Administration Report of 1882-83), and therefore I do not think any large stocks can be in hand. I do not see how there can be any stocks in Rajmehal, taking last year's crops into account.

25. I have now furnished such information as was called for in your circular under reply for all districts except Monghyr. The report for this district will follow as soon as I receive it from the Collector. I shall of course enter into communication with each district officer separately regarding the condition of his district, and anything of importance that may arise will be promptly reported to Government. I may conclude with a few general remarks expressive of my own opinion upon the outlook. The year will be a prosperous one for the cultivators and others who have superfluous grain to dispose of, as prices will be high. It will as certainly be one of privation and difficulty to all who have short supplies, and to the labouring classes. The tracts in regard to which I at present feel anxiety are the sub-divisions of Banka and Rajmehal, and the "*barinda*" tract in Maldah. For the first of these, I have reasonable hopes that we shall get on. We fortunately have a Sub-divisional Officer who knows his sub-division well. He has been, and is, going round village by village, making notes of the condition of affairs, and he states (and I believe him) that he will have early knowledge of the approach of any distress. The estates in this part to a considerable extent belong to well-to-do people, and it may be expected that, at the instance of the Collectors, assistance will be forthcoming towards carrying out works of improvement, which will at once afford relief to the poorer classes, and give us time to organize larger works, if such are required.

26. I need a fuller report before I can say what may be required in Rajmehal. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to ascertain and report upon the actual present condition and future prospects of the people of that sub-division, especially in the Damin. He will be told also to consider what useful works could be undertaken, should such form of relief prove to be required. In this connection it seems to me that the works upon the Purneah and Dinagapore Railway, at the Manibari end, should be useful both as a test of the state of the people if it draws them in large numbers and also as a means of relief when they apply themselves to labour in order to obtain food. I beg, therefore, that effort may be made to expedite the opening of the works in that locality, and that, as soon as may be, intimation may be given me of the time when the engineers will be prepared to employ a large quantity of labourers. District officers may then be told to inform the people of their districts where work can be found.

27. For the "*Barinda*" tract in Maldah, I have told the Collector that I must have clearer information as to the real necessity of the case before I can ask Government for a grant for the immediate opening of relief works here, as proposed by him. There is some portion of the rice crop admittedly to be reaped, and the general cutting of the crop throughout Maldah and adjoining districts will afford temporary employment and living for the poor. I cannot at present, therefore, see that relief works need be started. If, however, conditions are found to be otherwise, some of the work proposed to be done by the road cess, as also by the zemindars who are willing to assist, can be tried first by way of experiment. I believe the Purneah Railway should help this part also.

28. In no place is it at all likely that there will be found any difficulty in selecting works for execution, as may be necessary. There is a general outcry about the drying up of the water in tanks, &c., the means of supply of drink for man and beast. The excavation of these reservoirs would be everywhere useful.

29. I would suggest that the application of Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Act) and the publication of rules under its different sections may be expedited.

30. Since writing the above report, the Monghyr Collector's letter No. 1430R, dated 21st November, has come to hand. The following are the conditions of that district as therein disclosed:—

Division or sub-division of district.	Ordinary proportion of harvest to food-supply.			Estimated outturn in 1883-84 in annas.			
	Bhadol.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	Bhadol.	Aghani.	Rubbee.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Sudder sub-division	10	60	30	10	4 to 5	Not given.	
Jamui ditto	15	60	25	10	4 to 5	ditto.	
Beguserai ditto	30	5	65	8	Not given.	8*	* Will be 10 annas if there be rain within a month.

It is stated that the *aghani* in Khurrukpoore is better on account of the irrigation there. This may raise the average yield of this crop to five annas for the whole district, including the small area sown in Beguserai. The Collector gives the average of *bhadol* for the whole district at eight annas, and *rubbee* for the same at five to six annas. He adds that the bulk of this crop is grown upon dearah lands which retain moisture. It is too soon accurately to forecast the prospects of *rubbee*, as sowings are still going on. He thinks that if rain falls within the next month or so, the district average for *rubbee* will be eight to ten annas.

31. *Stocks*.—The Collector's estimate is as follows:—

	Stock in hand.	Estimated outturn of crops.	Monthly consumption of population at half seer daily.	Period food-supply will last.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Months.
Sudder sub-division ...	3,59,000	24,40,310	3,12,880	7½
Jamui ditto ...	1,25,000	17,72,150	2,07,673	8½
Beguserai ditto ...	2,50,000	11,56,000	2,19,493	6½

These estimates are based upon the acreage under each crop, ascertained by enquiry made in former years in connection with the famine of 1874. They pre-suppose no exportation. It is added that the district does export wheat, *maki* and gram.

32. *Prices*.—I am unable to understand the figures supplied by the Collector under this head. I will submit the information required as soon as possible.

No. 68, dated Burdwan, the 28th November 1883.

Memo. by—J. BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, in continuation of this office No. 262T of the 12th instant.

No. 1274G, dated Burdwan, the 17th November 1883.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honour to reply as follows to your circular No. 75T, dated the 25th October 1883.

2. I have obtained reports from the different sub-divisional officers, and have myself been over a considerable part of the Raneeunge sub-division. I have enquired also from various persons who had opportunities for judging as to the state of the crops, &c.

3. The rains, as you are aware, practically ceased about the middle of September, and a crop which promised to be a bumper one has been injured to a very serious extent. That on high lands, except where artificially irrigated, is a total failure, and that on low lands, except where enjoying similar benefits, is reduced to about half an average crop. A great deal, however, has been done by irrigation. About 100,000 bighas have been irrigated from the Eden canal, and the owners of tanks have, as a rule, promptly responded to the call I made upon them to give as much water as they could for irrigation purposes. The crop on the whole may be estimated at about one-third a full crop. In some villages it is less, and in others it is more, but the average is, I think, as stated above.

4. It is not easy to arrive at any conclusion regarding stocks. A good deal of rice was exported in October, the ryots being tempted to sell by the rise in price. Since that time some rice has been imported, and there is doubtless sufficient rice in the district to feed the people for several months. At all events means of communication are so good that if rice be anywhere to be had in sufficient quantity it will find its way here.

5. The labouring classes, and in some villages the ryots, will suffer pressure, but I don't think there will be any need for direct interference on the part of Government.

6. I shall urge landholders and others to take advantage of the provisions of the Land Improvement Act, and thus provide labour where required.

7. The *rubbee* crop will be a very poor one.

No. 3T, dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1883.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your famine circular No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October 1883, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The Collector of Pooree has not yet given any detailed report on the state of the crops in his district, but assures me that the main crop of rice is safe in consequence of the late rain, and that a fairly good average outturn may be expected. He adds that no famine or scarcity need be apprehended.

3. The Collector of Cuttack reports that the only crop which suffered from want of rain was the *sarad*, or chief rice crop, but that there has been no serious failure. Taking the *beali* and *sarad* together, the outturn will be, the Collector says, about 10 annas, or two annas less than an average crop. The prospects of the *rubbee* crop are reported to be favourable.

4. The Collector of Balasore reports that in the southern part of the district there has been a full crop, but that outturn falls off gradually towards the north, and is worse in a tract called Bograi, which suffered from an inundation of the Subhanreka. Even there, however, there is no reason for alarm. The prospects of the *rubbee* crop are good; there is a larger demand for labour on account of the coast canal works, and there is a considerable stock of grain in the district.

5. It is to be remembered that during the last three years there have been almost bumper crops in the greater part of the Orissa Division, and a large portion of these is doubtless still in the hands of the merchants.

6. The range of prices during the coming year cannot be estimated even approximately. It must depend to a great extent on the demand for rice elsewhere.

7. There is not, in my opinion, any present cause for anxiety in regard to the Orissa Division, and I do not think any special precautionary measures are now necessary.

No. 617G, dated Dacca, the 28th November 1883.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your circular No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October 1883, I have the honour to submit in abstract the reports of the Collectors of this Division as to the state and the prospects of the crops in their districts.

2. The Collector of Dacca reports that the outturn of the last *bhadoi* or autumn rice crop was about 12 annas, and that the *amun* or winter rice crop is likely to be an average one in his district. The stock of grain in hand is not large; it is probable, therefore, that the prices of food-grains will range from 11 to 12 seers for the rupee. Mr. Staley writes: "From enquiry made in my own tour, I believe there is no ground to apprehend any scarcity in this district. There was less than half the usual area under jute cultivation, and rice was grown in its stead, yielding a good crop. The day-labouring class is small, and finds ample and highly paid employment on the railway, at the jute presses, in the loading and unloading of boats and ships, and in harvesting. I believe that, so far from the scarcity being injurious to the people of this district, it will add to their prosperity by giving them high prices for their good crops."

3. The Collector of Furreedpore states that the outturn of the *aus* or autumn crop throughout the district may be estimated to have been about 10 annas, while that of the *amun* is likely to be 8 annas; that the spring crops will be very bad and the outturn next to nothing, unless rain falls before the end of the year; and that there are no large grain stocks in hand in his district. He thinks "that prices may be expected to remain about the same as now (14, 15, or 16 seers of common rice to the rupee) till January, when they may perhaps fall, probably to rise again in April to 10 or 11 seers of common rice for the rupee." "On the whole," says Mr. Sharp, "if there be not large exportations, I believe that there is quite enough in the district to supply the people well till next year's crop come in, but not much more."

4. The Collector of Backergunge writes that the average outturn of the crops in the district for the present year will not be more than 10 to 12 annas, and that the price of rice has already risen by one rupee this year. The Collector has not furnished information on the other points required by the Government circular.

5. The Collector of Mymensing reports that in the Jamalpore sub-division the last *bhadoi* crop was good, but the *amun* or *khurreef* is not expected to be more than a 6 annas crop; in the Attia sub-division the *bhadoi* was about 3 annas, but the *khurreef* and the *rubbee* are likely to yield only 6 annas and 10 annas; in Kishoregunge the *bhadoi* was 8 annas and the *khurreef* is expected to give 12 annas; in the Nitrokona sub-division the *khurreef* is expected to be a little better than the average, viz. 13 annas. On the whole, there is likely to be an 8 to 9 annas crop of *amun* or winter rice in the district. The stock of grain in the district is reported not to be large, but the Collector thinks that prices will not rise higher than 10 seers per rupee.

6. Mr. Manisty writes: "There seems to be no reason for apprehending any serious scarcity, as the ryots are too well off to really suffer by the prices anticipated, and there are but few labourers without land."

7. There does not appear to me to be any likelihood of any great distress at all. Prices of food-grains will no doubt rise high, but they will not be higher than they were in 1878-79—probably not so high—and only those will suffer who are generally the object of charity—beggars, lame, blind, widows, &c., and their support must be borne by their well-to-do neighbours and the wealthy public generally.

No. 929G, dated Bankipore, the 1st December 1883.

From—F. M. HALLIDAY, Esq., Commissioner of Patna,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to the Government of Bengal orders contained in your circular No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October last, calling for a full account of the state and prospects of the last *bhadoi* and the coming *khurreef* and *rubbee* crops in each of the districts of this division, I have the honour to submit the following.

2. No rain fell during the first week of November, nor has any fallen up to date.

3. *Shahabad*.—The Collector of Shahabad writes that the *bhadoi* crop is not of the first importance, being about 10 per cent. of the whole produce of the year, and that Mr. MacDonnell, in his statistical work on food-grain supply, estimates the yield of *bhadoi* at 68,500 tons out of a total of 670,000 tons of food-grain. He had an estimate of the outturn made shortly after the harvest, and reported it to be a 5 annas crop. It was a little better in the two eastern sub-divisions, which yielded about 6 annas each, and somewhat worse in the two western sub-divisions, which yielded only 4 annas.

The winter rice crop is estimated at 342,857 tons, or a trifle more than half the annual food-supply. One effect of the extension of irrigation has been the conversion of *rubbee* land into rice fields, and another the increase in the produce of rice lands; and the Collector thinks it may now be said that the winter rice crop yields about 60 per cent. of the whole food-supply. The reports received from the sub-divisions are to the effect that in Sasseram there will be an 8 annas rice crop, in Buxar an 8 annas crop on the irrigated land, and in Bhabooa $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. But from the inquiries made by the Collector during his visit to the Bhabooa sub-division it appeared to him that a 4 annas rice crop may fairly be expected in Bhabooa, which has no canal irrigation worth consideration. Mr. Nolan estimates that the irrigated lands will produce throughout the district a 12 annas crop, the unirrigated a 4 annas crop. As one-third of the produce is derived from irrigated land, it may be said that the yield will be, for the district generally, 7 annas or 6 annas.

With regard to the prospect of the *rubbee* crop, which forms nearly 30 per cent. of the whole food-supply, the Collector says it is as yet early to speak. In the Sudder sub-division, Bhabooa and Sasseram it is at present as forward as at this season it could be, having benefitted by the most opportune rains in October. From Buxar the Sub-Divisional Officer reports that only 75 per cent. of the *rubbee* land has been sown, the rest having been rendered unfit by previous drought, but the crop has germinated well in this sub-division. The prospect of the *rubbee* crop seems favourable, but rain is everywhere wanted to secure a full crop. Even without rain an 8 annas crop is expected.

With regard to grain stocks, Mr. Nolan writes that Shahabad in ordinary years imports rice in moderate quantities, and does not export. Last year the rice crop was only 9 annas, or a third less than the normal yield, and rice has been continuously imported during the present year. It may therefore be assured that the stock in hand in Shahabad is only sufficient for consumption until the new rice is ready, or rather a little less than this, as the imports will go on in the interval. Such is the general opinion among the natives.

A great part of the *rubbee* harvest is exported, and the export still continues. The Collector thinks that there is in the district a sufficient stock for consumption until next *rubbee* season, with a slight surplus corresponding with the deficit in the rice.

With reference to the question of the probable range of prices of food during the coming year, Mr. Nolan writes:—"I am not in a good position to judge of the probable range of prices during the coming year, as this will depend, not on local, but on general causes, which are best understood at commercial centres." On reference to the price-current I find that the price of common rice is rising. On the 15th November the average price was 14 seers against 19 seers of the corresponding period of last year. There was no change, however, in the prices of wheat.

4. *Gya*.—The Collector of Gya states that a complete report cannot be given yet, and that he will probably have to supplement and correct his report before we can have an adequate notion of the state of affairs. He reports that the *bhadoi* had already failed. The best information shows it to have been only a quarter of an average, or 3 annas of the standard scale, and he states that the rice is being cut for fodder.

The reports of the *khureef* are not so decided, of course, as the crop has not yet ripened. Mr. Boxwell, however, states he cannot hold out any hopes of the crop being more than a third of an average, or 6 annas of the standard scale.

The *rubbee* prospects are of course still uncertain so far, as less than half the lineal area has been sown; but rain may do much for the next three months. On the 24th the Collector reports:—"Prospects continue very bad. *Rubbee* crops, where sown, are suffering for want of moisture in the soil. Further sowings deferred. The rise in prices continues." There is not much likelihood of the crop exceeding two-thirds of an average, or 8 annas of the standard scale. The Collector does not report as to the correct amount of grain stocks in hand in his district and the probable range of prices of food during the coming year. He writes that the Sub-Divisional Officer of Aurungabad estimated the stocks there, on the 11th ultimo, at 7,00,000 of maunds. But Mr. Boxwell does not place any reliance on the figures, either as excessive or otherwise, for it is impossible to obtain accurate, or even approximately accurate, information as to stocks. I have called on him to submit a more detailed report after further investigation in both the Aurungabad and the Sudder sub-division, and he has stated that he will take care the best attainable information shall be submitted.

5. *Sarun*—The Collector of Sarun reports that the *bhadoi* crop may be estimated at 12 annas, or perhaps slightly less: say 11 annas all round.

In the high lands paddy has been entirely destroyed from the want of moisture, and is being cut for fodder or cattle. In some of the low lands, and in places where irrigation has been practicable, a fair crop has been obtained. Paddy has reached that stage at which no improvement nor further deterioration is expected. He does not think that the rice harvest can be estimated at more than a 2 annas crop.

The *rubbee* promises to be fairly good, provided there be a good fall of rain in December, as was the case last year. If sufficient rain falls, a 10 annas or even 12 annas crop may be expected; but if there be no rain, or only a scanty fall, it will probably not exceed a 4 annas crop. Under no circumstances, however, does Mr. Quinn apprehend a total failure of the *rubbee* crop, as much of this crop is always irrigated, and in cool and moist soils a harvest of some kind will be obtained even without irrigation.

The Collector has annexed to his report a statement of the prices of the principal food-grains during the current year, as compared with the year preceding and the last famine year. These I append to this report. It will be seen from this that prices, though considerably higher than they were last year, still fall short of those which ruled in the famine year. The great rise is in the price of rice, but Indian-corn is still sold at a moderate price.

A further gradual rise may be expected as long as rain keeps off; but the Collector does not expect at present that rice will fall below 12 seers or Indian-corn below 20 seers per rupee.

As regards grain stocks, the Collector writes:—"I regret that I am unable to furnish any trustworthy statistics. The figures which I have obtained are merely conjectural; but having regard to the abundance and cheapness of the *bhadoi* and *rubbee* grains during the past two years, it can hardly be doubted that the better class of cultivators, as well as the grain-dealers, hold considerable stocks. As regards rice, the district is never self-supporting, and the quantity in stock is, I believe, small. I can only say that the general opinion, in which I concur, is that there is a sufficient supply of food available to carry on the people until the *rubbee* crop is harvested."

6. *Chumparun*.—From the report received from the Collector of Chumparun it appears that the *bhadoi* crop will yield three-fourths of an average outturn in the Bettiah and two-thirds of an average outturn in the Sudder sub-division. The outturn of the whole district has been estimated at 8 or $\frac{9}{12}$ ths of an average yield.

As regards the prospect of the rice harvest, the average outturn will be 6 annas in the Bettiah sub-division and one-third or one-fourth of an average in the Sudder sub-division. The Collector estimates the outturn of the winter rice crop all over the district at about 5 annas, or two-fifths of an average harvest.

Like other Collectors, Mr. Henry states that it is not possible now to make any satisfactory forecast as to the prospects of the *rubbee* crops: everything depends upon the winter rain. If this rain falls, the *rubbee* harvest may be expected to yield an average outturn.

The Collector has submitted a comparative statement of prices current for food-grains in 1873, 1882 and 1883, which are appended. It will be seen that the present rates for common rice and maize, though high, are considerably lower than they were in 1873. Of late the rice market has again become easier, and the Collector does not anticipate any marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains between this and the end of January. The Terai districts are said to have suffered from capriciousness and scantiness of the rainfall, and exportation, it is said, has been forbidden by the Nepal Durbar.

There appears to be little doubt that there are considerable stocks of grain in the district. The fact that prices have become easier, though there is no importation from Nepal, and the winter harvest has failed to the extent of three-fifths, is satisfactory proof that there is no scarcity of grain.

The Collector reports:—"Though the outlook is, on the whole, gloomy, the condition of the people of this district does not afford any immediate cause for anxiety. We can only now look forward hopefully to the fall of seasonable winter rain. If this fails us, the condition of the poorest classes of the people will require careful watching, and the direct intervention of the Government will be required to a greater or less extent."

7. *Mozufferpore*.—The Collector of Mozufferpore submits the following estimate of the outturn of the three harvests of the year:—

Bhadoi	...	...	...	...	7 annas.
Aghani	...	...	...	...	4 "
Rubbee	...	...	...	...	From 3 to 10 annas, according to the future rainfall.

The principal causes of injury to the crops have been:—

First.—The cyclone vortex of the 16th and 17th June, which was attended by about 15 inches of rainfall during those two days, swamping the rice tracts and flooding the newly-sown crops.

Secondly.—The inundations of August, which caused extensive damage to the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops.

Thirdly.—The drought which set in in the middle of September, and has prevailed to the present time. The following table shows the rainfall during September and October in each sub-division, as compared with the preceding year:—

	SUDDER.		HAJIPORE.		SEPTAMURREE.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
September	10'63	6'11	5'63	3'76	5'56	5'56
October	3'21	0'13	5'40	0'40	2'59	0'07

On the subject of the exceedingly difficult question of the amount of grain at present held in stock, Mr. Norman states that attempts have been made by some officers to estimate the proportion of last year's harvests consumed and number of maunds in stock, but mere guesses of this sort are obviously unreliable. It is, as he rightly says, at best possible only to form a rough judgment upon the subject, guided by such sources of information as are available, such as the visible stocks exposed at the principal marts and bazars, the course of prices, and the general opinion of the people. Judging them in this way, the Collector has arrived at the following conclusion:—No deficiency in the supply has occurred anywhere. Should there be rain within the next few weeks, a moderate outturn of *rubbee* may be expected, and in this case there are no grounds for anticipating any actual deficiency in the supply of food. Should the *rubbee* unfortunately fail, it will be our duty to take another forecast of the situation, guided by the then existing circumstances. At present it is impossible confidently to predict the result; but Mr. Norman urges his opinion that there are good grounds for the general impression that a failure of the *rubbee* will result in a famine more or less severe. I am unable to anticipate so gloomy a conclusion as actual famine, though it is possible that, upon the worst realization of the failure of crop, the intervention of Government will be to some extent required.

On the subject of importation and exportation, this district usually imports food-grains largely from Nepal and Chumparan, last year's imports from Nepal having been registered at the five frontier registering stations as amounting to 5,41,000 maunds. The sub-division of Hajipore, which does not grow sufficient food-grains for its own supply, is to a great extent dependent upon importation. It is reported that little or no importation from Chumparan has taken place this year, owing to the dearness of grain there. Exportation from Nepal commenced briskly; but having myself, in the course of a recent tour, been informed by two bodies of cartmen that the Nepal Government had forbidden exportation of food-grains (though owing to the venality of the officials, the prohibition had been in some cases ineffective, except in enhancing the cost of purchase), I am in demi-official communication on the subject with the Resident in Nepal.

With reference to the probable range of prices during the ensuing months, this will depend chiefly on the rainfall of the next few weeks. Mr. Norman estimates that about five-sixths of the *rubbee* land has already been sown, while one-sixth remains unsown for want of moisture. From all sub-divisions *rubbee* on high lands is reported to be withering; but as a general rule, though stunted by want of rain, the heavy dews have enabled it to preserve its vitality. Should the crop fail altogether, it is probable that famine prices will result. Should rain within the next few weeks afford the prospect of a moderate harvest (anything higher than 10 annas being already hopeless), it is possible that prices may gradually rise to the following points up to the end of January 1884:—

			Present value. Seers per rupee.	Probable value. Seers per rupee.
Common rice	...	...	17	9
Murwa	...	...	28	17
Maize	...	...	27	15
Barley	...	...	28½	14
Wheat	...	...	18½	12
Gram	...	...	23½	15

These prices, as Mr. Norman says, imply privation and hardship to the landless classes, but not actual famine.

8. *Patna*.—The Collector of Patna reports that for the whole district there was little or no *bhadoi* crop. It either failed or was destroyed by inundation. The rice, again, except where the *ahars*, or irrigation reservoirs, have stood, will be a very poor harvest. Speaking generally, he estimates the yield of the *bhadoi* to be 2 annas of the ordinary crop, that of rice 4 annas, and of *jonera*, or Indian-corn, about 8 annas. The paddy, he states, is being reaped.

The *rubbee* has germinated fairly well, but the hopes of a good harvest must depend upon a seasonable fall of rain. In the head-quarters sub-division, including Dinapore, the prospects are better.

Captain Boileau, Sub-Divisional Officer of Dinapore, writes:—"The total estimated outturn of the *aghani*, or winter rice, including those grown on the irrigated area, is 30 per cent. of an average crop. The *bhadoi* (monsoon) crops, which consist chiefly of Indian-corn as a principal crop, have also suffered a loss to the extent of 75 per cent. The prospect of the *rubbee* crops in places other than *dearah* (lands liable to flood of Ganges) are in general far from good. On the *dearah* the *rubbee* crop will be fairly good. The outturn of the *rubbee* crop will, on the whole, it may be expected, be 25 per cent. of the average crop. If the rain falls at all, it will, I believe, increase the outturn by about 20 per cent."

In the Behar sub-division there is about 1,60,000 maunds of grain in stock. In the Dinapore rural tracts there are large quantities buried, estimated at about one lakh of maunds. At present throughout the district there is an ample supply of grain, the Collector thinks. The Sub-Divisional Officer

of Dinapore reports that the prices of food-grains are at present as follows, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

				Per rupee.			
				Present year.		Last year.	
				S.	C.	S.	C.
Rice	...	...	...	11	12 to 13	12	18 0
Wheat	...	...	...	15	0 to 18	8	17 8
Barley	...	...	...	23	0 to 24	0	20 8
Indian-corn	...	...	...	20	0 to 21	0	35 0
Gram	...	...	...	20	0 to 21	0	27 0

Many of the grain dealers state that the prices of food-grains are not likely to rise further unless the *rubbee* crops totally or materially fail. If this is the case, ordinary trade will not be interfered with, so that large stocks of grain will not be kept by dealers, but such grain will be sent to places where prices are still higher. The Collector does not entertain any apprehension of scarcity in his district.

9. *Durbhunga*.—The Collector of Durbhunga reports that the last *bhadoi* crop was a poor one owing to excessive inundation. Nowhere throughout the district was it in excess of 8 annas, and in places very much less, if not entirely destroyed. On an average, all round, it may be taken to have been a 6 or 7 annas crop.

With regard to the rice crop, the Collector says that, under no circumstance, can there be more than 6 annas of the crop throughout the district. If in some places a 12 annas crop is reaped, in others a 2 or 4 annas crop only will be the yield. There is very little paddy grown in the Tajpore sub-division, and he says, from his personal observation, that most of it would be a 10 or 12 annas crop. Throughout the Madhubani sub-division it will scarcely be an 8 annas crop, and not so good in the Sudder sub-division. On the low lands of the district it is good—sometimes very good; in high lands very bad.

The *rubbee* is still looking good everywhere, in spite of want of rain, particularly in the Tajpore sub-division; but if rain does not fall soon, at any rate in December, the outlook will be very serious, he considers.

The stock of food-grains in the district has been estimated to be seven or eight lakhs; but these figures do not include the hoards of grain in the houses of the zemindars and rich cultivators, to get at which is not easy. But a very good idea may be formed of the stocks by the prices that food-grains have already reached, as noted below, and are reported to be stationary up to the 24th November 1883:—

				Seers per rupee.
Rice	...	...	...	13 to 17
Gram	...	...	...	20
Dál	...	...	...	13 to 15
Mukai and murwa	...	...	...	30

It will be seen that prices are high, but not so high as to cause any immediate anxiety. Doubtless, as the year advances, prices will be still higher than they are now; but the Collector does not, with the prospect immediately in view, anticipate that rice can possibly sell for less than 11 seers for the rupee, *dál* for 12 or 13½, and *mukai* and *murwa* at 20.

10. I have already, in my demi-official communications, after my visit to Mozufferpore, stated that, with regard to the tract of country in that district which had suffered severely from the floods of the Bagmutty and Gunduck rivers, the prospects were not so gloomy as had been at first apprehended. The area affected is comparatively small; and though individual villages may suffer considerably, and the ryots have hard times, from the prospect of failure of the *rubbee* sowings owing to drought, the supply of grain will be supplemented from other parts of the districts.

It will be seen that the reports from the Gya district are the least assuring as to the coming prospects. Along the west of the district, along its whole length, runs the Soane canal of the Patna and Gya line, from which irrigation is available, so that the *rubbee* crops should not suffer there. A great portion

of the north of the district is similar in character to the Patna district; and the floods in the rainy season, which did damage to the *bhadoi* crops, should have secured considerable moisture in the soil for the fairly successful cultivation of succeeding crops. In the southern and eastern parts of the district irrigation by means of *ahars*, or reservoirs, is very extensively carried on; and the crops, the cultivation of which is always to a greater or smaller degree precarious, depend greatly upon this irrigation. Though the Collector does not mention it, I learn that, owing to heavy rain and inundation, many of these reservoirs burst and were rendered useless for the purposes of future irrigation for the winter crops and the *rubbee*. It is in this part of the country where so much must depend upon the next fall of rain. Mr. Boxwell mentions that the tracts he is afraid for are the extensive rice plains of the north of the Gya district; but he admits that Mr. Jenkins, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jehanabad, took a brighter view of the outlook than he did. Mr. Jenkins' report had not been received, however, and I expect it shortly: it will relate to the part of the country which I have mentioned above as being most probably favourably affected by the inundations of the rainy season.

11. I propose to submit a further report at the end of December, after ascertaining a more complete position of the state of affairs up to that period. Should, however, the circumstances call for it, I will of course submit further particulars within that period. I think it advisable to urge on Government the question of the very early construction of the line of railway from Hajipore to Mozufferpore. Its completion will materially serve to aid in meeting the necessity for the transit of grain into the three northern districts, should such necessity arise later on. I am aware that, owing to the construction of several bridges, the line cannot be made open for general traffic for some little time; but I would suggest that the earthwork and laying down of rails might advantageously be pushed forward, and the bridge gaps could be easily made passable hereafter by temporary crossings.

In the same way the construction of the Chupra and Sewan line might, under the pressure of Government instructions, be carried on perhaps more expeditiously, though I am aware that the company are carrying on their work with considerable vigour already.

MONTH.	1873-74.			1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Rice.	Wheat.	Indian-corn.	Rice.	Wheat.	Indian-corn.	Rice.	Wheat.	Indian-corn.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
April	19 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	15 8	37 8	18 12	16 12	32 0
May	16 12	14 0	24 0	21 8	16 8	35 8	18 0	17 0	32 8
June	16 8	14 0	22 0	21 8	15 12	34 8	18 0	17 0	29 8
July	16 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	28 8	18 0	17 0	28 0
August	16 8	14 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	25 8	18 0	16 8	27 0
September	15 8	13 8	22 10	19 12	16 4	34 8	18 0	16 8	29 0
October	13 12	11 12	21 8	21 8	16 4	39 0	16 12	17 0	25 12
November	11 0	13 0	16 8	21 0	16 4	37 0	13 0	15 8	23 0
December	13 6	13 10	18 0	21 8	16 12	37 0	.....	.....	.....
January	12 8	13 10	15 12	21 0	17 0	32 0	.....	.....	.....
February	12 12	14 4	15 9	20 0	16 12	30 0	.....	.....	.....
March	12 0	14 12	15 14	18 12	16 0	31 8	.....	.....	.....

Serial number.	NAMES OF MARKS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Murwa.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.		
		1873.	1882.	1883.	1873.	1882.	1883.	1873.	1882.	1883.	1873.	1882.	1883.	1873.	1882.	1883.	1873.	1882.	1883.	1873.	1882.	1883.
1	Mothbari	11	16	19	19	30	31	14	12	12	21	18	18	20	40	20	16	23	23	23	23	23
2	Bettiah	11	21	18	19	32	25	16	11	11	25	14	14	25	52	26	16	27	27	27	27	27
3	Madhubani	11	20	19	19	30	30	17	15	15	23	10	10	23	45	26	16	29	29	29	29	29
4	Gobinaganj	11	19	18	18	26	26	13	12	12	23	14	14	23	47	25	16	24	24	24	24	24
5	Kesorinah	11	17	17	17	35	25	13	10	10	25	15	15	25	50	24	16	25	25	25	25	25
6	Ghori Sahan	11	18	18	18	35	25	15	12	12	25	15	15	25	50	24	16	25	25	25	25	25
7	Dhaka	11	20	17	17	35	25	12	11	11	25	15	15	25	45	26	16	25	25	25	25	25
8	Bagha	11	18	16	16	35	25	18	13	13	25	15	15	25	50	24	16	25	25	25	25	25
9	Ramnagar	11	20	19	19	35	25	17	12	12	25	15	15	25	45	26	16	25	25	25	25	25

No. 330 Met, dated Bogra, the 1st December 1883.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the replies of the District Officers of this division to Government Famine Circular No. 91—R, dated 23rd October 1883, calling for a report on the state and prospects of crops, the probable stocks of food-grains, and the probable range of prices during next year.

2. As officers seldom adopt the same basis when reporting that a crop is represented by so many annas, I instructed the District Officers of this division to adopt, when replying to the circular, not a bumper or 16 annas crop, such as is obtained about once in 15 or 20 years, as a basis, but to take an average crop, viz. three-fourths or 12 annas of a bumper one, so that, if an officer should report an eight-anna rice crop, it would mean half of an average one, and not half of a bumper one, so rarely obtained. This should be remembered when reading the reports.

3. I have myself seen a little of the Dinagepore and Bogra districts, and have passed through 60 miles of the northern half of the Rungpore district in different directions. In these three districts I have of course endeavoured to obtain from all classes of people, officials and others, as much information on the subject of this letter as possible by verbal enquiries, and I am consequently in a position to judge better in the case of those three districts (as well as Darjeeling) than in that of the others.

4. In regard to the question of stocks in all the districts, of course a general idea of the habits of the people is obtainable, and may be generally relied on, such as, for instance, that it is the custom of this class to store grain for so many months of the next year; but I think all estimates of quantities in maunds in the hands of ryots and dealers are worthless. It may be remembered that on the last occasion of scarcity in Bengal the leading men of the British Indian Association, and notably the late Rajah Degumber Mitter, wrote an elaborate letter on the subject of the stocks then believed to exist in the country, giving reason at length, and the conclusions were alarming, but happily they turned out to be incorrect.*

5. Another point that may be dealt with generally is the probable range of prices. I do not see how any District Officer or Divisional Commissioner can form an estimate of these that would be of the least value. Now that the country has some main lines of railway, with road communications much improved, with some water communication in the dry season, and excellent water communication in many parts during the rainy season, and grain can be sent wherever it is most wanted within a reasonable distance, and it seems to me that prices in any given district or division will in a great measure depend on the condition of the districts in other divisions. Thus, while no single Commissioner or District Officer can form an opinion of any value on the point, Government will have materials for doing so in the reports received from all the divisions. But even the opinion so formed will probably only be good for some months, as the actual outturn of the *rubbee* crops, and the fall of rain from June, will affect prices later.

6. *Dinagepore*.—It will be perceived that almost all the more detailed information reported came from three managers of Wards' estates, of whom the manager of one (Sunkerpore) has only lately arrived in the district. I attach little value to his opinion and estimate, and I must say the same of the manager of Hurripore. The manager of Chooramon knows that estate well, and is a superior officer, so I am inclined to rely a good deal on what he says. The Collector has, however, himself been to the north of the district, and the Sub-Deputy Collector has been over a good deal of it, and though he does not say so, the Collector has of course borne in mind what he has heard from the police of every quarter of the district. In Dinagepore the prospect does not seem bad on the whole, and in so far as an opinion can be formed in regard to a period of twelve months just about to commence (a very difficult matter), I am inclined to think that the reaping of the rice on the ground, work on the district roads paid for by road cess funds, work on the line of

* Anything more absurd than the estimate of the stocks in the Rajshahye district now given can scarcely be conceived.

railway from Dinagepore to the west, and a grant from Government for work in the south of the district, with some small works in the Wards' estates will suffice for the needs of this district.

7. *Rajshahye*.—On a consideration of the Collector's report, I think relief works in the Bhurind tracts, where there is but one crop, which was an indifferent one last year, and is a bad one this year, will be necessary, and there may be a demand for employment before very long. The road cess funds will be quite inadequate, and a grant from Government will be necessary. The owners of Wards' estates in this district are not rich, and little can be expected from them.

8. *Pubna*.—This district seems to be in a better condition than Dinagepore or Rajshahye. It seems doubtful whether any special measure will be required. I may mention that information received from Bogra by no means confirms the report that reached the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serajgunge as to the existence of considerable stocks in the part of the Bogra district bordering on Serajgunge.

9. *Bogra*.—There will probably be a small demand for employment on roads, tanks, &c., in the north and north-west of the district some three months hence; but there is a tract in the south, bounded on the north by the road from Sooltanpore Railway Station to Bogra, and on the east by the road from Bogra to Sherepore (and on to Serajgunge) which covers about a sixth of the area of the district, in which, from the information I have received, there will not only be distress and need for relief works, but the need will come pretty soon. There is in the greater part of this tract only one crop annually, which has been indifferent for two years, and is very bad this year. While on tour here, I have received more than 100 petitions from several hundred ryots of this tract, and from a few of the Rajshahye district bordering on it, asking in general terms for assistance in consequence of the failure of their crops and their distressed condition; and in this instance I think some charitable relief in the way of spinning thread, &c., will certainly be necessary, where there is no able-bodied male relative of the family to work. There is a small fund, being the surplus of the subscriptions raised for the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to Bogra in September 1882, which has already been set aside for charitable relief, and it will have to be supplemented. It so happens that the Road Cess Committee propose to spend Rs. 6,500 on the Sooltanpore and Bogra road, and work will be offered there and on village roads in the tract at once; but very little can be done with the limited road cess funds, and there are two works in regard to which I recommend Government to take preliminary steps at once, so that they may be available when a substantial demand for employment sets in. One is a railway bank from Sooltanpore to Bogra, the survey of which has, I understand, just been completed though not yet worked out on paper. The other is the construction of a road on a break of eleven miles between Gohail and Doorgapore, places in the south of the unfortunate tract. To the east of Gohail there is a road to Sherepore, and to the west of Doorgapore there is another to the railway, and while the Sherepore people now have to make a long detour by Bogra to get to the railway, the filling up of the gap would be a great public convenience and make a feeder to the railway complete. The Road Cess Committee have been unable to take up the work for want of funds, and Government must find the money for it now if it is to be carried out.

10. *Rungpore*.—I doubt if any measures will be required to the north of Rungpore sudder station, or near it on the south; but in the tract in the Gyabandah sub-division, mentioned by the Collector, the ryots are poor, the soil indifferent or bad, and the present winter rice crop a very bad one. In this tract relief works will doubtless be required at the cost of Government, and probably some modified form of charitable relief for those who cannot work on roads, &c. But I shall know more about this tract when the Collector, who has now gone there, reports again about it. The zemindars and others of Rungpore tell me that well-to-do ryots in the northern part of the district store rice, but that the poorer classes do not, and I agree with the Collector in thinking there are no stocks in the hands of the ryots in the bad tract.

11. No relief measures will be required in Julpigoree and Darjeeling.

12. *General.*—I think, where relief measures are required, little or nothing beyond subscriptions towards a modified form of charitable relief can be expected from the zemindars, as, speaking generally, the worst tracts in the division are owned by men who are not rich, and as they will get little or no rents, their resources will be required to pay the Government revenue. The road cess funds that will be available are very limited, being the balance available after meeting the requirements of the law as regards some repairs to all the roads in the district whether in a distressed tract or not, and the cost of establishments and supervision. Thus, where anything but small relief works are necessary, they must be carried out at the cost of Government.

13. My experience is that there is a very good test which will answer the question whether there is not real distress among ryots. It is a test that can be easily applied, and I have never known it fail. It is to offer them work on roads or tanks at two annas a day for able-bodied men, and at lower rates for working women and children. If ryots are really in distress they will work on the roads for that small wage, but they will not do so till they are in distress. It is of course necessary to be on the watch for cases of respectable women who cannot do such work, and to give in such cases light spinning, &c., to be done at home. On hearing that ryots would be ready to work for the two annas, I instructed the District Officers of Dinagepore and Bogra to offer it, and to report the result. The offers are now being, or are about to be, made. In many cases they will not be accepted now, but I think they will be accepted in two or three months' time. I am now about to instruct the District Officers of Rajshahye, Pubna and Rungpore to be on the alert in the matter, and to be ready to make the offer tentatively when they hear of distress. The District Officers of Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, and Rungpore will be asked to be on the alert for cases requiring a modified form of charitable relief, to exhort the Road Cess Committees to give no earthwork this year to substantial contractors, but to be prepared to get less for their money by giving employment by the day or petty contract under the Committee's officers, to divert as much money as can be spared (it will be very little indeed) from bridges and works in the tracts where the people are well off, to work on village and other roads near the homes of the people in the tracts where distress may be expected, and to give no employment to coolies from far off districts on the smaller local works, as such people, being absent from their homes, can as well work at railway banks in Dinagepore and Bogra (assuming that the latter will be made) as at other works in those and other districts, while ryots of Dinagepore and Bogra, who apply for work on the railway banks, should have the preference over outsiders.

14. I shall take care to keep myself informed how matters are going on, and address Government whenever it is necessary.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF DINAGEPORE.

I WILL take the questions asked in their order, and begin by saying that you are correct in assuming the failure of the rainfall to have chiefly occurred in September and October. The subject of the earlier rains will be dealt with in its place.

The loss to the crops in various parts of the district has been reported upon by the managers. I give an analysis of their reports.

Loss of crop.—I have assumed, as directed in your paragraph 5, that a 12-anna crop is an average one, and all the calculations I have made are based upon that assumption. Thus, when I say that so many annas are injured, I am to be understood as meaning that so many annas of the average 12 annas crop are injured, the 12 annas being converted into 16 annas for the purpose of this calculation; the loss will therefore not represent the loss on the conventional 16 annas, but will be that calculated upon a 12 annas average crop. Thus, a reported outturn of an 8-anna crop will really equal but a 6-anna outturn according to the usual calculation.

Chooramon.—The manager of Chooramon reports that the paddy crop in his estate has been injured to the extent of 9 annas, or in other words that three-fourths of the paddy crop is affected. This is a greater loss than I anticipated, but my instructions were so clear that I am convinced the calculation has been arrived at after due enquiry by Mr. French. That officer also reports that but 10 annas of the *rubbee* crop has been sown owing to want of rain. The *bhadoi* on the Chooramon estate yielded fairly in parts, but in others the yield was poor, the entire outturn being 10 annas of an average crop, reckoning 12 annas crop as the unit of calculation. The cold-weather grain crops are grown to but a small extent on the Ganges

Mehals, but they do not enter into our calculations in estimating for this district. This estimate for Chooramon may be taken as pretty generally applying to that portion of the district which lies due west of Kaliagunge.

Hurriporc.—This estate embraces lands situated in the Ranisankoil, Hemtabad, Kaliagunge, Peergunge, and Thakurgaon elakas. The manager reports that the outturn of *bhadoi* in all parts of this estate was a poor one; he reckons it to have been but half the outturn of an average crop of 12 annas, or but a 6 annas crop according to conventional calculation. I must confess that this surprises me. One did not hear of any general failure of the *bhadoi* crop such as this report would pre-suppose at the time. The manager also makes a most gloomy report of the state of the *amun* prospects. I directed him to enquire personally, and the result of his observations is that in pergunnah Kholerah, which is situated in thannas Ranisankoil, Hemtabad, Kaliagunge, and Peergunge, the outturn will be but three annas of the average 12 annas crop. In lot Madhobpore, which lies in Peergunge and Kaliagunge, it will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas of the average. In another part of Peergunge and Ranisankoil it will be but six annas, whilst in Thakurgaon alone it reaches the average of nine annas of an average crop. This is much worse than I had anticipated, or in fact than the manager himself led me to believe when he was in the station, and before I ordered him to go through the State and see for himself the state of things.

Sunkerpore.—Mr. Ricketts has, as you are aware, but a short time ago joined his appointment. He has, however, been round a great part of the estate since the receipt of your letter under reply, and his report is by no means cheering. His estate is almost entirely an *amun* growing estate. Mr. Ricketts reports on three elakas in his estate. In the Jahangirpore elaka, which has for its centre the Mahadebpore thanna, he reports that the prospects are gloomy in the extreme, and he mentions fifteen villages in which he considers, from personal observation, that a one-anna crop is doubtful, and he names two where the seedlings were never transplanted at all, and where he saw them dried up on the ground.

Of the Baloorghat circle he only reports at second-hand, and mentions that three annas will be the probable outturn; and of Badalgachi, which he has himself visited, and which has facilities for irrigation, he estimates eight annas of an average crop. Taking it altogether, and dividing the estate into the three natural geographical divisions into which it falls, Mr. Ricketts estimates—

Baloorghat	3 annas
Mahadebpore	6 „
Badalgachi	8 „

or on an average a little under a six annas crop all round.

I have not received the Sub-Deputy Collector's report in time to incorporate with this I will, however, send its substance separately when I receive it.

I may mention, as I have already informed you demi-officially, that I have been fortunate enough to be encamped near a large mehal at Kantanuggur, where I had an opportunity of conversing with people from all parts of the district. I spoke to them on the road and in the mehal, and without their having the least opportunity for making collusive statements.

They nearly all said the same that the paddy on the high lands is totally destroyed; that on the lower grounds will yield about a four-anna crop, whilst the paddy in the *bhils* will be fairly good. I think myself that, taking good lands with bad lands, the outturn of the district will be half an average crop or a 6-7 annas crop on the usual estimate. This is taking the entire outturn of the district altogether, but I fear that in some parts, where *bhil* land is scarce, the outturn will be only about a four-anna one. I have made, as far as I can, allowances for exaggeration, and this is the result at which I have arrived.

Stocks.—In your letter under reply, you desire me to consider how far this failure of the crop may tend by means of increased prices to increase the comfort of the ryot, and to render him better able to meet the demands against him. On this point I will quote the various managers first before giving my own opinion.

Chooramon.—Mr. French reports that on this estate there are 22,200 tenants holding jummas. Of these, about 5,550 are likely to hold about one-fourth of the rice they will require for their own consumption. About 16,650 are pretty well to do, and are likely to have enough paddy with the crop they are about to reap to keep them going until the *bhadoi* comes in the September. The manager estimates the stocks as follow:—

	Mds.
In the hands of well-to-do ryots	299,700
Poorer ditto	24,975
In golahs partly owned by head ryots and partly by outsiders	50,000
Total	374,675

It has been reported to me, with what truth I know not, that some of our Chooramon ryots took their rice for sale to Maldah, but were obliged to bring it back, as orders had been issued in that district fixing a rate above which paddy was not to be sold. It is a fact that they brought their grain back, and it is also a fact that I myself saw and spoke to cartmen coming to the north of this district from the south of Maldah with grain for sale, and these men gave me the same reason for being at such a distance from their homes. High prices

of course will increase the ability of the better class of the ryots to pay, but this will be materially interfered with if the course of trade is checked by any artificial means. Whatever may have been the reason of these Chooramon tenants returning from Maldah, it is certain that the expenses of the journey to and fro will affect the profits they will make on their paddy. Mr. French says that some 1,300 men have been reported to him as willing to come on road work. He doubts the fact himself, and is about to put it to a practical test, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. Mr. French is inclined to the opinion, in which I also concur, that nothing but sheer starvation will bring ryots on to road work, and that we are safe from such a state of things in his part of the country until March or April next, or even until May. They will sell everything first before they will turn out as coolies.

Sunkarpore.—The manager of this estate goes into an elaborate though fallacious calculation to show that 87 per cent. of his ryots have no stocks at all. I presume he means no stocks beyond what will feed themselves: but, as this is what we wanted to find out, his calculation is comparatively valueless, seeing that he calculates the maintenance of a family, adult and infant, at Rs. 2 per head per month; the calculation is worthless. I, however, met several ryots from that part of the country, and they said that all the ryots, except those who were just above the status of day labourers, had supplies to last them for three months, and that the stocks ranged (apart from those in the golahs) from a three months' supply in the hands of the poorer ryots up to a full year's supply in those of the well-to-do men. This bears out Mr. French's observations that for three months at least the worst classes of ryots have what will feed them. I have been told that in this part of the district there are men willing to work on the roads. It may be so; but I have subjected the theory to a practical test, and will communicate the result. I have also directed the manager further to enquire and report on stocks in the hands of ryots.

Hurripore.—The manager of Hurripore is somewhat contradictory in his statements. He first says that until May next there will be no pressure on the people. In this he is probably right; but he then goes on to say that after careful enquiry he can only ascertain that some 5,000 maunds of paddy are in the hands of the ryots and some 45,000 maunds stored in mahajans' golahs. He verbally propounded what he considered a simple solution of the difficulties with which we are threatened by requesting me to stop exportation. My own impression is that there are, as far as I can make out, two classes of ryots in this district. The one is comparatively well to do; those who compose it first store what rice they think they shall require for the year and sell the balance. These are men who will benefit by the misfortune of their neighbours. They will sell their surplus grain at high rates. They will always be in a position to borrow. These men may safely be left out of count in reckoning for any future distress. They form 75 per cent. of the Chooramon ryots, and I think the calculation may be accepted for the rest of the district. In this district there is land and to spare, and the cultivators are alive to the fact. They have hitherto held lands on easy terms, and if they have not put by money or grain, their credit is sound and they can tide over one bad year. There is another class, those who put by from crop to crop. They do not live an exactly hand-to-mouth life, but they save from one crop what will tide them over the next. These are the men amongst whom distress will appear, if it appears at all, and it will appear after they have sold all their belongings and have no other means of livelihood apart from daily labour. I write under a deep sense of responsibility for what I am writing. Two out of the three managers under me report the existence of no stocks between the people and starvation. But giving every weight to the opinions of those gentlemen, I cannot but think that they have been led away by compassionate zeal for the ryots of the estates which they manage, and that things are not so bad as they really seem. I have seen ryots at this very Kantanaggar fair coming from these tracts where famine is supposed to be imminent. They are, it is true, the better classes of ryots, whom, as I have been informed, a sense of gratitude for high prices has induced to pay their thank-offering to the Thakoor. My observations induced me to believe that they are well off, and are prepared to bring the various pieces and other goods which I saw exposed for sale. However it may be, I take the responsibility of saying that, apart from the coolie class, of whom there are very few in this district, we shall have no distress amongst the cultivators before the end of March; that then we shall have distress only amongst the class of ryots immediately above the status of coolies; and that, unless a failure of the *bhadai* and another drought takes place, this will be the extent to which famine will touch this district. Prices will undoubtedly be light, luxuries will have to be curtailed, but anything like absolute starvation will not prevail. I am as it were forecasting events according to my lights. I do so after much reflection. I shall not, however, hesitate to report later on if I find my ideas have been wrongly reasoned out, and that I have erred on the side of caution in my reply to your letter.

I am asked by the letter of Government under reply to state what the probable price of food-grain will be during the coming year. The question is one which no man can answer. One of the managers puts down 8 seers to the rupee as the probable selling value of rice in the estate under him. He gives no data for his opinion, and apparently answers to fill up the column under which his answer is required. In this district there is one cause influencing prices—that is the payment of grain wages for reaping the *amun* harvest. Hitherto this has been reaped by Nagpories and Beharies, and these men at the end of their service rush all the dhan that they earn on the market and convert it into rupees to take home with them. It remains to be seen whether local labour will not this year take the place of this foreign labour, and whether the grain, so much as it is, will not be taken home by local labourers and consumed

in their own houses. This influence is, however, but temporary, and is seen in January. I cannot forecast prices, and I do not wish to do so on guess-work which may be found to be utterly fallacious. The prices prevailing now on an average 25-30 for paddy and 10-12 for rice. I see no immediate cause for a rise or for a fall, and that is all I will say. It is simply impossible to make a further forecast. The circumstances of neighbouring districts, the influx of foreign competition in the shape of merchants coming into this district, tend to bring up the prices of grain. In fact, all the accidents of trade render it impossible for me to fix any rate at which rice will presumably sell during the year, and so I consider that any opinion I might express would be mere guess-work, and useless to Government for the purpose of the enquiry it has on hand.

Your paragraph 3.—Rain undoubtedly failed throughout the district, notably in Choora-mon and Sunkerpore, for transplanting. Transplanting had to be done at the last moment.

Since writing the above, I have received the Sub-Deputy Collector's report. He has been over a greater part of the district and has arrived at the same conclusion as I have regarding the probable outturn. He estimates that four houses in every village have a 12 months' supply, and that altogether there are 11 lakhs of maunds in the hands of the cultivators, and, taking all the grain in the golahs, there are 36 lakhs of maunds in the district. This is, I think, a fair estimate.

He reports distress amongst the labouring classes in Porsha and Neetpore, and in the south-west corner of the district generally. I have taken measures to provide labour on surface repairs to main roads and on village roads.

Thannas Birgunge, Thakurgaon, Peergunge, and Ransankoil are fairly well off, as are parts of Chintamon, Nowabgunge and Gangarampore.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF RAJSHAHYE.

I HAVE the honour to report that the *bhadoi* crop suffered in June and the commencement of July from short rainfall, but improved towards the middle of the latter month. It is considered to have yielded three-quarters of an average crop in Nowgong, where, however, the cultivation is not extensive.

In the head-quarters and Nattore sub-division the outturn was smaller, probably not more than three-eighths of the average.

Although the rainfall was scanty, its early distribution was such that nearly a full *amun* paddy crop was planted out. The almost entire absence of rain in September and October has caused the destruction of the greater part of this.

The *amun* paddy of the district may be divided, broadly speaking, into two varieties—one planted in the *bhils*, of which the largest lie in the Nattore or eastern side; the other on the terraced uplands of the Bhurind, which runs from the west of the district in the Godagary thanna round the north through thannas Panchoopore and Manda as far east as Singra.

The *bhils* were not fully flooded this year, but Nattore was not so much affected as the head-quarters and Nowgong. Its *bhil* crop is said to be an average one, while in the two other sub-divisions only the paddy of the deeper *bhils* survived, and not more than one-fourth to three-eighths of an average crop can be reaped. All over the Bhurind the crop which could not be watered from the shallow tanks studding the higher lands gradually withered off. The general estimate in each of the sub-divisions is four annas of an average. I have myself verified this in the Godagary thanna.

The failure of rain has affected the *rubbee* both as regards the quantity of lands sown down and the probable outturn. The deficiency in quantity of land in the head quarters and Nowgong is about three-eighths; for Nattore it has not been stated. Without rain the total crop is not likely to exceed half the average.

Boro dhan seedlings have not been transplanted as yet. There is nothing against the crop being a good one. As bearing on the general wealth of the district, I note that the jute crop has been good, and the trade active. The silk factories have had an unusual season, working almost without intermission. Sugarcane is said to promise well, and ganja, although a smaller area than last year has been planted, will be an average crop if the Christmas rain falls.

With the short notice given, it is not possible to hazard more than a rough guess at the stocks of grain in the district. The police have given returns obtained by sending constables round to all the hauts to enquire, but these are on the face of them obviously incorrect.

They make out the entire stock of the district to be only—paddy 2,13,677 maunds, rice 6,143 maunds. There is no doubt these are largely under-estimated.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Nattore puts the stocks of his side at a lakh-and-a-half of maunds. In the Bhurind the crop last year was short, and though in some cases the villagers in that direction are at present refusing to part with their grain, and carts return empty, export to other districts still continues. On the whole, from the general enquiries made, I see no reason for anxiety as to the supply of grain for the district during the coming year.

It is impossible to predict the range of prices beyond next June, when everything will depend on the regularity or otherwise of the monsoon. As far as can be judged at present, I should say the highest prices have been already reached, and that, if anything, they will have

a tendency to fall after the reaping of the *amun* paddy. There may again be a partial rise in February and March, but it is not likely to overtop the rates now ruling. These are—

				Common rice.	
				S.	ch.
Nattore	...	...	...	13	8 per rupees.
Nowgong	...	...	...	14	0 ditto.
Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	14	0 ditto.

With regard to paragraph 4 of your letter, the Bhurind is the only part of the district in regard to which there appears reason for anxiety. Its inhabitants are almost entirely dependent on the one crop of *ropā amun*. Last year the crop was not a good one, and this year there will be only about four annas. The people are of low castes very improvident, and the dhangers do not invest in ornaments, so that they have nothing beside their cattle to carry to their mahajans. They will not be able to repay their last year's advances and mahajans in many cases will not give further advances until they see next year's crop on the ground. On the other hand they take readily to spade labour, and can be easily provided for by excavating tanks and on road work. I have called on the Sub-Divisional Officers to impress on local landowners the advantage of having the half-silted up tanks dug out during the coming season of cheap labour. The matter has been taken up in the Ward's Department, and I have, in consultation with the District Engineer, kept back funds allotted to roads in that part of the district until we can see where they will be most required.

REPORT OF THE MAGISTRATE OF PUBNA.

THE rainfall this year has been abnormal. It has not been deficient to any great extent, but while in May and July we had excessive rain and heavy floods in the former month, in August, September and October the fall was scanty. The early cessation of the rains—very little having fallen in September and hardly any at all in October—combined with a deficient supply of spilt water from the rivers, has had a very bad effect on the *amun* rice crop. I send a statement of rainfall month by month for 1882 and 1883 for comparison.

The *aus* rice crop reaped in July and August is not an important one in this district, as the bulk of the land is kept for *amun* rice or jute. The floods in May and the irregularity in the season generally damaged it, and the outturn is estimated at 10 annas.

The most important crop is that of *amun* rice reaped in November and December. There is very little transplanting in this district, the greater part of the crop being sown and reaped on the same ground. The area under transplanted rice has not suffered specially, as there was sufficient rain in the early part of the season for sowing and transplanting operations.

The *amun* crop has suffered from the early cessation of the rains, and the want of spilt water from the rivers; which is depended on over a great part of the Serajgunge sub-division for the successful cultivation of this crop. The parts worse affected are the high lands on the northern borders of the district in thanna Raigunge. Here the outturn is not expected to exceed 6 annas. Elsewhere we estimate that half an average crop or 8 annas may be housed. For the whole district this would give us slightly under 8 annas, but nearer 8 than 7.

The prospects of the winter crops are so far fairly good, but much depends on whether we get a fall of rain before the end of the year. There is at present a want of moisture in the ground, but a few light showers would set this all right.

Stocks are not large in the district owing to the extensive cultivation of jute. Rice is also always imported from Bogra and elsewhere for the supply of food to the people. The larger ryots have a certain amount of reserve in stock, but as a rule the people, it is said, are now subsisting on their current year's harvest, which may last them till March, and from that time till they reap next year's *aus* crop in June and July they will have to depend on the sale of such winter crops as they may get, or on advances for their future rice crop. Nothing, however, is definitely known about stocks, and as prices rise hidden supplies will doubtless be brought to light. The Joint-Magistrate of Serajgunge, who is now encamped on the borders of the Bogra district, from which we always get a large supply, reports that there are said to be extensive stocks there. The earliest millets which are sown on the eastern churs in February become available in April.

As regards prices, this must necessarily depend very much on those ruling in other districts from which we get much importation. It is estimated that in the Sudder sub-division prices will range from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-12 a maund. In Serajgunge sub-division they will probably go higher and reach Rs. 4 a maund.

The jute crop this year has also been a bad one, and prices have risen from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6 a maund. This ought to have put the cultivators in sufficient funds to tide over a bad rice season, but Mr. Farrer reports that old stocks were generally sold at Rs. 3 before the late rise, and so the ryots did not get the full benefit of it. This may be so to some extent, but I expect a fair share of the profits has found its way into the possession of the cultivators, and in any

case I do not suppose they will have any difficulty in borrowing what money they need as advances on future crops.

Rainfall—January to December.

Month.	1882.	1883.
January	Nil	0.50
February	1.41	Nil.
March	0.39	0.34
April	1.09	2.43
May	5.99	11.16
June	11.11	9.85
July	3.71	8.43
August	10.09	4.50
September	5.44	3.08
October	8.76	1.51
November	Nil	
December	Nil	
Total	48.89	41.80

REPORT OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF BOGRA.

I HAVE consulted all the leading zemindars of the district, the agent of the great Dighapatia Estate, and some of the principal merchants, jotedars, and legal practitioners. I have also made enquiries through the police, the education, and other inspecting officers, and the following is the result.

Outturn of the aus crop.—In the alluvial (Poli) tract to the east of the Karatya, the area of aus cultivation to that of *amun* is about 10 to 6. The extent of *aus* in that part was somewhat larger this year than usual, owing to the low prices of jute last year. This year less of that crop was cultivated than in former years. Taking 12 annas as the yield of an average crop, I estimate the outturn from that part of the district as 12 annas, and had it not been for want of rain at the earing of the crop, it would have been a bumper crop of 16 annas. In the part of the district west of the Karatya, and locally known as the Khair (stiff clay soil) tract, the proportion of *aus* to *amun* may be approximately estimated at 3 to 13, and the outturn of the crop was about 8 to 10 annas. The average yield of *aus* crop for the whole district I estimate at about 11 annas, or nearly an average crop.

The outturn of the amun crop.—Judging from the abovementioned reports received from those I consulted, as well as the result of my personal inspection, it appears to me that the outturn in the worst parts of the district will be about 2 annas, and that of the best about 10 annas. In the low lands near the rivers and *bhils* in the eastern part of the district the crop will be an average one, and generally there will be an 8 or 10 annas crop in thannas Shariakandi and Shibgunge. In the Panchbibi and Badalgachi thannas, and all along the southern portion of the district, the outturn will be only about 2 annas and 3 annas about Bogra town and neighbourhood. On the whole, I estimate the *amun* outturn for this district taking 12 annas as an average crop, at about 4 annas; consequently at about one-third of an average crop. The police estimate is considerably higher, namely about 6 annas, and Baboo Rada Raman Moonshi gives also that figure; but the other persons consulted estimate the outturn at 4 annas or less. I myself am quite satisfied, from what I have seen and heard, that this district's outturn cannot be so high as half of an average crop. The police estimate is as follows:—

	As.
Bogra thanna	5
Sherepore ditto	3
Shariakandi ditto	8
Shibgunge ditto	10
Khitlail ditto	6
Panchbibi ditto	6
Adamdighi ditto	4
Badalgachi ditto	4
Doochanchia outpost	6
Madhupore ditto	6
Dhunat ditto	2

Some of these figures are obviously wrong and in excess; for instance, in Panchbibi, which is estimated at 6 annas, the manager's estimate is only 2, and Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Wyndham's agent, estimates at only 1 anna. In connection with the matter I would beg to call your attention to the fact that, though the Shariakandi and Shibgunge outturn is considerable in comparison to the rest of the district, yet it should be remembered that the principal crop of Shariakandi is the *aus*, not the *amun*. There is also a good deal of *aus* in Shibgunge, and the total area of that thanna is very small. Again, in many of the fields ears have formed, yet for want of moisture there is no grain.

The rainfall during the last rains was much below the average as is well known. In thanna Panchbibi, from the 1st of June up to date, there were only about 28 inches. The

rains commenced unusually early, and generally speaking the rain was sufficient for sowing and transplanting, but the latter operation was much retarded for want of sufficient rain in the month of June and the first half of July. In thanna Panchbibi and outpost Dhunat especially there was a want of rain at the transplanting time, the result being that much of the land there remained unsown.

The state and prospects of rubber crop.—This crop is grown only to a very limited extent in the Khair portion of the district, and owing to the want of moisture in the soil, caused by the early cessation of the rains, the state and prospect of the crop are reported as very unfavourable, except in thanna Shariakandi and outpost Madhupore. In some places the seed sown has not germinated. The outturn cannot now so early be ascertained with any accuracy, but it is not at all likely in any case to exceed 8 annas. The sugarcane also is stated to have suffered a good deal from the want of rain.

Grain stocks.—The merchants of this district usually sell off their stored rice in the rainy season; very little remains in their hands after the poojahs. Cultivators and ryots of the better class sold a great deal of rice to great advantage when the prices rose to 16 local equal to 12 Calcutta seers after the last Doorga Poojah. The stocks now in the district according to those best calculated to judge are only small, and on the whole are not likely to exceed two months' consumption. The quantity required for two months' consumption is about 10,00,000 local 7,50,000 Calcutta maunds. It is not at all probable that at present there is more than this quantity in the hands of the people. It may be expected that with the outturn of the *amun* those persons who have stocks, but who are the minority, will be able to manage till the next *bhadoi* crop. It should be remembered that the late export of rice has considerably reduced the stocks in the district, and that the poorer class of ryots have suffered proportionally more from the failure of the *amun* crop than the well-to-do ones. For this latter class generally has the best rice lands, namely the low lands, while higher rice lands are generally owned by the poorer ryots. In the Poli tract, where several kinds of crop are cultivated, the failure of the *amun* will not so much affect the people, and nearly half of the district is composed of this description of soil; but in the Khair tract, and especially that part of it where the *amun* failed last year for those ryots who have no stocks, for the labouring classes, and the beggars, the prospects, owing to the failure of the *amun* crop and the high prices of food, are very gloomy, and I much fear that later on extreme want and scarcity will be felt by them, and complaints of want have already reached me.

Probable range of prices during the ensuing year.—Before the Pous kist, which falls due on the 12th of January, prices will fall, as the ryots will sell a portion of their produce to pay their rents; but after that prices will again begin to rise. Early in January the prices of rice will be about 18 to 22 Calcutta seers; in March and April they will probably rise to 12 or 14 seers; and in May and June they may even reach 9 or 10 Calcutta seers per rupee.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF RUNGPORE.

1st.—*The bhadoi crop.*—The early rain enabled the *bhadoi* sowings to begin in unusually good time. The crop had the most favourable alternations of sunshine and rain, and wherever I saw it was a decidedly good one. The crop was harvested for the most part in fine weather so very little of it was damaged.

This remark applies to the sudder sub-divisions, the Nelphamaree sub-division, and the northern portion of the Kurigram sub-division.

A smaller proportionate area of the Gaibanda sub-division and of the southern portion of the Kurigram sub-division is devoted to *bhadoi* crops; consequently those portions of the district, although they had the same favourable weather as the rest of the district, are not so well stocked with food-grains produced in the *bhadoi* crop.

I should therefore estimate the outturn of the *bhadoi* crop for the whole district as a 10-anna crop at the least.

2nd.—*The khurree* had a very favourable sowing time, but then there was a break in the rains, so that the transplanting was very much delayed, so much so that the seedlings in the nurseries had in many instances grown too large to be transplanted with success. When at last rain did come the transplanting was hurried on, but for lack of suitable seedlings the area transplanted was under the average.

Now, the rice on the higher lands has completely dried up, so much so that the cultivators have given up all hopes of saving it, and have turned in their cattle to graze it down.

The crop in the low lands is stunted in growth and very yellow. Rain now would hardly save it. The outturn of this crop on the low lands will be a 4-anna one at the outside.

3rd.—The present dry cold weather is favourable to the *rubbee* sowings, but to ensure germination and a good crop we must have rain before the end of November.

4th.—The jute crop has been small in quantity, but good in quality. The fall in price last year frightened many of the cultivators into sowing down a much smaller area with jute than usual.

5th.—Whether ryots in this district have or have not stocks of rice, I am not in a position to say; if they have such stocks, they are carefully buried out of sight, and the owners positively deny the possession of any such stocks.

The well-to-do ryots in the north and west of the district may have such stocks, but I think, I may say, I am sure, that those in the southern and eastern portions of the district have nothing of the sort.

The large dealers have stocks quite sufficient, I believe, to feed the people if they do not combine to raise the price beyond the reach of the poor. In the southern portion of the district, and notably in Gobindgunge thanna, the ryots at the best of times are miserably poor, in spite of low rents and good landlords. They seldom have more than one meal a day. Their clothing is of the scantiest description, and very few possess such a thing as a brass *lota* or *thali*.

6th.—The coarsest rice is now selling at Rs. 4 per maund, whereas the average price in 1873-74, the famine year, was Rs. 3 per maund.

7th.—Under the circumstances, though I have reason to believe that the ryots in the north and west of the district will be able to tide over this bad season, I fear that those in the south and east will be reduced to great straits.

8th.—Immediately your inspection of my office is over, I shall start down for Gobindgunge, Gaibanda, and Walleepore, and shall then be able to report to you more fully from my own personal observation.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF JALPIGOREE.

THE rains do not appear to have ceased earlier than usual, except in the parts of the district comprised in the thanna of Shikarpore and outpost of Tetulya, and in pergunnahs Boda and Patgram, where it commenced late and ceased earlier than usual. In the Alipur sub-division and Mynagori tehsil the rains continued even later than usual, though in the latter it commenced a little behind the usual time. There was no want of rain for sowing or the transplantation of the seedlings, except in pergunnah Boda, where the transplantation of the seedlings was somewhat delayed. The actual area under the *amun* rice, however, does not appear to be smaller this year than usual. There was an entire absence of the usual rainfall in the early part of November, when it is of the greatest benefit to the paddy in high land in forming up the grain in the ear and in generally giving vigour to the maturing plants. This, it is feared, has tended to diminish the quantity of produce on high lands. This, however, has protected the crops on the low lands from such damages as these rains would have caused, and it is expected that the increased outturn of produce on low lands will nearly balance the deficiency of the outturn on the high lands. From the reports received it appears that the *amun* rice crop is expected to be an average one, i.e. about 12 annas of an usual full crop. In the Alipur sub-division slight injury by caterpillars is reported, but otherwise the crops are stated to be good.

The late *bhadoi* crop was throughout the district a short one. It was almost everywhere below the average, the proportion ranging from 6 to 8 of an average crop. This was due to heavy and continuous rains during the weeding season and scanty rainfall in September.

The reports received from different parts of the district show that there are not any considerable stock of rice in the hands of the people except in the pergunnahs of Boda and Patgram, where some of the ryots have large stores of grain. The *bhadoi* crop being a short one and insufficient to meet its share of demand for home consumption, the people have used up their little stores in making up the deficiency, and those who have had no occasion to use up their store for home consumption have sold it, being induced to do so by the high prices prevailing since some time, and by the prospects of the *amun* crop which appeared promising in its first stages. It may be safely stated that there is not much of the old stock in the hands of the ryots except in a few cases, and of what there is very little is likely to be available for sale.

Of the winter crops the *kalai* and the mustard can only be taken into account. The *kalai* is not extensively grown in this district, but its prospect up to this time is good, though it will suffer if there be no rain on an early date. As regards the mustard, it is not yet possible to say anything, as it is still being sown. If the rains hold off, the mustard crop will also be a short one. There is not much vegetable grown in this district, but as far as they go they are reported well.

The price of rice has been steadily rising since August last. The price generally rises from March to August when, with the harvesting of the *bhadoi*, it falls and remains almost stationary till December, when it begins to fall with the *amun* harvest, and by February reaches the lowest limit. This year it had no perceptible fall with the *bhadoi* harvest, and it is feared it will remain 25 to 50 per cent. higher than the usual ruling price during the cheapest season, i.e. in January and February next. The usual price for ordinary rice when it is cheapest ranges from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8; during the ensuing season it is likely to range from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2. In considering the price of rice the influence which the state of the market in other districts bear upon it here need be taken into account, and, therefore, as far as the quantity of outturn is concerned, the price is not a proper index to it. If the present high prices continue in other districts it is unlikely that it will be otherwise here: but as the price is a matter of no consideration to the great majority of the cultivating classes who use their own produce, no general hardship is likely to be felt even if the high price is maintained. On the other hand, as the yield of the ensuing harvest is not likely to be short of all local requirements, there is no ground to fear that there will be any actual hardship consequent on any slight deficiency which may occur. As to the temptation of selling off the produce without regard to their own need, it is to be hoped the ryots generally have had a lesson during the scarcity of 1873-74 which they have not yet forgotten. Upon the whole there does not appear to be reason for any anxiety as regards this district.

The above has been completed from answers to questions sent by the Deputy Commissioner from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipur, the District Superintendent of Police, the Tehsildar of Mynagori and the Manager of the Chaklajat Estates, as well as from such information as I (the Deputy Commissioner) myself was able to gather in course of conversation with people I happened to meet.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF DARJEELING.

I DEAL with the Hill Tracts and the Terai separately.

In the former there is certainly no cause for anxiety. The rainfall of the past season has, it is true, been abnormal, being excessively heavy in June and unduly light in September and October; but the crops have not suffered to any dangerous extent. The principal crop of the rainy season is Indian-corn. This was about a 10-anna crop all round. The price of *makai* has risen in the Darjeeling market very rapidly in the course of this month, and is now quoted at 16 seers to the rupee; but this sudden rise is due, I believe, chiefly to the determination of the cultivators to hold this year's stocks having declared itself rather suddenly. *Murwa* or the lesser millet is another principal food-crop of the hills. Some of it is grown early, some late; and neither crop is said to have suffered much. The rice of the hills is grown chiefly on terraced fields subject to irrigation, and though it would of course have been better for rain in October, it is not likely to be much, if at all, below a 10-anna crop. The rice grown in the hills, however, bears a very small proportion to the consumption of these tracts. The bazar rate will depend entirely on the prices which may rule in Northern Bengal. The price now quoted is ten seers to the rupee. My office records show this to have been the price in November 1874. Allowing for the improvement of communications, one would hardly have expected it to have reached this rate already; but I see no cause for anxiety in this. The mass of the population of the district is located on tea-gardens, the owners of which will take very good care that their coolies get supplies at a rate which will prevent their leaving the gardens. All that is perhaps necessary is that Government should keep the planters informed of the stock of rice in North Bengal so far as this can be ascertained, and of the probable range of prices throughout the year.

As to the Terai, the remarks at the end of the last preceding paragraph apply to the northern part of this tract which is studded with tea-gardens. The central and southern portions of the Terai require most attention as under native cultivation. The rainfall in this tract, from April to October of this year, was 96.63 against 128.99 in 1882. In September and October it was only 5.87 against 35.52 in the previous year; so that the deficiency occurred almost entirely at the end of the season.

Two rice crops are reaped in the Terai, but the early or *bhadoi* harvest is a very small one, contributing, in the opinion of the Deputy Collector, who has been many years there, hardly 1-16th of the whole outturn. Excessive rain in June damaged this crop by preventing weeding, and the yield is reported as not having exceeded 12 annas of an average crop. The main rice crop known as *haimanti* is reaped in the course of the next two months. As regards this, the Deputy Collector reports that on irrigated and low land the crop is likely to be about 10 annas of an average crop, and on other lands 6 to 8 annas. Fortunately, the irrigation channels in the Terai, except in two central mouzahs, are numerous, and altogether, I think, we may safely hope for a 9-anna crop.

This, I hope, means that the jotedars will have enough grain for themselves and their ticcadars and adhyadars, but they will have none for export. Storing rice from year to year is almost unknown in the Terai; and I agree with the Deputy Collector and Mr. Norton in thinking it unlikely that there are any stocks to come out. Common rice is now quoted at 11 seers to the rupee. This was the price at this season in 1873, but it is, I think, likely to fall directly the new crop comes in.

The cold-weather crops of the Terai are unimportant and contribute but little to the food-supply.

Altogether, I agree with the Sub-Divisional Officers in thinking that there is no cause for serious anxiety in the Terai. In two or three mouzahs we may have to be somewhat lenient in our collections, but this, I hope, is all the help our ryots are likely to want.

I have confined myself to a "general statement" of the outlook in accordance with the circular, as the prospect cannot be considered really "bad."

No. 716GO, dated Chittagong, the 1st December 1883.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to the Government circular No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October last, calling for a report on the state and prospect of crops, I have the honour to report that the early cessation of autumnal rain this year has not generally affected the crops in the districts of this division.

2. On receipt of the circular, I called for reports from all the district officers of this division. From the reports received, it appears that the outturn of the last *aus* crop was generally fair. The state and prospect of the coming

amun crop are also satisfactory at present, although there has been no rain within the last six weeks or so. It may be anticipated that, on the whole, the outturn of this crop will be an average one if no accident happens. No apprehension of any scarcity is felt in any of the districts of this division.

3. The people of the districts of this division are reported to possess sufficient stocks of grain in store. In consequence of the extensive purchases made in the market, the price of rice is gradually rising.

4. There has been some delay in submitting this information, owing to delay in obtaining an answer from Noakholly Collector, who was absent on the islands.

No. 96R—T, dated Camp Bhagwanpore, the 28th November 1883.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report regarding the prospect of the crops in this division, called for in your No. 9T—R, dated 23rd October 1883.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh reports that there has been a partial failure of the *bhadoi* crops along the northern portion of his district, from thanna Huntergunge on the north-west to Gawan on the north-east. He states that the *dhan* on the low lands has not been injured and is estimated to yield a 12-anna crop, but that the upland *dhan* has partially failed, and is estimated to yield not more than 8 annas. The effect the late rainfall has had on the prospects of the *rubbee* crops is not yet reported to him. He also states that the cultivators will suffer some scarcity, but there can be no apprehension of its approaching to anything like famine. The price of common rice at Hazaribagh is from 13 to 14 seers per rupee, and a few miles out of the station it is 15 to 16 seers.

3. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Giridih states that the early cessation of autumnal rain has affected the *dhan* crop on the high lands more or less all over his sub-division, and will also affect the *rubbee* crop to a certain extent. The *bhadoi* crop this year was a full one. A good deal of *dhan* on the deep low lands will be saved, and at least a 4-anna crop will be realized in the worst parts. The worst reports are from thannas Khurruckdiha and Gawan. Baboo Satya Tarun Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, was deputed to make special enquiries in these thannas, and also in Kodurma, and he reports that the rice crop in Gadi Domchanchi in Kodurma, in the Kodurma Government villages, in Satgawan, and in the west part of Gawan is a total failure, but the east part is not so bad. He also reports that in Gadi Satgawan the last year's rice crop was a total failure, and that this year only an 8-anna *bhadoi* crop has been reaped.

4. The distress in the sub-division is apparently limited to Kodurma, Gadis Domchanchi and Satgawan and part of Gawan. The Deputy Commissioner says that road works are necessary in the affected parts, and that the roads most required are from Domchanchi to Gawan *via* Dhorinji, Khurjori, and Khurruckdiha, and from Gawan *via* Dorunda to Dhunwar.

5. Rain fell all over Dumri, Giridih and Kodurma thannas on the 31st October and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November last, and is considered sufficient for sowing *rubbee* crops. Considering the excellent outturn of all harvests last year, and the full *bhadoi* crops this year, the sub-divisional officer is of opinion that the partial failure of the rain and *rubbee* crops will nowhere amount to famine, so as to necessitate relief works, and that it will not affect the cultivating population, but only the labouring classes who, however, have the option of working in the coal mines where there is room for great increase of work. The partial scarcity will probably affect payment of rents and prices of food. The local grain stock is considered sufficient to meet local requirements in the coming year.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga reports that very little *rubbee* is grown in the Sudder sub-division. The *bhadoi* crop was under an average, having suffered from too much rain in July and too little in August. The winter rice has partially failed, the loss being most severe in the tracts about Lohardugga, Chundwa and Kuree. Within a radius of six or seven miles

of the town of Lohardugga, the destruction of the crops has been widespread, but Mr. Officiating Deputy Commissioner Mackie, who has visited these parts, reports that no anxiety need be felt, as the comparatively high prices now ruling have already stimulated emigration.

7. In pergunnah Tori the manager of the Chota Nagpore estate estimates that an 8-anna crop will be reaped. Mr. Power has just visited parts of Ranchi, Tamer, and Khuti police jurisdiction, and he says the inhabitants there expect a 10-anna crop.

8. The prices of rice range from 16 seers at Ranchi to 30 seers at Beeru. They are lower than in November 1873. The failure of the rice crop in the tracts about Lohardugga will affect payment of rents by the ryots. He cannot give any information about food stocks in the district.

9. In the Palamow sub-division the prospects of crops were gloomy until 31st October, but the heavy rainfall of the 1st and 2nd November completely altered matters. It saved the winter rice which was beginning to wither in parts and enabled the *rubbee* to be sown. Mr. Kenny estimates about a 10-anna rice crop will be reaped all round. In the driest parts of Palamow (Gurwa and Majheawan thannas) at least an 8-anna rice crop will be reaped. The *rubbee* is the most important crop in Palamow, and considering the good seasons of the past few years, and the prospect of a good *rubbee* crop this year, there is no cause for anxiety, and the prices which had greatly risen are expected to be steadier before long.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom reports that the *bhadoi* crop was an average one. The *khureef* (winter) crops have suffered from want of rain late in the season, but some good was done by the rain which fell in the beginning of November. Taking upland and low land rice together, not more than 4 to 6 annas loss is anticipated. The *rubbee* crop is a very unimportant one in his district. No information of grain stocks has been given. The prices range from 18 to 20 seers. A good deal of export to the eastward has forced up prices, but it is expected the market will soon become steadier and the prospects more defined.

11. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom reports that regular rains ceased practically by the middle of September. The rice crops have suffered from want of rain more or less all over the district. The estimated loss, taking one part of the district with another, is from 4 to 6 annas; allowing for exportations to other districts, the outturn of rice and other food-grains will more than suffice for local requirements. Heavy exportation of rice is expected during the next several months, and prices have commenced to rise. The present price of common rice is 24 seers the rupee. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that before the next year's crops are ready rice will probably be selling from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. He has no reason to think that the prices will be higher.

12. I myself have gone through many of the villages of Tori in the Lohardugga district, and through a considerable part of Palamow. In many of the villages of Tori I doubt whether there will be 8-anna rice crop, but in Palamow the crops are generally quite as good as they are about Ranchi, where there is quite a 12-anna crop. I have written to the Deputy Commissioner about the villages in Tori, where I have found the crop to be a failure, and they will be carefully watched; but the population there is everywhere scanty, and the people did not seem to apprehend any great distress. In Serguja, where I am now, the crops in the north are generally good, but they are reported to be worse in the south, which I shall visit in a few days.

13. With regard to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh about Gawan and Kodurma, I would say that the Gawan zemindar wrote to me at the end of October, saying that the rice crop in his estate was a total failure, and that unless there was rain there was no hope of a *rubbee* crop. He has, however, since written to me to say that sufficient rain for sowing *rubbee* has fallen, that rice is being freely imported into Gawan, and that he has now no apprehensions of any distress. I will myself visit this part of the country in the beginning of February next, when it will be possible to judge better of the prospects of the people than one can do at present.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
SYDENHAM, 1884.

The 17th December 1883.—The following Resolution, recorded by the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIR. No. 89Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.

MUSEUMS & EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following despatch—

No. 185 (Statis. & Comce.), dated India Office, London, the 18th October 1883.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I ENCLOSE a copy of a letter from the Crystal Palace Company with reference to an International Exhibition proposed to be held at Sydenham next year.

Dated Crystal Palace, London, the 12th September 1883.

From—G. G. CLEATHER, Esq., Manager, Crystal Palace Company,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Directors of the Crystal Palace propose to hold an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and scientific, agricultural, and industrial products at the Crystal Palace next year, commencing about April 3rd, and closing the end of October.

The Directors have appointed as Executive Commissioner Mr. G. C. Levy, c.m.g., a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the management of exhibitions.

The Directors venture to hope that your Lordship will notify to the Governor-General of India the fact that such an exhibition is to be held, with the view to his bringing it under the notice of the various Governments.

As it is important that no time should be lost, I shall be obliged by your giving the subject of this letter your earliest consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that publicity may be given to them in the Local Government Gazettes.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and
Oudh.

Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.

Ordered also that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

EXHIBITION OF SILK COCOONS AT BERHAMPORE.

The 18th December 1883.—The following notice relating to an exhibition of silk cocoons to be held at Berhampore, in the district of Moorshedabad, from January 14th to January 26th, is published for general information:—

NOTICE.

1. With the sanction of Government, an *exhibition of silk cocoons* will be held at Berhampore on the 14th January 1884 and 12 following days.

2. The following prizes will be awarded to successful competitors:—

2 prizes of Rs. 75 each.			20 prizes of Rs. 16 each.		
4	„	of „ 50 „	32	„	of „ 10 „
8	„	of „ 30 „	64	„	of „ 5 „
16	„	of „ 20 „			

Provided that the exhibits be sufficiently numerous and of sufficiently good quality to warrant the distribution of the prizes.

3. To each prize-holder a certificate signed by the Magistrate-Collector will be awarded.

4. All classes of silk cocoons (not Tassar) will be admitted to the exhibition.

5. Competitors must submit not less than 10 and not more than 40 kahans of dry cocoons. They should be sent or taken to the manager at the Government barracks at Berhampore, any day between the 2nd and the 12th January 1884, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. *None will be received after the 12th January.* Receipts will be given for those that arrive in time, and they will be kept by the Committee at the risk of the exhibitors. On the 28th January, *i.e.*, after the exhibition, the cocoons will be returned to the exhibitors.

6. No cocoons over $3\frac{1}{2}$ pun chit will be accepted for exhibition.

7. Every lot of cocoons for exhibition must bear a chalan stating the owner's name, village, and thana, and the weight, chit, and estimated quality of the cocoons.

8. The exhibition will be open to the public, free, between the 14th and 26th January, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (Sunday, the 20th January, excepted). Visitors will on no account be allowed to handle the cocoons.

9. Persons bearing special tickets signed by any of the Committee will be admitted to handle and examine the cocoons between 8 and 10 A.M. daily under special rules.

10. No claims for loss or damage will be entertained, and the judges' decision on all points will be final.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th December 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 15 '83	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. <i>Amun</i> crop is still being harvested with generally poor returns. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops apparently improved in most places by the late slight rain. Public health fair.
	2 Bankoora, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is going on; the outturn, as previously estimated, is eight annas on an average. Spring crops doing well. Public health good. Fever at Bishnupore reported to be abating.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—very seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is still going on. Rain wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Price of rice rather lower. General health satisfactory.
	4 Midnapore, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice crop is being harvested. Cold weather crops in the Ghatal sub-division promise well. Public health improved.
	5 Hooghly, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Outturn of the paddy crop about six annas. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops generally favourable. No disease prevalent in any part of the district, except fever in the Jehanabad sub-division.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	Howrah, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. <i>Amun</i> is being reaped. Winter crops unfavourable. Public health good.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24 Pargunnahs, Dec. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Prospects of late paddy continue unfavourable. The late rain has done some good to the winter crops. Public health generally good, though there are some cases of cholera and fever in most parts of the district.
	7 Nuddea, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. The winter crops, which had before germinated, are doing fairly well since the late rain, and other crops have been sown. <i>Amun</i> continues bad. Fever on the whole stationary.
	8 Khoolna, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cold and dry. Rice harvest has begun. Winter crops are in a fair condition. Fever is severe in places, and a few cases of cholera have been reported.
RAJSHYH DIVN.	9 Jessore, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of <i>amun</i> estimated at eight annas. Harvesting continues. The late rain has improved a little the prospects of the winter crops already sown. Coarse rice selling at from 14 to 16 seers per rupee in the district. Fever prevalent in the district. Cases of cholera here and there.
	10 Mershadabad, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—warmer than last week. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> proceeding; outturn will be rather more than half the average. <i>Rubbee</i> crops looking well. The rainfall of last week has allowed of large additional areas being sown with <i>rubbee</i> . The October indigo is very fine indeed. Prices easier. Public health good.
	11 Dinagpore, Dec. 14 '83	Nil	Weather—cloudy on the 14th. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> has begun in the north of the district with a good outturn. Rice selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahye, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Reaping of <i>amun</i> still going on. Prospects of winter crops generally favourable. Public health fair.
	13 Rungpore, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> in progress; outturn short. Sugarcane promises well. Mustard in flower. Other minor crops doing well. Fever still prevalent. Cholera reported from the Dimla and Barabari thanas.
DACCA DIVN.	14 Bogra, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cold and bright. Outturn of <i>amun</i> about 4 annas. Pulses and sugarcane doing fairly well. Fever in parts of Shibgunge and Dhunat; otherwise public health generally good.
	15 Pubna, " 15 "	.....	Report not received.
	16 Darjeeling, Dec. 15 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of late paddy has commenced in the Terai. The rice harvest on the hills has been completed with an average outturn. Rain wanted for the crops in the ground.
	17 Julpigoree, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> is general. The outturn is likely to be about 12 annas of an average crop. Cold-weather crops still continue to be in a hopeful state, but the want of rain will affect them injuriously.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	18 Dacca, Dec. 15 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cutting of sugarcane and paddy continues. <i>Mug</i> , <i>maskalai</i> , mustard, chillies and tobacco doing well. The late rain has done much good to the winter crops. Prospects good.
	Manickgunge, " 15 "	0.25	Report not received.
	19 Furreedpore, " 15 "	.....	Report not received.
	20 Bactergunge, Dec. 13 "	0.43	Weather—cloudy with slight rain on the 6th and 7th; otherwise seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Some damage has been done to the paddy crop by the late wind and rain. Cholera and fever reported from some thanas of the district.
	21 Mymensingh, " 14 "	0.71	Weather—now cool and pleasant. State and prospects of crops not encouraging. Rain this week may do good to the winter crops. Fever prevalent everywhere, except in the Netrokona sub-division.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	Jamalpore, " 14 "	0.83	
	Kishoregunge, " 14 "	1.63	
	Atia, " 14 "	1.2	
	Netrokona, " 14 "	0.68	
	22 Chittagong, Dec. 18 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> is being harvested with an indifferent outturn. Prices stationary. General health good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Noakholly, " 18 "	3.96	Weather—cloudy and rainy during the first two days of the week; since then no rain, but the sky has been cloudy occasionally. <i>Amun</i> is being reaped with a fair outturn. <i>Rubbee</i> crops have been damaged to some extent by the late heavy rain. <i>Amun</i> also has suffered from the rain, but the extent of the injury done cannot easily be estimated.
	24 Tipperah, " 14 "	1.86	Weather—seasonable. The rain has caused some damage, but not so much as was expected. Public health good.
	Brahmunberiah, " 14 "	3.03	
	Chandpore, " 14 "	3.35	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 11 "	6.01	Weather—cloudy throughout the week; incessant fall of rain during the first three days. Gathering of cotton still continues. The heavy rain and the south wind have caused a great deal of damage to the paddy and sugarcane crops. Sowing of mustard and other cold-weather crops stopped on account of the rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	Hill Tipperah, " 12 "	4.17	Weather—for the first three days of the week rainy, afterwards seasonably cold. <i>Shail</i> paddy is still being cut. The late rain has partially damaged the paddy crop, but has benefited the pulses and other winter products. Public health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Dec. 15 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy still going on. Rain much wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. <i>Rahar</i> and cotton looking well. Poppy growing splendidly. Public health good.
	27 Gya, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cold and dry. Paddy crop is being reaped. Rain wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prospects bad. Sugarcane is yielding a fair outturn. Health good.
	28 Shahabad, „ 15 „	Nil	A marked deficiency in dew. <i>Rubbee</i> crops suffering from want of moisture, still the ryots do not generally apply for irrigation from the canals.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy proceeding; outturn poor. <i>Rubbee</i> suffering from want of rain. Fever decreasing. Prices stationary.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. Rice harvest still in progress. Extent of land under rice small. <i>Rubbee</i> generally suffering from want of rain. Fever still prevalent in Sitamurhee.
	31 Saran, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear, no sign of rain. Paddy is being harvested. <i>Rubbee</i> doing well where irrigation is practicable. On the unirrigated lands, it is backward and suffering from want of moisture. Rain much wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	32 Champaran, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Rubbee</i> crops in most parts of the district are suffering from want of rain, but in a few are reported to be still healthy. Public health fair.
BLAGUIPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr Dec. 15 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy at the latter part of the week. Prospects of crops continue unfavourable. Harvesting of winter rice in progress; average outturn expected to be from 4 to 5 annas. Rain urgently wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prices of food-grains slightly decreased. Public health good.
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—very cold; seasonable. <i>Aghani</i> crop is being harvested with a poor outturn. Rain much wanted for <i>rubbee</i> . New rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee. A large exportation is being made from the north into Durbhunga. Public health good.
	35 Purneah, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cool, and cloudy at intervals. Prospects of crops continue unfavourable. Public health fair, though cases of fever continue to occur in almost all parts of the district.
	36 Maldah, „ 15 „	Nil	Sky clear. Prevailing wind north-north-west. Late paddy is being harvested; yield expected to be about 4 annas. Mustard in flower. Prospects of other <i>rubbee</i> crops, viz. wheat, <i>matar</i> , <i>musuri</i> , &c., have improved. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. An outbreak of cholera in Tulsigunge, and sporadic cases reported throughout the district; otherwise public health good.
	37 Sonthal Pergahs, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—clear and very cool. Harvesting of paddy in full progress everywhere. The rain at the beginning of the month has improved the <i>rubbee</i> prospects, but it was too late to benefit the winter rice, the outturn of which will be only about 8 annas.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack, Dec. 14 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvesting of <i>sarad</i> rice on high lands continues; on low lands it has commenced. Winter crops doing well. Lands are being prepared for the <i>dalia</i> rice crop. Common rice selling at from 19 to 24 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being harvested in places. Prospects generally good. Cold weather crops doing well. Small-pox reported from Bhanpur and cholera from Gop. Common rice selling at from 21 to 32 seers 12 chittacks per rupee.
	40 Balasore, „ 14 „	1.48	Weather—seasonable, sky clear, no fogs. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well in the north and middle of the district. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being gathered. Price of rice steady. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh, Dec. 14 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold. Rice harvest nearly finished. Rain still wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. They are doing well in places where irrigation is available. Small-pox still prevalent in the Sudder station of the district. Public health generally good.
42	Lohardugga, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cold and bright. Rain would benefit the <i>rubbee</i> crops near Lohardugga. General health good. Prices unchanged.
43	Singbhoom, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy on low lands continues. <i>Rubbee</i> crops have benefited by the late rain. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice stationary at 28 seers per rupee. Public health good.
44	Manbhoom, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Reaping of paddy continues vigorously. The late rain has done good to the standing <i>rubbee</i> crops throughout the district. Coarse rice selling at 22 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 18th December 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
9th to 15th December 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.	
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded			
1883.		D		Inches.	D	°	°	°	D	Inches	°	%			Inches		
Dec.	9th	128.8	9.1	30.053	64.9	75.6	18.0	57.6	59.4	0.438	55.2	72	NNW	...	91	Nil	Clear, P.
"	10th	127.5	9.5	.077	63.0	74.1	18.8	55.3	57.6	.407	53.2	73	NNW	...	57	"	Chiefly clear, P.
"	11th	128.5	9.4	.061	62.9	73.3	19.8	53.5	55.8	.359	49.8	67	NNW	...	69	"	Chiefly clear, P.
"	12th	131.3	8.8	.085	60.5	73.1	22.0	51.1	54.7	.353	49.4	69	NNW and calm	...	56	"	Partially cloudy, P.
"	13th	126.0	9.2	.086	60.0	73.3	23.3	50.0	54.0	.343	48.6	60	NNW and WNW	...	54	"	Chiefly clear, P.
"	14th	125.6	8.0	.085	60.5	73.8	23.3	50.5	55.1	.363	50.1	68	WNW and NNW	...	49	"	Partially cloudy, P.
"	15th	126.2	9.0	.038	59.8	73.7	24.5	49.2	54.5	.358	49.7	69	NNW and WNW	...	43	"	Chiefly clear, P.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days ...

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th December 1883 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The total fall from 1st January to 15th December 1883 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

P. dew; = fog.

W. L. DALLAS,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

The 17th December 1883.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.									
			Mean barometric height, 16 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	30.103	30.153	—	NNW	195	73.7	55.0	72.4	56.1	64.3	—	66.2	71	11	
		False Point	30.142	30.164	+0.055	NNE	137	77.4	49.5	75.2	51.5	63.4	—5.3	69.3	63	94	
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30.081	30.165	+0.066	C & NNE	24	81.3	52.4	80.2	54.0	67.4	—4.3	69.8	62	10	
	Balasore	Balasore	30.100	30.161	—	N & NNW	53	78.0	47.5	76.1	50.0	63.0	—	69.7	61	99	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	30.126	30.153	+0.043	N	182	76.2	53.8	74.9	58.1	66.5	—2.4	67.5	66	27	
	South 24-Pergunnahs																
	Midnapore	Midnapore	?	?	—	NW	?	69.4	48.2	67.9	50.3	59.1	—	68.7	43	14	
	24-Pergunnahs																
	Howrah	Calcutta	30.145	30.167	+0.095	NNW	69	76.6	50.6	74.3	54.6	64.5	—3.4	63.2	53	11	
	Hooghly																
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.073	30.178	+0.068	NNW	45	76.5	50.3	73.6	53.2	64.4	—3.6	66.2	61	23	
	Bankoora																
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29.896	—	—	NW	100.1	78.5	49.0	73.8	50.1	63.4	—	67.6	50	89	
	West Burdwan																
	Moorsheadabad	Berhampore	30.093	30.163	+0.067	NNW	40.7	77.6	48.1	76.5	52.3	64.4	—2.5	66.6	57	21	
	Nuddea					Not commenced.											
	Jessore	Jessore	30.117	30.152	+0.061	NNW	41.5	78.6	47.4	76.6	55.3	65.9	—1.5	69.5	63	14	
	Khoolna																
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30.029	30.125	+0.055	NNW	48	76.6	53.7	75.4	59.9	67.7	—1.9	67.8	93	24	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri				Observations not received.											
	Backergunge	Barrisal	30.099	—	—	NNW	35.4	73.6	51.1	72.6	55.6	64.1	—	70.5	73	13	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	30.081	30.122	—	N	55	76.9	55.0	75.6	57.6	66.6	—	70.7	72	64	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	30.065	—	—	NNW	58.3	76.0	52.0	75.3	56.2	63.8	—	67.5	72	61	
	Dacca	Dacca	30.098	30.135	+0.056	N	51	77.8	55.0	77.1	57.2	67.1	—1.5	71.2	70	63	
	Commillah	Commillah	30.107	30.144	—	N	—	71.0	56.0	68.8	57.1	63.0	—	69.1	83	17	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.082	—	—	NNW	101	78.4	55.1	75.3	57.4	66.4	—	70.9	77	14	
	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunge	30.066	—	—	NW	50.9	78.4	49.3	75.0	53.4	64.5	—	68.3	66	14	
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah	30.051	30.128	—	NW	54.7	77.6	45.7	76.0	50.0	63.0	—	70.1	63	61	
NORTH BENGAL.	Dinagopore	Dinagopore	29.990	30.125	—	NNW	74.1	78.6	47.1	77.2	51.7	64.5	—	69.8	61	30	
	Rangpore	Rangpore	30.012	30.141	—	NE	63	78.8	48.6	77.7	52.0	64.9	—	73.2	66	39	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.745	30.044	—	NE & E	46	79.9	51.1	77.9	53.9	65.9	—	69.8	68	27	
	Oooch Behar																
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	29.104	—	—	Calm	27	55.0	37.6	50.6	38.6	44.6	—	46.4	83		
	Purneah	Purneah	30.033	30.167	+0.083	Calm	24	78.3	44.8	77.3	49.9	62.1	—2.6	63.2	61	21	
SOUTH BENGAL.	North Bhagulpore																
	Mozafferpore	Durbhunga	30.013	30.157	+0.120	WSW	58	75.2	50.4	74.4	51.6	63.0	—1.5	61.7	60	61	
	Durbhunga																
	Chumparun	Motihari	29.929	30.168	—	W	135.19	?	42.9	?	44.5	?	—	63.6	67	16	
	Saran	Chupra	29.945	—	—	W	100.6	76.4	46.2	74.1	50.0	62.1	—	63.4	?	?	
		Dehree	29.790	30.163	—	S	276.67	64.6	48.0	63.6	50.8	56.9	—	61.0	49	13	
CHUTIA Nag. PUR.	Shahabad	Buxar	29.939	30.193	—	WNW	98.6	74.9	44.9	73.9	47.2	60.6	—	63.8	63	19	
		Arrah	29.969	30.175	—	W	86.6	74.3	44.0	74.0	45.9	64.0	—	63.7	48	67	
	Gya	Gya	29.793	30.190	+0.055	W	24	76.5	40.1	75.9	43.7	59.8	—4.1	68.5	32	61	
	Patna	Bankipore	30.066	30.201	+0.066	W	86	76.8	43.4	74.5	47.0	61.4	—1.3	64.2	48	17	
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.977	30.148	—	W	61	74.6	45.0	74.1	47.0	60.6	—	65.9	49	64	
	Moughyr																
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29.635	—	—	NW	—	75.5	45.0	74.6	43.0	61.3	—	64.3	68	64	
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	29.097	30.187	+0.056	NW & NNW	165	72.4	45.8	71.3	47.5	59.4	—2.1	63.1	34	17	
	Lokardurga	Ranchee	27.971	30.175	—	—	—	72.5	45.4	70.7	46.3	58.5	—	63.0	35	67	
	Manbhoom																
Singhbhoom	Chyabassa	29.374	—	—	V	20.1	77.5	48.0	75.9	47.2	61.6	—	61.9	60	14		

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions, from that district, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns, divided by the number of stations. A rain-

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
Nil	Nil	0.24	1.06	0.41	+1.55	65.44	56.44	+7.00	0.0	0.5	Gopalpore ...	Pooree ...	ORISSA
Nil	Nil	0.17	1.61	0.41	+1.20	50.24	52.23	+7.02	0.0	0.4	False Point ...	Cuttack ...	
Nil	Nil	0.13	0.83	0.18	+0.65	51.26	54.23	-2.97	0.0	0.3	Cuttack ...	Balasore ...	
Nil	Nil	0.13	2.54	0.15	+2.39	54.00	62.63	-9.37	0.0	0.5	Balasore ...	South-West Midnapore ...	
Nil	Nil	0.08	1.52	0.08	+1.44	41.60	50.99	-9.39	0.0	0.3	Saugor Island ...	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	BENGAL
Nil	Nil	0.09	2.19	0.11	+2.08	46.61	51.50	-5.89	0.0	0.4	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	
Nil	Nil	0.04	1.10	0.07	+1.12	48.50	46.70	+1.80	0.0	0.2	24-Pergunnahs ...	Howrah ...	
Nil	Nil	0.03	1.04	0.03	+1.01	51.97	51.43	+0.54	0.0	0.3	Calcutta ...	Hooghly ...	
Nil	Nil	0.03	1.25	0.03	+1.22	39.60	51.13	-11.53	0.0	0.3	Bardwan ...	Bardwan ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.01	1.45	0.04	+1.41	55.66	50.39	-14.73	0.0	0.2	Ranigunge ...	Bankoora ...	
Nil	Nil	0.04	2.42	0.09	+2.33	42.44	53.96	-11.52	0.0	0.3	Beerbhoom ...	West Bardwan ...	
Nil	Nil	0.07	4.71	0.24	+4.47	129.54	125.97	+3.57	0.0	0.2	Berhampore ...	Moorsheadabad ...	
Nil	Nil	0.31	3.48	0.41	+3.07	73.98	83.44	-9.46	0.0	0.3	Nuddea ...	EAST BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.09	3.84	0.17	+3.67	60.05	78.59	-18.54	0.0	0.3	Jessore ...	Khoolna ...	
Nil	Nil	0.03	5.48	0.13	+5.35	117.51	116.33	+7.18	0.0	0.3	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	
Nil	Nil	0.02	1.41	0.03	+1.38	42.04	57.47	-15.43	0.0	0.3	Demagiri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	
Nil	Nil	0.06	2.02	0.10	+1.92	41.15	62.45	-18.30	0.0	0.4	Barrisal ...	Backergunge ...	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.00	3.35	0.10	+3.35	67.69	71.92	-4.23	0.0	0.3	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	
Nil	Nil	0.07	1.27	0.07	+1.20	44.66	68.50	-24.84	0.0	0.4	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	
Nil	Nil	0.05	1.63	0.05	+0.68	55.78	58.56	-22.53	0.0	0.3	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	
Nil	Nil	0.04	1.48	0.02	+1.46	30.02	54.02	-24.00	0.0	0.3	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.09	0.71	0.09	+0.62	39.85	66.31	-26.46	0.0	0.2	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	
Nil	Nil	0.09	0.29	0.09	+0.20	51.53	77.94	-26.41	0.0	0.2	Serajgunge ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	
Nil	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.18	-0.18	113.45	114.09	-0.65	0.0	0.2	Raupore Beaulah ...	Rajshahye ...	
Nil	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.12	-0.05	139.00	152.25	-12.65	0.2	0.4	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.06	0.04	0.06	-0.02	51.23	58.46	-7.18	0.0	0.2	Runpore ...	Runpore ...	
Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.01	-0.01	39.97	42.26	-2.29	0.0	0.1	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	
Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.02	-0.02	31.45	45.46	-14.01	0.0	0.1	Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	
Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.01	-0.								

period for the past one year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received from all stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received from all stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received from all stations for the period in question during the past 12 years.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 14th of December 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 14th December.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 14th December.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 8th December.	Sunday, 9th December.	Monday, 10th December.	Tuesday, 11th December.	Wednesday, 12th December.	Thursday, 13th December.	Friday, 14th December.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'10	0'33	59'38	51'48
		Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'48	0'24	58'15	52'71
		Banpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'30	0'40	65'05	49'01
		False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'05	0'63	68'89	66'83
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'29	0'29	...	49'76
		Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'96	0'19	63'65	55'96
		Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'83	0'34	55'14	53'71
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'04	0'79	56'94	54'54
	Balasore	Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'40	0'45	59'22	53'81
		Bhuddruck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'20	0'15	60'82	51'80
		Sorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	0'11	42'58	53'45
		Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'40	0'18	54'35	57'64
	Midnapore	Jeliasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	0'03	51'77	53'63
		Baripodah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	0'06	47'51	54'93
		Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'17	0'17	55'35	61'91
		Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'32	0'20	58'42	63'86
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Tumook	Tumook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'00	0'12	47'00	50'05
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'04	0'06	39'54	47'91
		Ghattal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'52	0'08	38'27	54'50
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'12	0'07	45'11	59'13
		Alipore Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'34	0'10	43'06	55'15
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'78	0'18	40'58	48'94
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'46	0'11	42'83	51'36
	Howrah	Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'35	0'11	41'07	50'07
		Buseerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'75	0'04	57'03	54'81
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'45	0'12	39'76	51'96
		Mohesra (Oloberiah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'98	0'08	50'90	52'34
	Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'81	0'13	41'32	49'76
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'85	0'10	48'69	47'94
		Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'12	0'08	48'07	55'17
	Burdwan	Culna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'76	0'09	48'51	44'15
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'18	0'13	54'43	47'53
		Cutwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'65	0'01	42'55	48'38
		Raneegunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'54	0'04	64'85	43'54
	Bankoora	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'44	0'04	47'21	50'41
		Bishenpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'36	Nil	44'67	49'81
		Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'83	Nil	54'83	49'81
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'58	Nil	51'81	57'19
	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'79	0'05	63'58	52'73
		Hetampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'69	0'07	45'48	51'90
	Nuddea	Bongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'30	0'14	40'72	52'33
		Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'80	0'05	50'02	46'81
		Kishnaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'22	0'02	24'10	46'96
		Choodanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'48	Nil	35'91	53'22
	Koolna	Meherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'40	0'01	33'83	48'12
		Kooshtea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'43	0'01	37'37	45'15
	Jessor	Satkira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'90	0'21	59'01	53'20
		Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	0'14	61'56	55'69
		Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	0'08	...	...
		Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'28	0'08	35'40	48'41
	Moorshedabad	Jessor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	2'35	0'04	40'15	53'99
		Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'73	0'03	51'83	52'53
		Magoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'77	0'01	41'33	49'55
		Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'27	0'05	44'07	51'51
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Rampore Haul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'82	0'03	48'71	50'90
		Berhanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'08	0'05	36'93	52'75
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'34	0'04	38'54	51'90
		Akimunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'27	0'01	40'34	51'73
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Jungipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'88	0'03	28'95	48'67
		Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'06	0'03	39'18	50'85
	Backergunge	Patuakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	4'43	0'23	68'47	90'85
		Perozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'15	0'13	52'40	71'35
		Burrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'28	0'10	54'87	67'33
		Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	4'48	0'13	64'85	84'49
	Noakholly	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	7'86	0'15	120'08	169'85
		Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	9'63	0'10	114'05	110'81
	Furreedpore	Madaripore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'06	0'02	45'16	57'67
		Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'33	0'04	40'36	61'41
		Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'95	0'03	40'43	55'42
	Dacca	Munshingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'53	0'08	52'24	74'81
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'50	0'08	44'85	60'84
		Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'88	...	...	...
		Manickgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'95	0'04	36'61	59'21
	Comilla	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	4'66	0'17	75'33	160'01
		Chandpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'35	0'06	60'20	80'39
		Brahmunberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	3'12	0'04	59'08	62'41
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'63	0'04	66'38	72'41
		Atia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'20	0'02	46'93	59'45
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0'78	0'09	49'03	73'67
		Jamulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'83	0'09	36'65	69'42
	Netrokona	Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	1'16	...	...	...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 14th of Dec. 1883—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall from 1st to 14th December.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 14th December.	Total rainfall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 8th December.	Sunday, 9th December.	Monday, 10th December.	Tuesday, 11th December.	Wednesday, 12th December.	Thursday, 13th December.	Friday, 14th December.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
NORTH-BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'24	0'01	51'73	55'36
		Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'80	0'04	42'06	53'44
	Bogra	Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'04	0'07	38'61	63'00
		Nowchilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'68	0'07	28'46	50'11
		Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'79	0'04	30'40	62'03
		Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'22	0'07	32'51	60'07
	Rajshahye	Benuleah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'00	0'03	28'97	55'43
		Nattore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'43	0'02	26'74	57'71
		Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'00	—	—	—
	Maldah	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'93	0'01	34'12	51'67
	Dinagore	Mohadebore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'10	0'07	30'25	65'06
		Churamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'35	0'13	38'80	58'73
		Kaigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'51	0'12	40'99	57'87
		Dinagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'27	0'04	43'34	64'27
	Rungpore	Bhawangunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'50	—	36'40	—
		Gyabanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'75	0'06	47'40	63'85
		Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'32	0'05	41'67	70'60
		Korigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'09	0'06	45'00	74'23
	Julpigore	Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'09	0'10	67'98	93'11
		(Nalghamari.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	Cooch Behar	Julpigore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'07	135'32	114'42
		Dinhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'14	64'32	100'75
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'09	121'12	115'04
		Miekligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'35	107'71	111'42
NORTH-BENGAL.	Darjeeling Hill.	Matlabanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'24	134'68	124'84
		Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'15	0'10	181'44	197'41
		Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'15	103'45	107'00
	Purneah	Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'12	0'06	50'87	68'06
		Arraiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'05	0'05	61'83	61'87
		Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'10	0'14	34'74	62'98
		Madapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	54'89	48'07
	North Bhagalpore.	Soopool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'05	44'90	48'40
		Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	43'18	32'68
		Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'02	40'11	44'19
		Madimbuni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	42'22	42'03
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'02	32'37	40'37
		Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	40'74	41'45
		Hajipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'03	34'13	41'00
		Chhaparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'04	34'25	42'00
	Saran	Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'02	32'57	47'05
		Gopalgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	27'56	47'81
		Sewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	35'48	45'05
		Chuprah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	33'01	38'40
SOUTH-BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	34'70	37'24
		Dehree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	27'00	41'00
		Bhuboah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	28'68	41'04
		Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'02	29'95	38'74
	Gya	Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—
		Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	31'65	40'00
		Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'01	Nil	44'40	49'73
		Nowadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	32'82	39'51
	Patna	Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	41'31	39'78
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	37'12	40'81
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'02	29'85	38'25
		Behat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	59'64	39'46
	Monghyr	Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	38'87	39'33
		Begooesai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	50'82	38'29
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	27'20	40'16
		Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	37'24	42'30
	South Bhagalpore.	Bhagalpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'26	0'01	39'54	39'63
		Bauka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'13	0'04	31'72	44'03
		Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	7'05	Nil	27'50	51'86
		Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	7'80	0'03	30'04	49'04
CHUTTA-NAG-PUR.	Sonthal Pergumalis.	Pakour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'65	Nil	46'14	52'39
		Nya Doonka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'08	0'02	46'42	54'10
		Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'28	Nil	40'33	49'37
		Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'70	0'03	41'89	46'78
	Hazribagh	Pachamiba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'35	0'03	39'51	45'08
		Hazribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'36	0'04	47'33	46'55
		Sontagurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'15	0'04	37'59	47'70
		Mahadi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	Nil	—	50'23
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'47	0'07	58'59	50'34
		Kanchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'05	33'35	42'49
	Singbhoom	Paharow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'10	0'18	52'06	51'61
		Chyebassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'28	0'05	50'46	48'04
	Manbhoom	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'61	0'08	55'06	47'84
		Gobindpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	—	—	—

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th December 1883.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending 14th December 1883 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	81.3	47.3	76.1	53.9	64.5	-4.8	Nil	0.17	-0.17	0.0	0.4	-0.4	1.36	0.31	57.11	54.65
South-West Bengal	78.6	47.4	74.7	53.4	64.0	-2.7	Nil	0.05	-0.05	0.0	0.3	-0.3	1.72	0.07	44.25	52.04
East Bengal	78.4	51.1	74.3	57.2	65.8	-1.7	Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.0	0.3	-0.3	3.35	0.13	66.62	78.17
North Bengal	79.9	45.7	76.9	52.2	64.6		Nil	0.09	-0.09	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.65	0.09	55.02	74.64
North Behar	78.2	42.9	75.3	49.5	62.4	-2.1	Nil	0.03	-0.03	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.02	0.03	41.33	47.85
South Behar	76.8	40.1	73.0	47.1	60.1	-2.7	Nil	0.01	-0.01	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.19	0.01	37.46	43.05
Chutia Nagpur*	72.5	45.4	71.0	46.9	58.9	-2.1	Nil	0.05	-0.05	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.54	0.06	45.31	47.92

* Singbhoon not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th December 1883.

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th December 1883.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	9th	66.7	77.7	11.0	58.1	60.6	.449	56.0	69	Nil
"	10th	64.8	76.0	11.2	55.9	59.3	.433	55.0	70	"
"	11th	64.0	75.6	11.6	55.1	57.0	.374	51.0	63	"
"	12th	63.6	75.0	11.4	52.7	57.3	.388	52.0	66	"
"	13th	63.4	75.5	12.1	52.7	57.4	.394	52.4	67	"
"	14th	62.9	74.8	11.9	52.4	57.6	.406	53.2	71	"
"	15th	62.7	75.8	13.1	52.7	57.3	.400	52.8	70	"

°

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 64.0

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 25.3

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 77.7

%

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 68

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th December 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 17th December 1883.

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal, for the month of October 1883, disclose the following results:—

(1). That 108,138 deaths were recorded among a population of 66,162,926 representing a death-rate of 19.56 per 1,000 of population per annum, against 18.36 per 1,000 during the preceding month, and 20.52 per 1,000 during the corresponding month of 1882.

(2). That the highest death-rates were returned from the following districts. For comparison the mortality in them during the corresponding month of the preceding year is also exhibited.

					Ratio per mille during—	
					October 1883.	October 1882.
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	37.44	43.08
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	34.44	30.60
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	31.20	36.96
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	29.64	35.16
Patna	...	...	...	...	26.28	33.72
Pubna	...	...	...	...	25.92	35.52
Howrah	...	...	...	...	25.80	15.84
Jessore	...	...	...	...	25.80	34.68
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	25.44	38.16
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	24.96	14.88
Gya	...	...	...	...	24.12	24.36

showing that the mortality was lower in all the abovenamed districts from which greatest proportions of deaths were reported, except in Rajshahye, Howrah and Hazaribagh.

(3). That the principal death-causes presented the mortality exhibited below, in comparison with the returns of the preceding month and of the corresponding month of 1882:—

				Ratio per mille during—		
				October 1883.	September 1883.	October 1882.
Cholera	...	...	...	36	36	120
Small-pox	...	...	...	62	63	62
Fever	...	...	...	15.48	13.92	15.72
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	72	84	84
Injury	...	...	...	36	48	36
Other causes	...	...	...	2.40	2.40	2.16

The noticeable features disclosed by the above figures are that cholera was considerably less fatal during the month under review as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year; that there was a rise in the death-rate from fever as compared with the preceding month; and that the mortality from the other death-causes presents no marked variation as contrasted with both the periods with which comparison is instituted.

(4). That, referring to the local distribution of the diseases, it is observed that, while small-pox and injury proved nowhere markedly fatal, cholera, fever and other causes displayed their severest activity in the following districts:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Cuttack	2.16	Rajshahye	33.12	Poori	9.96
Mozufferpore	2.04	Nuddea	32.04	Sarun	7.56
Serampore	1.56	Murshidabad	27.84	Howrah	6.60
Howrah	1.56	Birbhum	26.88		
24-Pergunnahs	1.44	Jessore	24.12		
		Pubna	23.52		
		Burdwan	21.60		
		Hazaribagh	21.48		
		Bankura	20.52		
		Bogra	19.68		
		Gya	19.44		

(5). That distributed under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality of the month under notice stands as indicated below:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	20.88	Christians	11.40	Under 1 year	103.68
Females	18.24	Hindus	19.44	1 and under 5 years	21.84
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	112	Mahomedans	20.04	5 " 10 "	12.36
		Budhists	9.36	10 " 15 "	10.68
		Other classes	17.16	15 " 20 "	14.16
				20 " 30 "	13.32
				30 " 40 "	14.28
				40 " 50 "	18.26
				50 " 60 "	28.20
				60 years and upwards	45.84

The 17th December 1883.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—

Disease.

POPULATION.

DISTRICTS.

DIVISIONS.

Six.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.

DEATHS FROM—

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.

Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM—										COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		DEATHS AMONG—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the previous month.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Males.	Females.	
SIX.	DISEASE.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.					
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OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 1st December 1883, yield the undermentioned results:—

(1) That the mean birth and death-rates stood respectively at 26 and 38.3 per 1,000 of population in opposition to 27.1 and 37.4 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 24th November, indicating improvement in the registration of deaths with a falling off in that of births.

(2) That the highest proportions of births and deaths were returned by the following Municipalities:—

Births.		Deaths.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Naraingunge ..	78.6	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	68.3
Serampore ..	53.0	Serampore ..	58.9
Uterparah ..	47.2	Bhagulpore ..	52.5
Comillah ..	42.4	Pooree ..	51.4
Dacca ..	39.6	Burdwan ..	50.4
Burdwan ..	38.1	Santipore ..	49.6
Bhagulpore ..	33.5	Midnapore ..	44.9
Hooghly ..	32.2	Jessore ..	42.8
		Purneah ..	41.6
		Hooghly ..	38.9
		Kishnaghur ..	37.5
		Dacca ..	37.0
		Naraingunge ..	33.1
		Patna ..	31.2
		Gya ..	30.7
		Ranaghat ..	29.9

(3) That the diseases, classified in the usual manner, furnished the death-rates indicated below, in contrast with the results of the preceding week:—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			1st December.	24th November.
Cholera ..	..	..	3.5	2.7
Small-pox ..	..	..	.1	.1
Fever ..	..	..	19.0	19.9
Bowel-complaints ..	..	..	5.9	5.2
Injury ..	..	..	.3	.2
Other causes ..	..	..	9.5	9.3

The above figures indicate that there was no marked difference in mortality from any of the diseases, except cholera, the death-rate from which is seen to be slightly higher.

(4) That of the above-mentioned death-causes, while small-pox and injury were not noticeably severe anywhere, the rest of them proved conspicuously fatal in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Other causes.
Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpore .. 13.6	Santipore .. 45.2	Serampore 15.7	Pooree .. 32.1
Suburbs of Calcutta 11.8	Jessore .. 42.8	Suburbs of	Dacca .. 19.5
Beauleah .. 7.9	Ranaghat .. 29.9	Calcutta .. 9.5	Suburbs of Cal-
Purneah .. 6.9	Suburbs of	Hooghly 9.4	cutta .. 16.3
Burdwan .. 4.6	Calcutta .. 29.6	Bhagulpore 9.1	Naraingunge .. 16.6
	Serampore .. 29.4		Midnapore .. 13.9
	Kishnaghur 28.8		Burdwan .. 13.7
	Purneah .. 27.7		Serampore .. 11.8
	Burdwan .. 27.5		
	Midnapore .. 24.8		
	Bhagulpore 21.7		
	Hooghly .. 20.1		

(5) That the death-rates under the heads of Sex, Class and Age stand as follows:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	41.5	Christians ..	37.8	Under 1 year ..	244.2
Females ..	34.7	Hindus ..	38.7	1 and under 5 years ..	45.4
Ratio of male		Mahomedans ..	37.4	5 and under 10 ..	24.9
deaths to every		Budhists ..	24.2	10 and under 15 ..	16.2
100 female				15 and under 20 ..	29.8
deaths ..	135			20 and under 30 ..	24.4
				30 and under 40 ..	29.1
				40 and under 50 ..	34.4
				50 and under 60 ..	47.0
				60 years and upwards ..	85.8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 17th December 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of October 1883.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Esti- mated full dis- charge.	Average discharge in month.	Dis- charge utilized.	Approx- imate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approx- imate area of land under irrigation up to the same date of the last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1883-84.		RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
								ANNUAL LEASES.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.				
								Five years. Kharif.	Five years. All crops.	Khar- reef.	Rabbee.	Sugar- cane.	Bhadol.						Hot weather.	Total.		
Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kendrapara ... Gobri ... Pattamondra ... High Level, Section I ... Talindia, 1st Bench ... Ditto, and do. ... Machigung ... High Level, Section II ... Ditto, do. III ... Total ... Total of the corresponding period of last year.	{ 1,249 ... 57,532 ... 1,042 ... 1,675 ... 1,200 ... 650 ... 727'16 ... 727'16 ... Total ... 1,411 ... 522 ... Total ... Total of the corresponding period of last year.	{ C. ft. ... 484'64 ... 121'60 ... 1,042 ... 378'39 ... 244 ... 43 ... 109 ... 10'35 ... 88'90 ... Total ... 482'3 ... 150 ... Total ...																		

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 13th December 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of October 1883.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.				Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy	...	...	288	200	372	13	93	1 13 9	.....
1	Rice	...	...	166	312	200	7	105	2 0 0	.....
3	Jaggery	...	...	910	4,545	1,200	45	1,125	12 11 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.										
2	Castor seed	...	...	550	1,101	805	29	259	5 1 4	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.										
1	Tiles (sand)	...	...	195	50	205	9	28	1 5 2	.....
2	Sand cut stone	...	...	874	100	1,320	47	1,202	13 3 5	.....
FUEL.										
1	Charcoal	...	...	80	25	112	4	60	6 12 5	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.										
30	Passenger boats	...	...	.....	.....	15,831	665	2,827	30 14 2	.....
49	Empty do.	...	...	.....	.....	23,890	854	5,975	62 12 1	.....
...	Logs (37 in number)	...	...	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	4 4 0	.....
...	Bamboos (8,200 in number)	...	...	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	10 4 0	.....
...	Passengers (2,507 in number)	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	.....
90	Total	...	...	3,053	6,508	44,064	1,573	11,674	205 3 10	0 3 3
70	Total of same month last year	...	...	2,332	2,933	30,799	1,009	2,776	164 3 2	0 11 3

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.				Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1	Laterite cut stone	...	...	374	13	682	24	73	1 11 3	.....
3	Ditto rubble	...	...	1,881	66	3,438	123	614	8 9 4	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.										
4	Empty boats	...	...	.....	.....	1,865	65	332	4 10 6	.....
...	Bamboos (1,000 in number)	...	...	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
8	Total	...	...	2,255	94	5,985	213	1,019	15 9 1	0 92
102	Total of same month last year	...	...	18,683	734	47,987	1,714	5,141	119 15 2	0 4 4

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
90	Private, including miscellaneous	3,053	6,508	44,064	1,573	11,674	205 3 10	.....
8	Government stores, including ditto	2,255	94	5,985	213	1,019	15 9 1	.....
98	Grand Total	5,308	6,602	50,049	1,786	12,693	220 12 11	.....
172	Grand Total of same month last year	21,015	3,717	78,786	2,813	7,917	284 2 4	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	172 15 1
Amount of tollage for the month	220 12 11
Total	393 12 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	271 3 3
Balance at the end of the month	122 8 7

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mahnds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
58	Paddy	6,050	9,000	11,234	401	10,070	124 8 2	.....
141	Rice	41,000	1,23,200	71,680	2,560	1,27,972	1,233 11 1	.....
7	Gram	530	2,120	898	32	960	10 10 5	.....
3	Pulses and other crops	700	2,500	1,322	47	1,974	21 2 0	.....
10	Jaggery	1,100	5,500	1,948	70	1,608	22 15 11	.....
4	Turmeric	800	4,000	1,495	53	1,606	18 8 5	.....
17	Salt	2,150	10,900	3,463	124	3,561	37 10 7	.....
3	Betel leaves	60	3 0	142	5	70	1 8 10	.....
3	Coriander	140	700	243	9	360	3 7 2	.....
3	Spices	800	16,000	1,443	52	2,184	23 2 6	.....
1	Fish (dry)	50	200	115	4	168	1 10 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
1	Tobacco	10	100	34	1	10	0 8 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
10	Thread	2,000	80,000	3,976	142	5,964	62 15 6	.....
2	Cotton	150	1,500	450	16	288	4 10 6	.....
4	Jute	700	2,600	1,304	47	513	11 0 5	.....
7	Hides	1,750	17,500	2,892	103	4,938	53 11 1	.....
5	Til seed	300	1,200	625	19	418	7 43 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Tiles	500	20	827	30	900	13 6 6	.....
12	Lime	300	80	565	20	840	8 8 6	.....
3	Stones	1,000	20	1,530	55	1,650	24 0 0	.....
1	Sleeper	400	1,600	609	22	1,188	12 0 0	.....
1	Planks	200	100	375	13	702	7 8 0	.....
	FUEL.							
10	Firewood	2,400	240	4,631	165	6,595	68 10 10	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
7	Earthenpots	150	30	316	11	101	4 15 5	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
71	Passenger boats (3,695 in number)	.....	.....	22,525	804	41,989	751 11 11	.....
273	Empty boats	.....	.....	35,446	1,265	44,921	241 16 6	.....
1	Timbers (5 in number)	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	2 2 9	.....
1	Oil-cake	200	200	505	18	720	7 8 0	.....
3	Kerosene oil	550	5,500	971	35	1,300	14 0 6	.....
...	Bamboo (9,400 in number)	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	8 13 0	.....
36	Miscellaneous piece-goods, &c.	9,550	15,500	16,045	573	29,138	296 8 11	.....
2	Gunny-bags	320	1,650	683	24	925	9 14 6	.....
...	Logs (25 in number)	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1 2 1	.....
690	Total	73,860	3,02,310	1,88,175	6,730	2,94,053	3,112 12 6	0 2 0
546	Total of same month last year	51,650	2,56,350	1,72,070	6,166	3,11,449	2,840 3 1	0 1 7

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
28	Stones	8,600	150	15,140	541	20,990	245 12 4	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
21	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,476	160	6,070	31 11 8	.....
2	Seedlings	.....	.....	620	22	352	6 0 0	.....
3	Stores, &c.	350	1,500	341	12	192	1 14 6	.....
54	Total	8,950	1,650	20,683	735	27,604	285 6 6	0 1 8
51	Total of same month last year	4,000	3,080	14,554	521	19,790	160 3 11	0 1 6

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
690	Private, including miscellaneous	73,860	3,02,310	1,88,175	6,730	2,94,053	3,112 12 6	.....
54	Government stores, including ditto	8,950	1,650	20,683	735	27,604	285 6 6	.....
744	Grand Total	82,810	3,03,960	2,08,758	7,465	3,21,657	3,398 3 0*	.....
	Add amount received from Messrs. Bull-ch & Co. hire for their steamers for the year 1883-84.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 0 0	.....
							3,748 3 0	.....
509	Grand Total of same month last year	55,650	2,59,680	1,87,234	6,687	3,31,239	3,002 6 0	.....

* Of this Rs. 343-3-5 is the collection of Gobri Canal Locks, Rs. 738-6-5 of Kendrapara Canal extension Locks, and Rs. 2,296-2-3 of Kendrapara Canal Locks.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River—concluded.

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	4,912	6 10
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	3,748	3 0
Total				8,660	9 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	3,261	11 3
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	5,398	14 7

High Level Canal, Range I.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.
 LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
12	Paddy	1,200	1,500	2,640	94	3,196	32 3 0	.....
103	Rice	9,230	27,700	18,609	665	13,488	222 15 6	.....
1	Gram	100	400	159	6	198	1 14 0	.....
1	Cocoanuts	10	20	25	1	34	0 5 0	.....
2	Jaggery	170	850	279	10	190	2 7 0	.....
50	Salt	5,600	28,000	11,461	409	13,497	138 8 0	.....
4	Turmeric	850	4,250	1,214	43	1,419	14 11 0	.....
1	Fish (salt)	60	400	130	5	165	1 9 0	.....
SAMPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
2	Cotton	200	2,000	506	18	486	4 10 0	.....
2	Hides	20	200	50	2	43	0 10 0	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
1	Tiles	500	50	756	27	891	9 6 0	.....
7	Unwrought timbers	250	750	532	19	483	42 1 6	.....
FUEL.								
2	Charcoal	150	170	387	14	388	11 0	.....
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
	Earthenpots	30	10	64	2	66	0 12 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
11	Passenger boats (57 in number)	.....	.....	1,299	46	1,542	17 11 0	.....
106	Empty do.	.....	.....	9,659	345	7,473	51 11 3	.....
5	Straw	300	80	816	29	261	2 9 3	.....
23	Sundries	2,080	16,000	3,784	135	2,653	40 0 0	.....
	Timbers (3 in number)	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....
334	Total	20,750	82,400	52,370	1,870	46,478	590 10 9	0 2 4
206	Total of same month last year	14,685	69,380	35,210	1,257	39,133	388 9 9	0 1 9

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Timber	100	300	140	5	165	1 9 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1	Empty boat	.....	.....	397	14	462	2 6 6	.....
1	Seedling	.....	.....	672	24	792	8 2 0	.....
	Mounds or timbers (17 in number)	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	6 6 0	.....
	Baralintrees or ditto (8 in )	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0	.....
3	Total	100	370	1,209	43	1,419	19 8 6	0 2 6
	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
334	Private, including miscellaneous	20,750	82,400	52,370	1,870	46,478	590 10 9
2	Government stores, including ditto	100	370	1,209	43	1,419	19 8 6
337	Grand Total	20,850	82,770	53,579	1,913	47,897	610 3 3
206	Grand Total of same month last year	14,685	69,380	35,210	1,257	39,133	388 9 9

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	388	0 6
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	610	3 3
Total				998	3 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	602	0 3
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	396	3 6

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Paddy	550	800	985	35	229	6 2 0	...
23	Rice	1,600	4,570	3,428	122	1,580	21 3 6	...
5	Pulses and other crops	1,000	4,000	2,191	78	874	13 10 6	...
1	Jaggery	100	500	201	7	84	1 4 0	...
10	Salt	2,450	12,250	4,470	160	1,193	27 13 6	...
1	Turmeric	100	500	259	9	108	1 8 0	...
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Lac	100	1,000	217	8	80	1 6 0	...
2	Castor seed	500	2,000	832	30	180	5 5 0	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Tiles	400	30	735	26	312	4 9 0	...
	FUEL.							
3	Firewood	100	10	225	8	50	3 12 3	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
54	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	5,684	203	2,112	69 1 6	...
...	Timbers (311 in number) ... ..	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	12 3 3	...
...	Small Dinghees (89 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 6 0	...
2	Gunny bags	200	1,500	440	16	169	2 11 0	...
107	Total	7,100	28,290	19,668	702	6,880	141 15 6	0 3 9
50	Total of same month last year	1,600	10,510	7,407	263	2,659	51 7 6	0 3 7

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Kurkutchs	800	10	1,350	49	543	8 7 0	...
	FUEL.							
3	Firewood	1,500	150	3,240	116	116	20 3 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
5	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	2,497	89	185	7 12 6	...
...	Dongahs (8 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	...
11	Total	2,500	160	7,096	254	644	38 10 6	0 11 5
18	Total of same month last year	3,000	50	6,106	218	1,308	34 7 6	0 5 1

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
107	Private, including miscellaneous	7,100	28,290	19,668	702	6,880	141 15 6	...
11	Government stores, including ditto	2,300	160	7,096	254	644	38 10 6	...
118	Grand Total	9,400	28,450	26,764	956	7,524	180 10 0	...
68	Grand Total of same month last year	4,600	10,560	13,573	484	5,967	85 15 0	...

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	335 8 6
Amount of tollage for the month	180 10 0
Total	516 2 6
Less tollage charged to steamer Pioneer in April 1883 written back	188 2 6
	328 0 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	144 13 3
Balance at the end of the month	183 2 9

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—18 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maulds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Rice	650	1,850	1,028	39	546	6 14 6	...
2	Pulses and other crops	400	1,600	827	30	540	5 2 0	...
1	Jaggery	100	500	201	7	126	1 4 0	...
1	Salt	300	1,500	484	17	85	3 0 6	...
2	Turmeric	300	1,500	675	21	378	3 0 0	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Ghooting lime	100	20	205	11	110	1 13 6	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
13	Empty boats ... ..	...	...	1,066	38	523	3 4 3	...
...	Gyles (147 in number) ... ..	...	15	...	...	...	0 12 3	...
...	Logs (24 in ditto) ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	1 2 0	...
...	Moondees (7 in ditto) ... ..	...	30	...	...	...	0 14 0	...
...	Small dongahs (6 in number) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...
27	Total	1,850	7,020	4,546	163	2,308	29 7 0	0 2 4
17	Total of same month last year	300	1,300	1,715	61	454	9 5 10	0 4 1

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	FUEL.							
...	Nil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total of same month last year	1,500	25	5,320	119	833	17 5 6	0 3 9

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
27	Private, including miscellaneous	1,850	7,020	4,546	163	2,308	29 7 0	...
...	Government stores, including ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Grand Total	1,850	7,020	4,546	163	2,308	29 7 0	...
27	Grand Total of same month last year	1,800	1,325	5,044	180	1,267	26 11 4	...

MEMO.

					Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	58 13 0
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	29 7 0
			Total	...	88 4 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	50 11 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	37 9 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.
Midnapore Canal.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
151	Paddy	23,855	19,960	45,485	.....	.....	676 4 9	.....
537	Rice	1,15,337	1,89,236	2,18,420	.....	.....	2,480 3 0	.....
16	Wheat	1,260	5,050	3,705	.....	.....	30 6 3	.....
156	Gram	17,905	48,270	43,035	.....	.....	381 4 0	.....
12	Fruits and vegetables	2,520	2,297	5,085	.....	.....	70 15 6	.....
44	Sugar (unrefined)	5,815	18,870	12,405	.....	.....	76 14 9	.....
71	Salt	20,195	61,125	43,335	.....	.....	437 0 9	.....
15	Oil	1,418	7,237	4,770	.....	.....	53 7 0	.....
1	Spices	100	600	300	.....	.....	1 2 0	.....
2	Betelnuts	100	450	300	.....	.....	1 12 0	.....
60	Betel leaves	3,260	15,185	8,390	.....	.....	48 14 0	.....
20	Cocoanuts (number 51,600)	1,170	867	2,170	.....	.....	41 13 3	.....
36	Curd	3,870	8,347	10,110	.....	.....	88 6 9	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
29	Tobacco	3,117	21,104	7,915	.....	.....	84 13 0	.....
	CLOTHING.							
19	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	887	88,700	3,595	.....	.....	26 4 9	.....
9	Ditto ditto (European)	1,300	1,30,000	3,900	.....	.....	33 13 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
21	Brass	4,390	2,12,000	10,250	.....	.....	89 11 0	.....
12	Copper	1,875	47,450	5,000	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
1	Iron	25	200	100	.....	.....	0 14 0	.....
4	Silk	25	10,720	650	.....	.....	5 9 0	.....
6	Cotton	500	10,000	1,925	.....	.....	22 4 6	.....
42	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4,910	1,57,630	14,240	.....	.....	128 15 5	.....
57	Jute	7,530	27,543	18,325	.....	.....	86 13 0	.....
8	Hides (7,200 in number)	1,400	14,400	3,925	.....	.....	39 2 0	.....
1	Horns	100	500	500	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....
1	Indigo	190	1,200	875	.....	.....	7 15 6	.....
3	Linseed	1,050	3,100	1,930	.....	.....	30 0 6	.....
19	Mustard seed	2,250	9,600	5,625	.....	.....	26 3 6	.....
2	Oil seed	400	1,600	1,100	.....	.....	9 10 0	.....
10	Other fibres, raw	410	1,750	1,290	.....	.....	9 14 9	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Tiles (7,000 in number)	275	140	700	.....	.....	3 10 0	.....
12	Stone lime	1,055	1,067	2,640	.....	.....	16 11 3	.....
2	Portland cement	34	30	250	.....	.....	1 11 0	.....
51	Sand	16,725	1,998	30,150	.....	.....	114 1 6	.....
159	Unwrought timber and piles (2,301 in number)	28,644	50,009	29,962	.....	.....	536 13 0	.....
55	Bullahs (5,193 in number)	10,467	15,936	6,417	.....	.....	104 11 3	.....
3	Stone	150	74	525	.....	.....	6 14 6	.....
	LIVE-STOCK.							
1	Bullock, oxen and cow (4 in number)	.....	80	60	.....	.....	0 8 3	.....
	FUEL.							
39	Coal and coke	18,275	5,869	32,125	.....	.....	170 10 0	.....
25	Charcoal	7,155	4,502	15,075	.....	.....	174 12 0	.....
16	Firewood	3,310	925	6,720	.....	.....	84 15 6	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
43	Earthenware and pots	5,100	1,284	10,620	.....	.....	51 4 9	.....
4	Stone plates	182	346	625	.....	.....	4 6 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1,719	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,22,435	.....	.....	1,045 3 3	.....
1,592	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,86,135	.....	.....	1,549 6 9	.....
42	Straw (892 kanuns)	16,162	3,459	25,375	.....	.....	121 6 0	.....
19	Oil-cake	2,900	3,700	7,150	.....	.....	27 13 0	.....
4	Furniture	185	450	545	.....	.....	7 14 6	.....
1	Mats	50	100	175	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
1	Medicine	10	100	125	.....	.....	1 1 6	.....
.....	Passengers (21,216 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 3 0	.....
28	Other oils	4,790	18,095	11,725	.....	.....	161 0 0	.....
1	Canes	10	15	50	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....
85	Miscellaneous	10,018	6,922	25,865	.....	.....	205 7 3	.....
4	Sargl	600	1,360	1,315	.....	.....	13 1 6	.....
1	Other saline substances	200	600	425	.....	.....	2 10 6	.....
6	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 7 3	.....
5,257	Total	3,47,507	12,29,392	9,95,694	35,558	5,96,025	9,966 10 9	0 3 0
4,922	Total of same month last year	2,98,587	14,02,423	8,83,328	31,547	5,06,019	8,187 13 7	0 2 0

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
5,257	Private, including miscellaneous	3,47,507	12,29,392	9,95,694	35,558	5,96,025
5,257	Grand Total	3,47,507	12,29,392	9,95,694	35,558	5,96,025
4,922	Grand Total of same month last year	2,98,587	14,02,423	8,83,328	31,547	5,06,019

* This includes tolls on the Narainpur channel, amounting to Rs. 127-12.

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	2,659	1 9
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	9,966	10 9
Total				12,625	12 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	10,850	15 3
Balance at the end of the month				1,774	13 3

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.
ARTICLES OF FOOD.												
200	Paddy	27,985	24,715	53,600			512	15	9			
349	Rice	88,120	1,31,914	1,58,115			1,557	12	0			
23	Fruits and vegetables	1,150	2,022	3,080			33	6	3			
0	Jaggery	640	2,400	1,300			18	13	0			
41	Salt	8,430	40,650	18,091			212	3	6			
2	Curd	40	80	250			1	11	6			
24	Oil	2,610	8,180	6,320			83	0	3			
STIMULANTS.												
70	Tobacco	10,450	52,415	23,420			305	10	0			
CLOTHING.												
	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,250	8,400	2,700			39	0	0			
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.												
2	Iron	100	1,500	380			3	8	0			
1	Hemp	100	400	500			2	1	0			
5	Cotton	1,000	3,900	2,225			31	9	9			
6	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	630	4,350	1,395			15	10	9			
72	Jute	3,115	9,150	7,355			62	2	3			
3	Hides	240	3,500	550			6	14	3			
4	Mustard-seed	250	790	600			4	1	6			
BUILDING MATERIALS.												
1	Tiles	100	20	200			1	6	0			
3	Ghooting lime	130	580	675			1	15	3			
6	Ghooting	410	103	815			5	4	0			
2	Sand	190	8	330			2	3	6			
1	Unwrought timber and piles	890	1,678	70			12	10	9			
1	Bamboos	100	300	475			3	4	3			
FUEL.												
11	Coal and coke	1,530	530	3,340			41	6	0			
2	Firewood	230	24	425			2	14	3			
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.												
14	Earthenware and earthen pots	570	95	1,150			8	10	6			
MISCELLANEOUS.												
137	Passenger boats			10,370			154	5	9			
743	Empty do.			89,175			758	1	3			
54	Straw	11,430	3,954	24,700			199	13	0			
2	Oil-cake	100	140	275			1	14	3			
7	Mats	400	1,340	1,055			8	14	9			
14	Miscellaneous	410	414	890			15	9	3			
1,813	Total	1,62,720	3,04,372	4,05,290	14,474	2,27,131	4,078	12	9	0	5	4
1,649	Total of same month last year	1,43,153	2,34,569	3,04,590	50,021	2,40,193	4,234	8	6	0	1	8

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Total of same month last year	120	150	275	10	108	1 14 3	0 5 3

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1,813	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,62,720	3,04,572	4,05,290	14,474	2,27,131	4,078 12 9	.....
...	Government stores, including ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,813	Grand Total ...	1,62,720	3,04,572	4,05,290	14,474	2,27,131	4,078 12 9	.....
1,650	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,43,905	2,31,718	3,64,865	13,031	2,40,301	4,236 6 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	993 9 6
Amount of tollage for the month ...	4,078 12 9
Total ...	5,072 6 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	4,322 6 0
Balance at the end of the month ...	750 0 3

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Rice ...	723	1,632	1,519	54	3,195½	32 5 6	.....
3	Wheat ...	700	1,400	990	351	2,976	30 7 6	.....
9	Fruits and vegetables ...	545	1,710	1,552	64	3,044	29 9 6	.....
4	Jaggery ...	695	650	1,210	432	1,270½	13 2 6	.....
1	Salt ...	40	150	39	1½	125	0 12 6	.....
6	Ghee ...	900	23,500	1,245	44½	3,704	36 11 6	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
10	Tobacco ...	2,245	5,420	4,871	174	10,068½	103 4 3	.....
	CLOTHING.							
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	20	1,000	25	.....	.....	0 12 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Cotton ...	325	7,000	541	19½	1,131	12 5 0	.....
1	Hides ...	50	800	195	7	406	4 1 9	.....
75	Linseed ...	20,200	51,000	40,444	1,450	1,04,589	1,038 14 0	.....
2	Saltpetre ...	240	1,100	506	32	137½	5 13 9	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
3	Bricks ...	3,300	170	1,309	47	787	6 11 0	.....
21	Stone lime ...	6,000	2,400	9,018	323	56,800	271 5 3	.....
13	Kunkur ...	4,850	211	6,863	241½	12,584	77 8 0	.....
7	Bullahs (931 in number) ...	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	45 4 3	.....
1	Bamboos (94,712 in number) ...	.....	150½	.....	.....	.....	5 15 9	.....
	FUEL.							
11	Firewood (4,420 and timber 4 in number) ...	70	300	783	27½	189	15 1 9	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
1	Earthenware and earthen pots ...	35	18	280	10	210	2 3 9	.....
2	Stone mills ...	3,500	1,300	4,505	161	13,463	68 6 9	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
6	Kuth ...	1,500	6,000	2,004	74½	6,102	63 4 6	.....
5	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	241	7½	223	2 8 9	.....
136	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	17,286	616½	26,609½	130 0 0	.....
1	Garoo ...	350	200	515	18½	1,540	15 10 0	.....
5	Chalk ...	250	125	339	12	240	2 6 3	.....
1	Furniture ...	.....	.....	215	7½	307	3 1 0	.....
1	Wooden toys ...	50	150	144	5	317	2 15 0	.....
1	Burrah ...	200	500	315	11½	937	9 6 0	.....
61	Miscellaneous goods ...	9,710	36,135	19,265	658	48,317½	495 6 6	.....
396	Total ...	65,508	1,80,721	1,16,648	4,196½	2,69,221½	2,823 6 9	0 17
242	Total of same month last year ...	1,43,909	1,28,719	67,716	2,410	1,44,047	1,541 3 0	0 20

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mite.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Building stones	2,750	410	4,183	149½	9,065	48 2 3	.....
1	Timber	300	200	442	15½	1,311	13 4 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
10	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	1,605	57	3,484	17 5 6	.....
21	Total	3,050	610	6,230	222	13,890	78 12 3	0 1'0
9	Total of same month last year	1,000	500	2,262	81	4,961	61 2 0	0 1'9

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
398	Private, including miscellaneous	65,598	1,80,721	1,16,648	4,196½	2,69,221½	2,523 6 0	.....
21	Government stores, including ditto	3,050	610	6,230	222	13,890	78 12 3	.....
419	Grand Total	68,558	1,81,331	1,22,878	4,418½	2,83,111½	2,602 2 3	.....
251	Grand Total of same month last year	1,43,559	1,29,219	69,978	2,491	1,49,008	1,592 5 0	.....

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	548 1 0
Amount credited to the accounts for the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	Total	.....	2,602 2 3
Balance at the end of the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150 4 0
						2,832 14 6
						817 5 6

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Wheat	1,932	2,464	1,825	65	650	11 6 6	.....
1	Spices (zeerah)	400	6,400	550	19	1,350	3 7 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Linseed	1,022	3,065	1,375	49	490	8 9 6	.....
2	Mustard-seed	810	2,430	1,200	43	430	7 8 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Building stores band slab	636	56	1,075	38	380	3 5 9	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
6	Grind mill-stone	3,116	779	4,200	150	1,500	13 2 0	.....
7	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	750	26	260	2 7 0	.....
1	Hurrah	100	200	200	7	371	4 0 0	.....
3	Gairoo	1,382	691	1,850	66	660	12 12 6	.....
	Excess toll realized for wrong calculations ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 4 9	.....
28	Total	8,698	16,086	13,025	463	6,071	75 15 0	0 2'4
23	Total of same month last year	6,648	19,433	9,875	350	5,950	73 2 6	0 2'3

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Building stones (rubble stone)	1,000	50	1,700	60	826	5 5 0	.....
4	Total	1,000	50	1,700	60	826	5 5 0	0 1'2
4	Total of same month last year	1,540	77	2,350	84	1,428	18 11 6	0 2'5

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
28	Private, including miscellaneous	8,698	16,086	13,025	463	6,071	75 15 0	.....
4	Government stores, including ditto	1,000	50	1,700	60	826	5 5 0	.....
32	Grand Total	9,698	16,136	14,725	523	6,897	81 4 0	.....
27	Grand Total of same month last year	8,188	19,512	12,225	434	7,378	91 14 0	.....

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 4 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	Total	.....	81 4 0
Balance at the end of the month ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
22	Rice	4,085	15,255	8,385	290	15,068	149 13 6	.....
11	Wheat	1,496	2,905	3,140	112	6,079	43 5 0	.....
11	Pulses and other crops	641	907	1,441	51	1,332	14 3 3	.....
5	Fruits and vegetables	1,046	4,245	1,706	64	840	10 9 3	.....
3	Jaggery	84	170	309	11	218	2 7 0	.....
8	Sugar	1,622	16,220	8,822	100	3,826	38 12 9	.....
25	Salt	5,110	15,330	8,860	316	17,924	166 7 3	.....
1	Ghee	66	2,178	166	5	343	3 4 6	.....
3	Spices	450	4,500	886	31	1,280	14 13 3	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
4	Brass	178	7,120	578	20	280	4 0 0	.....
1	Iron	25	200	75	2	24	0 5 0	.....
7	Linseed	978	2,934	2,028	72	4,583	33 11 9	.....
2	Mustard seed	906	2,718	1,206	43	3,010	18 12 0	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
1	Building stores	330	6,307	480	17	1,190	10 6 3	.....
2	Stone lime	272	43	472	16	912	9 4 9	.....
11	Kunkur	2,637	210	6,287	224	13,712	61 14 0	.....
2	Unwrought timber piles	912	4,105	1,212	43	3,010	18 12 0	.....
...	Bullahs { (44,353 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 7	.....
...	Bamboos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FUEL.								
2	Firewood	277	100	577	20	206	2 8 9	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
14	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,199	42	1,007	12 1 9	.....
99	Empty	.....	.....	9,030	322	5,768	33 15 0	.....
234	Total	22,115	85,447	50,955	1,810	81,305	699 14 6	0 1 6
233	Total of same month last year	26,562	51,835	55,899	1,990	76,616	849 13 9	0 1 6

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Building stones	309	45	609	21	334	1 14 0	.....
3	Salt	2,232	6,696	2,832	101	4,264	40 12 6	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
5	Empty boats	.....	.....	697	24	390	2 4 6	.....
1	Furniture	20	597	70	2	84	1 7 6	.....
11	Total	2,561	7,338	4,208	148	5,074	46 6 6	0 1 7
6	Total of same month last year	1,323	592	2,217	78	3,400	34 1 9	0 1 9

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
234	Private, including miscellaneous	22,115	85,447	50,955	1,810	81,305	699 14 6	.....
11	Government stores, including ditto	2,561	7,338	4,208	148	5,074	46 6 6	.....
245	Grand total	24,676	92,785	55,163	1,958	86,379	746 5 0	.....
239	Grand total of same month last year	27,885	52,427	58,116	2,068	80,616	883 15 6	.....

MEMO.

					Rs. A. P.
Unrecoverable balance on the 1st of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 13 0
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	746 5 0
				Total	905 2 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002 4
Balance at the end of the month, deficit	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 2 9

Buzar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Rice	750	2,250	911	32	1,760	28 8 6	...
8	Wheat	2,097	5,242	2,202	78	4,290	56 11 6	...
1	Fruits and vegetables	250	625	325	11	836	9 12 0	...
3	Salt	625	1,250	799	28	1,540	15 14 0	...
1	Spices	100	50	120	4	220	2 8 0	...
	CLOTHING.							
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	250	2,200	325	11	306	4 7 6	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Building stores	150	15	180	6	132	2 1 3	...
1	Ghooting lime	132	26	140	5	110	2 15 6	...
1	Beams and burchahs	425	900	525	18	1,836	21 15 9	...
...	Bullahs 78 7/8 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos 111,000 rafts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	51 11 9	...
	FUEL.							
...	Firewood 7,650 rafts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18 1 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat ... ..	...	...	100	3	48	0 9 0	...
15	Empty do. ... ..	...	...	1,400	50	980	5 7 3	...
...	Excess toll realized for wrong calculation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...
36	Total	4,779	12,558	7,027	246	12,148	198 1 0	0 3 1
31	Total of same month last year	4,789	8,873	6,855	241	8,303	182 0 3	0 4 1

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boat ... ..	...	...	300	10	580	6 9 0	...
1	Total ... ..	...	...	300	10	580	6 9 0	0 2 1
4	Total of same month last year ... ..	...	...	600	21	530	3 3 3	0 1 1

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
36	Private, including miscellaneous	4,779	12,558	7,027	246	12,148	198 1 0	...
1	Government stores, including ditto ... ..	...	...	300	10	580	6 9 0	...
37	Grand total	4,779	12,558	7,327	256	12,728	204 10 0	...
35	Grand total of same month last year	4,789	8,873	7,455	262	8,923	185 3 6	...

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ..	...	48 9 0
Amount of tollage for the month ... ..	...	204 10 0
Total ... ..	...	253 3 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... ..	...	213 1 3
Balance at the end of the month ... ..	...	9

ABSTRACT.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.		TRAFFIC, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldunda	220 12 11	2,012 13 7	284 2 4	2,243 15 0	
Kendrapara	3,748 3 0	22,816 12 0	3,002 5 0	18,068 11 5	
High level, Range I	610 3 3	3,506 14 9	388 9 9	2,045 6 11	
Ditto, ditto II	180 10 0	1,903 14 3	85 15 0	2,159 10 2	
Ditto, ditto III	29 7 0	453 14 11	26 11 4	387 5 11	
Total Orissa Circle ...	4,789 4 2	30,787 5 6	3,787 11 5	24,845 1 5	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	9,906 10 9	70,655 3 8	8,187 13 7	61,562 4 11	
Hidgelice Tidal	4,078 12 9	41,902 11 0	4,235 6 9	36,057 13 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	14,045 7 6	1,12,557 14 8	12,424 4 4	97,620 1 11	
SONE CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Eastern Main and Patna	2,602 2 3	15,730 11 0	1,592 5 0	16,136 11 9	
Western Main	81 4 0	1,814 6 9	91 14 0	1,840 5 9	
Arrah	746 5 0	11,123 1 3	883 15 6	5,982 10 9	
Buxar	204 10 0	4,145 2 3	185 3 6	1,245 9 8	
Total Sone Circle ...	3,634 5 3	32,818 5 3	2,753 6 0	25,205 5 11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,469 0 11	1,76,163 9 5	18,965 5 9	1,47,670 9 3	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.						TRAFFIC, 1882-83.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.												
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kendrapara ...	2,725	...	4,983 4 2	11,342	2,487	19,358 7 9	1,970	...	3,216 1 4	9,665	...	17,322 3 2
High Level	777	1,107	837 2 2	3,617	6,111	4,146 9 0	206	231	123 3 3	1,094	1,383	653 15 2
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,502	1,107	5,820 6 4	14,959	8,598	23,505 0 9	2,176	231	3,339 4 7	10,759	1,383	17,976 2 11
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Midnapore	10,659	254	1,000 0 0	78,014	2,357	7,000 0 0	15,503	356	5,133 0 0	101,079	2,189	31,799 0 6
Total South-Western Circle ...	10,659	254	1,000 0 0	78,014	2,357	7,000 0 0	15,503	356	5,133 0 0	101,079	2,189	31,799 0 6
SONE CIRCLE.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	1,159	2,175	937 0 0	4,200	12,757	3,866 3 3	1,134	3,419	937 7 0	8,597	20,059	7,462 5 3
Western Main and Buxar ...	1,364	3,252	1,113 9 3	10,453	20,440	7,027 12 3	1,519	2,383	982 3 10	6,483	12,046	3,803 1 3
Arrah	2,695	1,941	1,752 0 0	16,478	13,614	11,079 0 0	2,129	753	1,397 0 0	8,462	4,609	6,001 0 0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,218	7,368	3,802 9 3	31,131	46,811	21,972 15 6	4,782	6,555	3,316 10 10	23,542	37,614	17,266 6 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,379	8,729	10,622 15 7	124,104	67,796	62,478 0 3	22,461	7,142	11,788 15 5	135,380	41,186	67,041 9 6

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1883-84.		EARNINGS, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	10,609 10 6	54,292 6 3	7,137 0 0	42,821 4 4	
Midnapore Canal	10,903 10 9	77,655 3 8	13,320 13 7	93,361 4 11	
Hidgelice Tidal Canal	4,078 12 9	41,902 11 0	4,236 6 9	36,057 13 0	
Sone Canals	7,436 14 6	54,791 4 9	6,070 0 10	42,471 12 5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,026 0 6	2,28,641 9 8	30,754 5 2	2,14,712 2 8	

CALCUTTA,
The 17th December 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water on the rivers Gauges, Bhagiruthce, and Brahmapootra, for the month of November 1883.

RIVER GANGES.														RIVER BHAGIRTHEE.				BRAHMAPOOTRA.			
RIVER GANGES.														RIVER BHAGIRTHEE.				BRAHMAPOOTRA.			
Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganje.		Rampore Beaulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Krishnagar.		Gowhaty.	
Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.
208.73	200.80	4.60	200.80	4.07	173.72	11.80	145.53	3.07	105.52	6.42	74.42	6.57	48.87	9.17	18.11	6.29	40.03	7.04	13.83	8.10	158.86
208.55	200.53	5.83	200.53	4.58	173.63	11.55	145.78	3.45	105.37	6.33	74.33	6.67	48.67	8.92	17.86	6.12	39.86	6.83	13.63	7.99	158.58
208.55	200.53	5.58	200.53	4.33	173.47	11.30	145.53	3.42	105.17	6.17	74.17	6.30	48.50	8.55	17.52	5.87	39.61	6.58	13.46	7.80	158.30
208.47	200.39	5.50	200.39	4.25	173.38	11.10	145.38	3.33	104.77	6.09	74.09	6.23	48.33	8.25	17.19	5.67	39.41	6.37	13.16	7.60	158.03
208.47	200.22	5.42	200.22	4.08	173.30	10.95	145.23	3.25	104.58	5.92	73.92	6.17	48.17	7.92	16.86	5.46	39.20	6.09	12.87	7.40	157.76
208.39	200.13	5.33	200.13	4.00	173.13	10.85	145.13	3.21	104.03	5.83	73.82	6.09	48.00	7.33	16.57	5.35	38.99	5.87	12.68	7.20	157.48
208.30	200.09	5.25	200.09	4.00	173.05	10.75	145.05	3.12	103.97	5.75	73.75	6.03	47.85	6.92	16.30	5.24	38.78	5.70	12.41	7.00	157.20
208.20	200.01	5.17	200.01	3.92	172.97	10.75	144.98	3.04	103.97	5.67	73.67	6.03	47.67	6.50	16.03	5.17	38.57	5.42	12.21	6.80	156.92
208.10	199.83	5.08	199.83	3.85	172.89	10.70	144.90	2.96	103.89	5.59	73.59	6.03	47.51	6.17	15.77	5.10	38.36	5.21	11.99	6.60	156.64
208.00	199.75	5.00	199.75	3.77	172.81	10.60	144.83	2.87	103.81	5.51	73.51	6.03	47.42	6.17	15.50	5.03	38.15	5.10	11.77	6.40	156.36
207.90	199.67	4.92	199.67	3.68	172.73	10.55	144.75	2.82	103.73	5.43	73.43	6.03	47.29	5.83	15.22	4.96	37.94	5.03	11.50	6.20	156.08
207.80	199.59	4.83	199.59	3.60	172.65	10.45	144.68	2.74	103.65	5.35	73.35	6.03	47.16	5.65	14.93	4.88	37.73	4.93	11.27	6.00	155.80
207.70	199.51	4.75	199.51	3.52	172.57	10.40	144.60	2.69	103.57	5.27	73.27	6.03	47.03	5.43	14.65	4.81	37.52	4.81	11.04	5.80	155.52
207.60	199.43	4.67	199.43	3.43	172.49	10.35	144.53	2.65	103.49	5.19	73.19	6.03	46.90	5.25	14.37	4.74	37.31	4.74	10.81	5.60	155.24
207.50	199.35	4.58	199.35	3.35	172.41	10.30	144.45	2.60	103.41	5.11	73.11	6.03	46.78	5.17	14.10	4.67	37.10	4.67	10.58	5.40	154.96
207.40	199.27	4.50	199.27	3.27	172.33	10.25	144.38	2.55	103.33	5.03	73.03	6.03	46.65	5.08	13.82	4.60	36.89	4.60	10.35	5.20	154.68
207.30	199.19	4.42	199.19	3.17	172.25	10.20	144.30	2.50	103.25	4.95	72.95	6.03	46.53	4.92	13.55	4.53	36.68	4.53	10.12	5.00	154.40
207.20	199.11	4.34	199.11	3.09	172.17	10.15	144.23	2.45	103.17	4.87	72.87	6.03	46.40	4.83	13.27	4.46	36.47	4.46	9.89	4.80	154.12
207.10	199.03	4.26	199.03	3.01	172.09	10.10	144.15	2.40	103.09	4.79	72.79	6.03	46.28	4.75	13.00	4.39	36.26	4.39	9.66	4.60	153.84
207.00	198.95	4.18	198.95	2.93	172.01	10.05	144.08	2.35	103.01	4.71	72.71	6.03	46.16	4.68	12.73	4.32	36.05	4.32	9.43	4.40	153.56
206.90	198.87	4.10	198.87	2.85	171.93	10.00	144.00	2.30	102.93	4.63	72.63	6.03	46.04	4.63	12.46	4.25	35.84	4.25	9.20	4.20	153.28
206.80	198.79	4.02	198.79	2.77	171.85	9.95	143.93	2.24	102.85	4.55	72.55	6.03	45.92	4.59	12.19	4.18	35.63	4.18	8.97	4.00	153.00
206.70	198.71	3.94	198.71	2.69	171.77	9.90	143.85	2.19	102.77	4.47	72.47	6.03	45.80	4.52	11.92	4.11	35.42	4.11	8.74	3.80	152.72
206.60	198.63	3.86	198.63	2.61	171.69	9.85	143.78	2.14	102.69	4.39	72.39	6.03	45.68	4.45	11.65	4.04	35.21	4.04	8.51	3.60	152.44
206.50	198.55	3.78	198.55	2.53	171.61	9.80	143.70	2.09	102.61	4.31	72.31	6.03	45.56	4.42	11.38	3.97	35.00	3.97	8.28	3.40	152.16
206.40	198.47	3.70	198.47	2.45	171.53	9.75	143.63	2.04	102.53	4.23	72.23	6.03	45.44	4.39	11.11	3.90	34.79	3.90	8.05	3.20	151.88
206.30	198.39	3.62	198.39	2.37	171.45	9.70	143.55	1.99	102.45	4.15	72.15	6.03	45.32	4.36	10.84	3.83	34.58	3.83	7.82	3.00	151.60
206.20	198.31	3.54	198.31	2.29	171.37	9.65	143.48	1.94	102.37	4.07	72.07	6.03	45.20	4.33	10.57	3.76	34.37	3.76	7.59	2.80	151.32
206.10	198.23	3.46	198.23	2.21	171.29	9.60	143.40	1.89	102.29	3.99	71.99	6.03	45.08	4.30	10.30	3.69	34.16	3.69	7.36	2.60	151.04
206.00	198.15	3.38	198.15	2.13	171.21	9.55	143.33	1.84	102.21	3.91	71.91	6.03	44.96	4.27	10.03	3.62	33.95	3.62	7.13	2.40	150.76
205.90	198.07	3.30	198.07	2.05	171.13	9.50	143.25	1.79	102.13	3.83	71.83	6.03	44.84	4.24	9.76	3.55	33.74	3.55	6.90	2.20	150.48
205.80	197.99	3.22	197.99	1.97	171.05	9.45	143.18	1.74	102.05	3.75	71.75	6.03	44.72	4.21	9.49	3.48	33.53	3.48	6.67	2.00	150.20
205.70	197.91	3.14	197.91	1.89	170.97	9.40	143.10	1.69	101.97	3.67	71.67	6.03	44.60	4.18	9.22	3.41	33.32	3.41	6.44	1.80	149.92
205.60	197.83	3.06	197.83	1.81	170.89	9.35	143.03	1.64	101.89	3.59	71.59	6.03	44.48	4.15	8.95	3.34	33.11	3.34	6.21	1.60	149.64
205.50	197.75	2.98	197.75	1.73	170.81	9.30	142.95	1.59	101.81	3.51	71.51	6.03	44.36	4.12	8.68	3.27	32.90	3.27	5.98	1.40	149.36
205.40	197.67	2.90	197.67	1.65	170.73	9.25	142.88	1.54	101.73	3.43	71.43	6.03	44.24	4.09	8.41	3.20	32.69	3.20	5.75	1.20	149.08
205.30	197.59	2.82	197.59	1.57	170.65	9.20	142.80	1.49	101.65	3.35	71.35	6.03	44.12	4.06	8.14	3.13	32.48	3.13	5.52	1.00	148.80
205.20	197.51	2.74	197.51	1.49	170.57	9.15	142.73	1.44	101.57	3.27	71.27	6.03	44.00	4.03	7.87	3.06	32.27	3.06	5.29	0.80	148.52
205.10	197.43	2.66	197.43	1.41	170.49	9.10	142.65	1.39	101.49	3.19	71.19	6.03	43.88	4.00	7.60	3.00	32.06	3.00	5.06	0.60	148.24
205.00	197.35	2.58	197.35	1.33	170.41	9.05	142.58	1.34	101.41	3.11	71.11	6.03	43.76	3.97	7.33	2.93	31.85	2.93	4.83	0.40	147.96
204.90	197.27	2.50	197.27	1.25	170.33	9.00	142.50	1.29	101.33	3.03	71.03	6.03	43.64	3.94	7.06	2.86	31.64	2.86	4.60	0.20	147.68
204.80	197.19	2.42	197.19	1.17	170.25	8.95	142.43	1.24	101.25	2.95	70.95	6.03	43.52	3.91	6.79	2.79	31.43	2.79	4.37	0.00	147.40
204.70	197.11	2.34	197.11	1.09	170.17	8.90	142.35	1.19	101.17	2.87	70.87	6.03	43.40	3.88	6.52	2.72	31.22	2.72	4.14	-0.20	147.12
204.60	197.03	2.26	197.03	1.01	170.09	8.85	142.28	1.14	101.09	2.79	70.79	6.03	43.28	3.85	6.25	2.65	31.01	2.65	3.91	-0.40	146.84
204.50	196.95	2.18	196.95	0.93	170.01	8.80	142.20	1.09	101.01	2.71	70.71	6.03	43.16	3.82	5.98	2.60	30.80	2.60	3.68	-0.60	146.56
204.40	196.87	2.10	196.87	0.85	169.93	8.75	142.13	1.04	100.93	2.63	70.63	6.03	43.04	3.79	5.71	2.53	30.59	2.53	3.45	-0.80	146.28
204.30	196.79	2.02	196.79	0.77	169.85	8.70	142.05	0.99	100.85	2.55	70.55	6.03	42.92	3.76	5.44	2.48	30.38	2.48	3.22	-1.00	146.00
204.20	196.71	1.94	196.71	0.69	169.77	8.65	141.98	0.94	100.77	2.47	70.47	6.03	42.80	3.73	5.17	2.41	30.17	2.41	3.00	-1.20	145.72
204.10	196.63	1.86	196.63	0.61	169.69	8.60	141.90	0.89	100.69	2.39	70.39	6.03	42.68	3.70	4.90	2.34	29.96	2.34	2.77	-1.40	145.44
204.00	196.55	1.78	196.55	0.53	169.61	8.55	141.83	0.84	100.61	2.31	70.31	6.03	42.56	3.67	4.63	2.27	29.75	2.27	2.54	-1.60	145.16
203.90	196.47	1.70	196.47	0.45	169.53	8.50	141.75	0.79	100.53	2.23	70.23	6.03	42.44	3.64	4.36	2.20	29.54	2.20	2.31	-1.80	144.88
203.80	196.39	1.62	196.39	0.37	169.45	8.45	141.68	0.74	100.45	2.15	70.15	6.03	42.32	3.61	4.09	2.13	29.33	2.13	2.08	-2.00	144.60
203.70	196.31	1.54	196.31	0.29	169.37	8.40	141.60	0.69	100.37	2.07	70.07	6.03	42.20	3.58	3.82	2.06	29.12	2.06	1.85	-2.20	144.32
203.60	196.23	1.46	196.23	0.21	169.29	8.35	141.53	0.64	100.29	1.99	69.99	6.03	42.08	3.55	3.55	1.99	28.91	1.99	1.6		

C. W. ODING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 17th December 1883.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of November 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of November 1882.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VI. Coal	768	.....	193	152	768	345	2	423
XIV. 4. Rice	22	.....	23	.....	22	23	1	.....
XIV. 5. Paddy	2,216	.....	2,251	2	2,216	2,253	37	.....
XXXVII. 2. Firewood	71	130	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	261
XXXVIII. 1. Unmanufactured building materials ... ..	.....	331	3	35	331	38	.....	293
Railway materials	96	.....	250	.....	96	230	184	.....
Hay	76	.....	90	.....	76	90	14	.....
Straw	43	.....	89	.....	43	89	46	.....
Wooloo	127	180	78	146	307	254	.....	83
Sundries								
Total ...	3,419	641	3,007	337	4,060	3,344	284	1,000

INCREASE.

Tons.

Firewood This increase is due to greater import at Basra and better working of wagons.

37

Hay This increase is due to favourable market.

184

Straw This increase is due to greater demand at the selling stations.

14

Wooloo This increase is due to greater demand at the selling stations.

46

DECREASE.

Rice This decrease is due to the mills at Canning not working fully.

423

Building materials The decrease is due to works for the extension coming to a close.

201

Railway materials This decrease is due to works for the extension coming to a close.

293

Sundries This decrease is due to works for the extension coming to a close.

83

Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of November 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of November 1882.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XXII. 1 & 3. Brass and bell-metal ware ...	6	8	.....	4	14	4	.....	10
VI. Coal	60	.....	144	.....	80	144	64	.....
VII. Cotton	46	.....	29	.....	46	29	.....	17
XIV. 2. Edible grain	21	42	109	35	65	144	81	.....
VIII. 4. Piece-goods	61	.....	43	.....	61	43	.....	18
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and jaggree	11	.....	3	.....	11	3	.....	8
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and silk cloth ... ..	.....	28	.....	16	28	16	.....	12
XXXVIII. Sundries	109	43	96	35	152	126	.....	27
XXXVIII. 1. Revenue stores	8	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	16
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts ... ..	.....	10	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....
XXVII. Salt	48	.....	23	.....	43	23	.....	20
Total ...	385	146	446	103	531	549	145	127

INCREASE.

Tons.

Coal This increase is due to one of the coal merchants stacking up for sale.

64

Edible grain This increase is due to high rate in the market.

81

DECREASE.

Cotton This is due to last month's stock not yet exhausted.

17

Piece-goods This is due to last month's stock not yet exhausted.

18

Sundries This has probably taken this year river route.

27

Salt This has probably taken this year river route.

20

Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	179,822	2,33,806 0 0	26,88,169 0	7,11,962 1 1	16,056 13 5	9,62,724 14 6	66,194	124,007½	190,291½
Or per mile of railway...	.....	154 15 1	.....	471 13 0	11 3 9	637 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	4,336,158	49,85,351 9 6	5,24,00,233 10	1,30,80,241 14 0	3,80,063 2 6	1,90,60,656 10 0	1,391,754	2,763,084½	4,154,838½
Total for 23 weeks...	4,516,980	52,19,157 9 6	5,50,88,393 10	1,44,01,203 13 1	4,03,019 15 11	2,00,23,381 8 6	1,457,948	2,887,182	4,345,130
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	183,464	2,40,779 13 6	24,35,164 20	6,90,662 10 8	21,501 2 7	9,61,943 10 9	67,201	130,231	197,432
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	.....	165 12 4	.....	458 6 1	14 4 4	638 8 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	4,172,300	53,03,426 13 3	4,99,91,702 20	1,32,95,253 6 3	4,55,901 6 4	1,90,64,581 9 10	1,402,183	2,660,253	4,062,436

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH DECEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH DECEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 9TH DECEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 8TH DECEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,506½	9,61,944	638	1,509	9,62,725	638	1,506½	3,06,46,616	20,310	1,509	3,40,91,778	22,692	34,45,132	.....

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1883, on 206½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	50,537	80,900 0 0	2,02,541 0	42,880 0 0	259 0 0	73,939 0 0	8,069	6,292½	14,361½
Or per mile of railway...	244	148 15 7	979 26	207 6 5	1 4 0	357 10 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	1,227,053	6,98,174 0 0	55,49,454 0	12,81,530 0 0	19,173 0 0	19,98,877 0 0	172,234½	166,111	338,345½
Total for 23 weeks...	1,277,590	7,28,974 0 0	57,51,995 0	13,24,410 0 0	19,432 0 0	20,72,816 0 0	180,303½	172,403½	352,706½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	44,803	34,132 0 0	3,79,415 0	1,06,039 0 0	365 0 0	1,40,536 0 0	6,316½	11,934½	18,250½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	233	177 4 11	1,971 0	550 13 8	1 14 4	730 0 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	1,016,605	6,49,146 0 0	83,46,481 0	25,76,820 0 0	25,771 0 0	32,51,737 0 0	141,747½	267,965½	409,712½

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1883. Miles open. Total 1
{ Ranaghat section 20½ } 35
{ Dum-Dum „ 14½ }

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section	2,401	719 0 0	4,307 0	152 0 0	13 0 0	874 0 0	363	278	641
Dum-Dum do.	7,166	912 0 0	4 0	1 0 0	21 0 0	934 0 0	604	23	627
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section	116	34 3 6	207 23	7 5 2	0 9 3	42 1 11	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do.	503	64 0 0	1 5	0 1 1	1 7 7	65 8 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section	58,290	16,978 0 0	2,41,695 0	6,656 0 0	122 0 0	23,756 0 0	6,704½	6,077½	12,782
Dum-Dum do.	149,614	19,847 0 0	66,594 0	966 0 0	390 0 0	21,203 0 0	12,287½	523½	12,811½
Total for 23 weeks—									
Ranaghat section	60,691	17,688 0 0	2,46,002 0	6,808 0 0	134 0 0	24,630 0 0	7,007½	6,355½	13,363
Dum-Dum do.	156,779	20,719 0 0	66,598 0	967 0 0	411 0 0	22,137 0 0	12,891½	546½	13,438½
Total of both sections	217,470	38,447 0 0	3,12,600 0	7,775 0 0	545 0 0	46,767 0 0	19,899½	6,902	26,801½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section	2,377	727 0 0	8,324 0	198 0 0	3 0 0	928 0 0	345½	255½	601
Dum-Dum do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section	115	35 0 7	425 10	9 8 9	0 2 4	44 11 8	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year—									
Ranaghat section	18,493	5,313 0 0	54,771 0	1,333 0 0	417 0 0	7,063 0 0	3,258½	1,266½	4,524½
Dum-Dum do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of both sections	18,493	5,313 0 0	54,771 0	1,333 0 0	417 0 0	7,063 0 0	3,258½	1,266½	4,524½

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1883, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,286	5,714 11 0	39,279 0	3,927 7 0	54 0 0	8,796 2 0	1,649½	1,329½	2,979
Or per mile of railway ...	162	99 14 6	686 30	62 14 10	0 15 1	153 12 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	*238,425	*1,25,710 6 9	†0,67,817 26	†48,790 1 0	†1,116 13 0	1,75,623 4 9	38,597	12,475	51,072
Total for 22 weeks ...	247,711	1,31,431 1 9	7,07,095 20	51,817 8 0	1,170 13 0	1,84,419 6 9	40,246½	113,801½	54,048
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	¶13,574	¶7,479 9 6	¶39,206 10	¶3,164 8 0	||.....	||10,644 1 6	¶1,402	¶1,598	¶3,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	238	131 3 7	688 0	55 8 3	.....	156 11 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	283,525	1,52,565 7 0	5,66,305 0	55,491 8 0	1,867 2 5	2,09,925 1 5	34,431	33,573½	68,004½

* Added number of passengers 573 and Rs. 1,862-4-0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 3rd November 1883.
† Added mds. 8,137-5-0 and Rs. 356-3-0 ditto ditto to ditto.
‡ Added Rs. 48-5-0 ditto ditto to ditto.
¶ Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
|| Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND DECEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST DECEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 2ND DECEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 1ST DECEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
57	Rs. 10,644	Rs. 187	57½	Rs. 8,796	Rs. 154	57	Rs. 3,38,005	Rs. 5,930	57½	Rs. 3,03,651	Rs. 5,309	.....	Rs. 34,354

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1883, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,516	4,019 0 0	30,709 30	2,383 8 0	59 8 0	6,463 0 0	1,635	795	2,430
Or per mile of railway ...	145	70 4 2	537 0	41 11 3	1 0 5	112 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	247,711	1,31,431 1 9	7,07,095 20	51,817 8 0	1,170 13 0	1,84,419 6 9	40,246½	13,801½	54,048
Total for 23 weeks ...	256,027	1,35,450 1 9	7,37,806 10	54,203 0 0	1,229 5 0	1,90,882 6 9	41,931½	14,599½	56,531
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	†10,253½	*5,052 1 6	†40,054 10	*3,089 11 0	.....	*8,741 12 6	†1,373	†1,693	†3,066
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	180	88 10 2	703 0	64 11 8	.....	153 5 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	295,984	1,57,618 8 0	5,98,379 0	59,181 3 0	1,867 2 5	2,18,666 13 11	35,804	55,271½	71,075½

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH DECEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH DECEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 9TH DECEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 8TH DECEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
57	Rs. 6,742	Rs. 153	57½	Rs. 6,463	Rs. 113	57	Rs. 3,46,747	Rs. 6,053	57½	Rs. 3,10,114	Rs. 5,422	.....	Rs. 36,633

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			28th October 1882.	27th October 1883.	To 23th October 1882.	To 27th October 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
10th November ...	Northern Bengal	239	38,884 0 0	39,514 0 0	16,29,638 0 0	18,34,019 0 0	2,04,381 0 0	.....	+13
27th October ...	Tirhoot	166	12,757 0 0	14,318 0 0	5,36,414 0 0	6,97,772 0 0	1,61,358 0 0	.....	+30
17th November ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	56	8,274 0 0	6,171 0 0	1,04,157 0 0	2,46,881 0 0	82,724 0 0	.....	+50
3rd Ditto ...	Nalhati	27½	874 0 0	1,622 0 0	58,459 0 0	68,618 0 0	10,159 0 0	.....	+17
	Total	488½	60,759 0 0	61,625 0 0	23,88,668 0 0	28,47,290 0 0	4,58,622 0 0	.....	+19

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 1st December 1883	8,345	0	0
Corresponding week last year	7,626	7	10
Increase	718	8	2
Receipts from 1st July to 1st December 1883	1,85,276	1	10
Ditto ditto to 2nd December 1882	1,52,593	7	8
Increase	32,682	10	2
	Miles.		
Miles open week ending 1st December 1883	50		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	Nil.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings per mile open week ending 1st December 1883	166	14	5
Corresponding week last year	152	8	6
Increase	14	5	11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CUSTOMS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1882-83.

The Indian Tariff Act of 1882, which remitted all customs duties except those on arms and ammunition, liquors, opium and salt, was in force throughout the year, and its effects are apparent in the report, although its full operation on the course of trade was probably checked by the existence of stocks imported and engagements entered into prior to the revision of the tariff. Exclusive of cotton goods, regarding which some remarks will be offered later on, the imports of the thirty-two articles which were exempted from duty rose in aggregate value from Rs. 4,39,23,083 to Rs. 4,83,67,760, or by 10.12 per cent. Many of the articles, but chiefly those of minor importance, show a decline; but there was an increase in such important items as metals, tobacco, raw silk, hardware and cutlery, clocks and watches, apparel, umbrellas, provisions and oilman's stores. The freeing of all but four or five articles of import from duty has, of course, also facilitated the clearing of goods from the Custom House, and this in itself has been a great gain to the mercantile community.

2. As was expected, the Act has caused a large reduction in the Customs revenue, the gross and net receipts of which for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	76,81,798	72,18,176	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018
Ditto on salt	2,24,04,388	2,33,22,924	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613
Export duty	21,80,526	16,15,050	17,90,364	20,40,899	21,28,492
Total gross duty	3,22,76,612	3,21,56,150	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	2,34,327	2,25,800	3,37,000	3,04,429	3,20,636
Exports	1,11,681	60,526	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840
Total	3,40,008	2,86,326	4,08,979	4,09,978	4,37,476
Total net duty	3,19,36,604	3,18,69,824	3,14,07,191	3,15,25,840	2,06,50,647

It will be observed that the net fall in revenue during the past year was Rs. 1,08,75,196, or 34 per cent., due to a decline of 62½ lakhs in the salt duty and 46½ lakhs in the receipts from other imports, against which there was a rise of only three-fourths of a lakh in export duty. The loss on salt being due to a reduction, and not a total abolition of duty, is not of a permanent nature, and will doubtless be gradually made up by the increasing prosperity of the country and the consequent increase in the consumption of this indispensable article of food. The loss on other imports, on the other hand, arises from the entire removal of duty, and could not be recovered by increased consumption of those imports, however large. Compensation for this sacrifice of revenue, which was intentionally made by the Supreme Government for the general relief of the people, can be looked for in the Customs Department only in the growth of the revenue on the few articles still subject to duty; but the gain from this source must, in the nature of the case, be small as compared with the revenue relinquished. In the past year the advance in the receipts from these articles was 13·7 per cent on arms and ammunition and 5·6 per cent on liquors. In addition to the revenue from duty, Rs. 2,48,595 were received by the Customs Department from other sources during the year against Rs. 2,56,430 in 1881-82, and the charges for the year having been Rs. 5,81,484 against Rs. 7,23,882 in 1881-82, the total net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,03,17,758 against Rs. 3,10,58,391 in the previous year. The charges have, it will be seen, been considerably curtailed, and this was effected by the reduction and revision of establishments which was rendered possible in consequence of the removal of so many articles from the tariff.

3. Exclusive of Government transactions, the total value of the imports into these provinces during the past year was Rs. 28,34,61,937 as compared with Rs. 27,25,94,629 in the preceding year. In the foreign trade the imports amounted to Rs. 23,41,81,301, consisting of Rs. 20,11,23,394 of free merchandise, Rs. 1,00,78,024 of dutiable merchandise, and Rs. 2,29,82,883 of treasure, against Rs. 22,36,31,980, consisting of Rs. 8,88,20,199 of free merchandise, Rs. 11,55,90,390 of dutiable merchandise, and Rs. 1,92,21,391 of treasure, in 1881-82. In the coasting trade the imports were valued at Rs. 4,92,77,636, of which Rs. 72,03,040 were of foreign merchandise, Rs. 3,53,14,481 of Indian products, and Rs. 67,60,115 of treasure, as compared with Rs. 4,89,62,649 in 1881-82, of which Rs. 80,01,641 were of foreign merchandise, Rs. 3,05,54,360 of Indian products, and Rs. 1,04,06,648 of treasure.

4. The exports of the year had a total value of Rs. 42,46,65,199 against Rs. 40,93,89,618 in 1881-82. In the foreign trade they amounted to Rs. 34,43,30,483, comprising Rs. 31,82,41,977 of free and Rs. 2,21,57,735 of dutiable Indian merchandise, Rs. 10,54,037 of foreign goods re-exported, and Rs. 28,76,734 of treasure, against Rs. 34,28,35,436 in 1881-82, comprising Rs. 31,82,06,794 of free and Rs. 2,15,19,043 of dutiable Indian merchandise, Rs. 9,53,773 of foreign goods re-exported, and Rs. 21,55,826 of treasure. In the coasting trade they comprised Rs. 1,37,64,328 of foreign merchandise, Rs. 5,07,50,275 of Indian products, and Rs. 1,58,20,113 of treasure, or a total of Rs. 8,03,34,716, against Rs. 1,23,86,506 of foreign merchandise, Rs. 4,47,78,961 of Indian products, and Rs. 93,88,715 of treasure, or a total of Rs. 6,65,54,182 in 1881-82.

5. The above figures give the total results of the year for all ports. The trade of each port will now be separately examined.

Calcutta—Foreign Trade.—Government transactions consisted of Rs. 94,28,264 of imports and Rs. 12,269 of exports. Under both heads there was a decrease, the fall in imports having taken place in railway plant and rolling-stock, woollen piece-goods, and ale, beer, and porter. Exclusive of these transactions the returns of imports and exports in the foreign trade show a net increase of Rs. 1,05,69,601, or 4·7 per cent. in the value of the former and a net decrease of Rs. 11,97,361 in the value of the latter, the total value of the imports having amounted to Rs. 23,39,17,864 and that of the exports to Rs. 33,40,63,753, against Rs. 22,33,48,263 and Rs. 33,52,61,114 respectively in 1881-82. Of the increase in imports 68½ lakhs took place in merchandise and 37½ lakhs in treasure. The articles of merchandise showing the largest increase were coloured cotton piece-goods, metals (chiefly iron and copper), kerosine oil and machinery, while a considerable decrease occurred in grey, white, and woollen piece-goods, and twist and yarn. The decline in the export trade of the year was wholly confined to articles of Indian free merchandise, and represented but a very small percentage on the total trade of the year.

6. The foreign trade of Calcutta was thus distributed among the various nations engaged in it: the United Kingdom, 62·35 per cent.; China, 14 per cent. (of which Hong-Kong takes 12·55 per cent., and the Treaty Ports 1·45 per cent.); the United States, 5·90 per cent.; the Straits Settlements, 3·81 per cent.; Australia, 2·81 per cent.; France, 2·80 per cent.; Ceylon, 1·85 per cent.; Italy, 1·71 per cent.; Austria, ·99 per cent.; Mauritius, ·58 per cent.; and other countries, 3·20 per cent. The trade with the United Kingdom, which was, as usual, more than three-fifths of the entire trade of the port, advanced in the past year by 77 lakhs, the increase having occurred chiefly in exports of jute, rice, linseed, rapeseed, hides, silk piece-goods and sugar, and in imports of coloured cotton piece-goods, iron, machinery, and yellow metal and copper sheets. The China trade declined by 20 lakhs, due to a fall of 47 lakhs in the trade with the Treaty Ports, resulting from a reduction in the imports of treasure and the exports of opium, against a rise of 27 lakhs in the trade with Hong-Kong. In the trade with the United States there was an advance of about 26 lakhs in imports, which consist almost entirely of kerosine oil, and of over 49½ lakhs in exports, consisting of indigo, raw jute, gunny, hides and skins, and tea. It is very satisfactory to notice a steady improvement in both the import and the export trade with Australia during the past four years, and the Calcutta Exhibition will, it is hoped, give a great stimulus to this commerce, which is so much calculated to benefit both India and the Australian Colonies. In the past year the imports advanced by over 17½ lakhs and the exports by over 25½ lakhs, the increase in imports occurring in copper, and that in exports in gunny-bags taken for the Australian wool trade, and in tea, of which 2½ millions of pounds were despatched to Australian markets against one million in the previous year. Ceylon and Italy are the remaining countries with which an increase of trade took place last year, the net improvement being 4½ lakhs in the case of Ceylon and 5¼ lakhs in the case of Italy. On the other hand, there was a decrease of half a lakh in the trade with the Straits Settlements, mainly due to reduced exports of opium and rice; of over 39 lakhs in the trade with France, due to contracted importation of silk piece-goods and contracted exportation of wheat, raw cotton, jute, and til and poppy seed; of 10½ lakhs in the trade with Mauritius, due to smaller exports of treasure and rice; and of 25 lakhs in the trade with Austria, due chiefly to reduced exportation of indigo, raw cotton, and hides. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal steadily increases, and it amounted last year to 58·6 per cent. against 58·1 per cent. in 1881-82 and 57·2 per cent. in 1880-81.

7. *Imports.*—Of the total value of the imports in the past year, cotton goods represented 59 per cent., metals 11 per cent., machinery 3 per cent., liquors and oils each 2½ per cent., and woollen goods, salt, and railway plant each 2 per cent., the remaining articles making up the balance of 15½ per cent. in smaller proportions. In cotton goods a considerable falling off is observed both in the quantity and the value of cotton twist and yarn

as, compared with the two preceding years, only 13,058,628lbs, valued at Rs. 1,03,57,430, having been imported, against 14,221,951lbs, valued at Rs. 1,16,45,853, in 1881-82, and 16,572,240lbs, valued at Rs. 1,39,20,593, in 1880-81. Similarly, the total imports of cotton piece-goods and other cotton manufactures show a decline in value from Rs. 13,26,13,064 in 1880-81 and Rs. 11,43,09,652 in 1881-82 to Rs. 11,35,14,475, or by 7 per cent. American grey piece-goods and coloured piece-goods, the imports of which rose respectively from 311,800 to 1,472,028 yards and 109,986,879 to 141,950,293 yards, were the only classes which advanced. In British grey piece-goods there was a fall from 683,655,187 to 660,139,216 yards, and in white piece-goods of every kind from 148,489,112 to 124,883,826 yards. The Collector of Customs has submitted in his report some interesting remarks on the causes of the depression in the piece-goods trade. It appears to be generally admitted that one, and the most important, of these causes was the glut in the Indian market created by the excessive importations of 1880-81; and it is also conjectured that the demand for these goods was less active during the year owing to the smaller purchasing power of the people, their crops, though abundant, having realized low prices, and that exportation from the manufacturing districts of England was also checked by the prevalence of unremunerative prices in India combined with a rise in the price of the raw material owing to a short cotton crop in America. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the fall in the importation of these goods is mainly attributable to the large stocks already in the hands of dealers, and this view receives some confirmation from the fact that there has been an increase in the receipts from home since the close of the year.

8. A marked improvement is observed in the trade in metals, all kinds, except steel and zinc, showing an advance. The total value of the imports was Rs. 2,28,32,317 against Rs. 1,73,41,917 in 1881-82. The increase in copper is attributed to larger importations from Australia and Hong-Kong on account of the reduction of duty. Japan copper has also been more largely imported from China, where apparently it is taken in exchange for opium by Indian dealers. The imports of iron were also largely in excess of those of the previous year, 1,507,692 cwt., valued at Rs. 89,67,647, having been received against 1,027,672 cwt., valued at Rs. 63,44,440, in 1881-82. The importation of wrought-iron was, indeed, overdone at the commencement of the year, and prices having fallen, the trade was less active during the remainder of the year. In unwrought iron importation was stimulated by the low price of pig-iron in the English market.

9. The total value of liquors and wines imported show a slight percentage of increase, indicating, as the Board observe, a fairly constant demand. The most noticeable features of the trade during the year were a heavy falling off in imports of English beer, accounted for by the increasing consumption of German beer, and by a strike among glass-blowers at home which stopped or reduced for a time the shipments of Bass' beer; the gradual displacement of the better kinds of brandy by whisky among the European community, the brandy now imported being mostly of the inferior brands intended for sale to native dealers; and a reduction in the imports of champagne, claret, port and sherry, attributable to the growing preference for light beers and whisky mixed with aerated waters, and to doubt among the public as to the soundness of much of the wines now offered to the public. Small importations of Australian still wines, chiefly claret, were made during the year, but these wines have so far made no appreciable advance in public favour. The Australian Colonies have now, however, fully availed themselves of the opportunity offered to them by the International Exhibition of bringing their wines prominently to the notice of the Indian public, and the result will be watched with interest by this Government.

10. The importation of mineral oils more than doubled during the year. The largest portion of the trade was, as usual, in the hands of the United States, and the quantity imported thence rose to 12,189,679 gallons as compared with only 211,516 gallons in 1875-76. The oils are cheap, and the demand for them among all classes of the native population is large and increasing. In drugs and medicines there was a considerable decrease in the imports of quinine, which is attributed to the existence of large stocks from the previous year, and a con-

siderable increase in those of camphor, due apparently to small importation in 1881-82. Corals, the bulk of which is received from Italy, show an advance in their total value, notwithstanding a decrease in their weight, and this is attributed to the larger quantity of the more valuable kinds imported. The trade in these articles appears, however, to be suffering from over-production in Naples, and the prices ruling here in the past year were so low as to induce some dealers to re-ship to Italy a considerable quantity of the better qualities previously imported. The trade in umbrellas continues active, and the number received during the year was 1,590,347, or 18 per cent. in excess of that introduced in the preceding year. The total value of the trade was Rs. 12,17,632, and the average price of each umbrella, therefore, 12½ annas.

11. In tobacco also there was a large increase of imports, chiefly of the manufactured article, the shipments of which were so large in the early part of the year, in order to meet reduced stocks, that the market subsequently became overstocked and prices were greatly lowered. The importation of cigars from the United Kingdom advanced, but, as the average value of the imports per pound was much smaller, it is evident that the consignments consisted chiefly of the inferior kinds. A steady fall has taken place in the imports of Manilla cigars, and this, the Board consider, can only be accounted for by the increased consumption of cigars made from Indian tobacco.

12. The imports of coal, amounting to 75,226 tons, though falling below those of 1881-82, exceeded the average of the past five years. Foreign coal being imported, not to meet a constant local demand, but chiefly because it is found convenient to load with it vessels bound to Calcutta in search of freight for which other cargo is not available, the quantity brought annually depends largely on the state of the freight market. A new feature in the past year was the large increase in the receipts of coal from Australia, whence but a nominal quantity had hitherto found its way to this port. It would also appear from the report that the quantity of Indian coal taken by steamers visiting Calcutta has steadily increased since 1879-80, only 114,803 tons having been shipped in that year, against 175,359 tons last year.

13. The quantity of China tea imported during the year shows a fall of nearly 51 per cent., only 290,728lbs having been received against 591,235lbs in the previous year. The tea is chiefly consumed by the native population, but the decline is not attributed to a decrease of consumption among the natives. It appears to have been due mainly to the large importations of 1881-82, and in some degree to the very low prices of Indian tea, which enabled it to compete with the Chinese produce. That there should still be a market for China tea in India, seems, indeed, a remarkable fact, well worthy of the serious consideration of our tea-planting community. Possessing as they do the immense advantage of proximity to the consumers, the Indian planters would apparently find no difficulty in securing the local trade to the entire exclusion of China tea, did they see their way to undertaking the preparation of the particular kinds of tea which find favour with the native community.

14. Of the other articles entering into the import trade, it is sufficient to observe that an increase took place in machinery and mill-work, which is partly ascribed to the prosperous condition of the jute manufacturing industry during the year, and the increasing tendency to introduce machinery in the manufacture of tea; in railway plant and rolling-stock, to meet the requirements of the new Bengal Central and Assam Railways, as well as of the Eastern Bengal Railway; in apparel, which is attributed to the increasing influx of Europeans and the abolition of the duty; in raw silk received from China; and in agricultural implements; while there was a decrease in shawls and woollen goods, which is partly ascribed in regard to the latter to the importers and dealers having large stocks of old imports in hand; in spices, consisting of betel-nuts and pepper, the fall in the imports of betel-nuts being due to a larger outturn in the Indian districts; and in manufactured silk, owing to very large importations in the two previous years.

15. *Exports.*—The principal articles of export bore the following proportions to the whole of the export trade during the year:—Opium, 20⅓ per cent.; raw and manufactured jute, 20 per cent.; grain and pulse, 11½ per cent.; tea, 11 per cent.; indigo, 9 per cent.; oil-seeds, 8½ per cent.; hides and skins, 6 per cent.; raw cotton, 4 per cent.; raw and manufactured silk, 2½ per cent.; lac, 2

per cent.; saltpetre, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; castor-oil, $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; raw caoutchouc, $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; the rest of the trade amounting to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. being distributed among a number of minor articles. Opium forms the subject of a separate report, and will not be noticed here. The jute crop was again a very abundant one, and exportation of the raw fibre rose to 9,191,884 cwt., or by about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., this being the largest quantity ever shipped in any year. The increase was mainly in the shipments to the United Kingdom, but it is satisfactory to observe that exports to Austria, the United States, Australia, Spain and Germany, also improved. The trade in Dundee is said to have been generally satisfactory, as raw produce was procurable at low prices: manufacture was extended, and many mills and concerns previously standing idle resumed work. Paper-makers also were induced by the cheapness of the lower qualities of the staple to introduce its use into their industry. This year's crop has, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, been smaller as compared with the past year, and the rise in prices which is inevitable will probably check to some extent the great activity in manufacture displayed during the past year; but it seems clear that the jute industry has not yet reached the extreme limits of healthy expansion, and that, given a steady increase in the production of the raw staple, manufacture still admits of considerable development with profit. The exportation of gunny-bags also shows a great advance during the year, the number shipped being 59,323,573, valued at Rs. 1,39,81,875, against 41,315,100, valued at Rs. 1,06,36,667, in 1881-82. All foreign markets to which these bags are shipped shared in the increase, but the advance was especially marked in the case of the United States, Hong-Kong, and Australia. The cheap rates at which the bags could be manufactured by the Indian mills, owing to the abundant crop of jute and a larger outturn of wool and grain in the importing countries, are assigned as the causes of the improvement in the trade.

16. Favourable crops and low prices also account for an increase in the exports of rice, which reached during the year the highest figure ever recorded. The shipments to the United Kingdom show the remarkable advance of $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while those to France rose from 48,055 to 533,898 cwt., owing, it is believed, to the grain having been largely used for the manufacture of brandy. In wheat there was a decline of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with the exports of 1881-82; but the latter were abnormally large in consequence of deficient harvests in America. Compared with the figures for the three years preceding 1881-82, exportation during the past year shows a satisfactory improvement, as appears from the following statement:—

1878-79.		1879-80		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
889,869	42,16,699	1,533,666	76,47,508	3,955,269	1,51,26,950	6,696,896	2,52,03,295	4,433,503	1,79,33,850

The Indian wheat trade has, it is now generally accepted, a most promising future, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the writer of the able pamphlet on the subject which has lately attracted so much attention that the chief conditions to its rapid and successful development are extension of railway communication and reduction of the railway charges for the conveyance of grain. So far as it lies in his power, Mr. Rivers Thompson will give his fullest support to the policy which aims at securing these conditions. In oil-seeds, while the exports of linseed and rapeseed increased by 22 and 57 per cent. respectively, those of poppy seed and til seed fell off by $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 38 per cent. respectively.

17. The tea industry, which exhibited so satisfactory a recovery in 1881-82, and appeared to be entering upon a new era of prosperity, passed again through a season of depression during the past year. Production largely increased, and exports rose from nearly 48 to nearly 57 million pounds, or by over $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but prices having fallen to the average of only 10 annas and 3 pie per pound, which is the lowest ever reached in any season, the trade must have been carried on with very small profits in many cases. This result is chiefly attributed to the very poor

quality generally of the tea brought into the market, and it would seem that the error of looking more to the quantity than the quality of the outturn still largely influences the producers, although the weather may, as assumed by the Collector, have to some extent have affected the quality of the crop during the past season. The exports to the United Kingdom advanced by $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, as stated in an earlier paragraph, the shipments to Australia also underwent a large expansion. It is also satisfactory to learn that the efforts of the Tea Syndicate to open a larger trade with the United States give promise of success. The exports to the States during the year amounted to 671,264lbs against only 195,686lbs in the previous year. In indigo, the other agricultural industry under direct European supervision, an increase in exports, concurrent with a decline in the average price, is also observed, last year's shipments, amounting to 1,35,723 maunds, having been the largest, while the average price per maund (Rs. 223) was the lowest of the past five years. The fall in price was apparently due in part, if not altogether, to the larger outturn of the year, as the quality of the produce reached a fair average standard.

18. Of the remaining articles of export, hides and skins are the most important. The number of raw hides shipped during the year exceeded $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the number of raw skins $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while 122,702 dressed hides and 225,734 dressed skins were also exported. As compared with the previous year, there was a fairly large increase under each head except dressed skins, and, as usual, the bulk of the raw and dressed hides went to the United Kingdom, and that of the raw skins to the United States. Dressed skins were taken by both countries, the larger quantity going, however, to the United Kingdom. The trade is said to be suffering from the competition of Chinese and South American hides, which are superior to the Indian.

19. Raw cotton shows reduced exports, notwithstanding a short crop in America, the reason assigned by the Board for the decline being that the deficiency of the receipts from America in the English market was supplied by Bombay. An increase in the shipments of both raw silk and silk piece-goods is attributed to a larger supply of cocoons and expectation of a short crop in Italy and only an average crop in China. Exports of lac increased in quantity, but a considerable decrease occurred in the value of the product, which indicates an unfavourable state of the trade. A good sugarcane crop is ascribed as the cause of a remarkable expansion of the exports of sugar during the year. The quantity despatched from Calcutta, which was almost entirely consigned to the United Kingdom, rose from 16,133 to 85,939 cwt., or by $432\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the value of the exports from Rs. 2,17,544 to Rs. 9,30,091, or by 327 per cent. The trade in this article, however, representing even in so favourable a year as the past only 4,296 tons, is insignificant, and would seem susceptible of much development. Notwithstanding a larger demand for local consumption, the exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 4,782,384lbs to 5,926,361lbs, of which 4,370,020lbs were sent to the United Kingdom. This result shows a satisfactory recovery of the trade, which had fallen off considerably in 1881-82.

20. In the bullion trade imports of silver have, it appears, been so largely influenced by the minimum rate at which the Secretary of State's bills on India were procurable during the year, that conclusions cannot be safely deduced from their fluctuations as to the demand for the metal among the people for purposes of ornament and display. The rate was so high as to render it worth while to the mercantile community, instead of purchasing bills, to remit silver itself, and this accounts in great measure for the increased receipts of the metal during the year, the amount imported having risen from Rs. 92,27,894 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,30,50,650. The exports amounted to Rs. 28,75,000 against Rs. 21,45,666, and there was thus a net increase during the year of Rs. 30,93,422 in the value of the silver introduced into the province. Imports of gold, on the other hand, afford a fair index of the savings made by the people. As but a very small percentage of the metal brought into the country is coined, the rest is evidently worked into articles of luxury and ornament. It is satisfactory, therefore, to notice that the quantity received during the year fell short of that in the previous year by only three-fourths of a lakh. This fluctuation was unimportant, and it is

reasonable to infer, as far as the importation of gold affords evidence on the subject, that there was no decline in the prosperity of the people during the year. The value of the imports was Rs. 99,12,233 against Rs. 99,93,497 in 1881-82, and the exports amounted to only Rs. 1,734 against Rs. 10,160.

21. *Coasting Trade.*—The total coasting trade of Calcutta, import and export, amounted last year to Rs. 7,67,42,197 against Rs. 7,09,63,102 in 1881-82. The imports from British Indian ports show an increase of 18 lakhs, due to larger receipts from Bombay, Burma and the Bengal Ports, which more than compensated for a considerable decline in imports from Madras. A large portion of the Madras imports is usually re-shipped to foreign ports, and the fall in the trade of the past year is probably attributable in part to greater facilities existing at Madras itself for direct shipment to Europe and America. In indigo there was a heavy fall, owing apparently to a short crop in the Madras Presidency, and raw cotton, cocoanuts, wooden sleepers, sugar, ghee, pepper, skins and hides were also imported in smaller quantities than in the previous year. The Bombay imports increased by 18 lakhs, the largest advance being in raw cotton and grey cotton piece-goods, and the Burma imports by 15 lakhs, mostly in teakwood, which was in much demand and commanded high prices, owing to the large quantity of timber required for the public offices under construction, and to the destruction by fire in the previous year of a large stock held by native dealers in the town. There was also an improvement in the imports from the outports of Bengal itself, amounting to nearly 7 lakhs in rice, while the trade with non-British ports fell off to a small extent. In exports an increase of about 12½ lakhs is observed in those to Bombay, of 16 lakhs in those to Madras, of 8½ lakhs in those to the Bengal outports, and of over ½ lakh in those to Sind. The improvement occurred in refined sugar, gunny-cloth and bags, betelnuts and tea, in the Bombay trade; in rice, raw skins, gunny-bags, raw silk and tea, in the Madras trade; in cotton twist and piece-goods, gunnies, betelnuts and copper, in the trade with the Bengal outports; and in gunny-cloth and bags in the Sind trade. The rice exports to Madras were considerably in excess of those of 1881-82, owing, it is stated, to some scarcity in North Travancore, caused by floods. In exports to Burma there was a slight net decrease, til-seed, cotton twist and yarn, betelnuts and silk piece-goods, having fallen off, while apparel and cotton piece-goods increased.

22. The figures of the interport trade in cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods of Indian manufacture during the year may be thus briefly analysed. The imports of cotton twist and yarn rose to 5,853,770 lbs., being the highest quantity in any of the past five years, and it is satisfactory from an Indian point of view to learn that the Bombay manufacture of the lower counts has almost entirely superseded Lancashire twist in the Calcutta market. The imports of Indian piece-goods from Bombay also show an increase of over 2½ million yards, the cloth being, however, of a coarse texture. In the export trade a decrease is observed in both twist and yarn and piece-goods of Indian manufacture, due to slack demand in Burma, where there were, it is believed, large stocks to be worked off. Re-exports of cotton twist and yarn of foreign manufacture were, however, larger than in the previous year, although those of piece-goods of the same manufacture slightly declined.

23. *Minor Ports, Chittagong.*—The foreign trade of this port has been steadily increasing since 1877-78, and the past year shows an advance of 27 lakhs, or 26 per cent., on the figures of the previous year. The total value of both imports and exports amounted to Rs. 2,36,60,290 against Rs. 1,88,63,474 in 1881-82, the increase being entirely due to a marked expansion of the jute trade, the shipments of which, mainly to the United Kingdom and Spain, rose from 613,471 to 1,149,257 cwt. Rice, which is the only other important export to foreign countries, shows, on the other hand, a decrease, which is attributed to the receipts from the neighbouring districts having fallen off in consequence of unfavourable weather in the Sundeep channel. The difficulties frequently attending the water communication between the port and the rich rice and jute districts of Eastern Bengal are no doubt a serious obstacle to the full development of its trade, and they can only be met by the construction of the proposed railway to Chandpore on the Megna. In foreign imports the only feature of interest is an increase of 2,638 tons in the quantity of salt imported, which is accounted for by the reduction of the duty and by the permission

granted to traders of removing salt to Naraingunj under bond, without prepayment of duty. The coasting trade of Chittagong during the year also shows an improvement, the imports having increased by Rs. 23,10,598 against a fall in exports of Rs. 2,13,284. The principal imports are jute, which is brought from Naraingunge for shipment on foreign vessels, and treasure, and the principal exports are rice, raw cotton and treasure. The bullion trade of the port declined during the year in both imports and exports, the value of the former having been Rs. 8,87,078 against Rs. 10,10,411 in 1881-82, and of the latter Rs. 1,06,500 against Rs. 3,14,200.

24. *Orissa Ports.*—There was during the year a general increase in the value of the import and export trade of all the Orissa ports, notwithstanding a decrease in the value of imports at Cuttack and of exports at Balasore. The total trade of the three ports amounted to Rs. 1,19,46,138 against Rs. 1,10,36,469 in 1881-82, an advance of Rs. 9,80,999 and of Rs. 2,85,724, having taken place at Cuttack and Pooree respectively, against a falling off of Rs. 3,57,054 at Balasore. The ports have practically no import trade with foreign countries, and their export trade to those countries consists almost exclusively of rice to Mauritius, Ceylon and the Maldiv Islands. During the year there was a decline in the exportation of rice from Balasore and Pooree, but an increase from Cuttack. In the coasting trade, however, exportation showed far more activity than in the previous year at all the ports, and large shipments of rice were sent to the Madras Presidency. In imports there was an increase at Balasore and Pooree and a decrease at Cuttack.

25. *Naraingunj.*—There has been a continuous improvement in the trade of this place since it was constituted a Customs port in 1879-80, and the value of the imports and exports during the past year amounted to no less than Rs. 80,05,454 as compared with Rs. 57,39,209 in 1881-82. The increase was mainly due to the great expansion of the jute trade at Chittagong, as the great bulk of the jute exported from that port is received from Naraingunj. The principal article of import is salt, which is brought from Chittagong and bonded at the port.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of the department during the year. The report submitted by Mr. Armstrong is full and interesting. The names of the officers favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. F. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd December 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 22 '83	Nil	Weather—colder than usual at this season. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> harvest will probably be about one-third of a full crop. The outturn of most <i>rubbee</i> crops will probably be a little more than one-half of a full crop.
	2 Bankoora, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—continues cold, with a bright sun at midday. Reaping of <i>amun</i> rice still going on. Average outturn for the sub-division of Bishenpore expected to be seven annas and for the Sudder sub-division nine annas. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. Prices steady. Public health good. Fever in the Bishenpore sub-division abating.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Sugarcane doing well. Public health satisfactory.
	4 Midnapore, „ 22 „	.....	Report not received.
	5 Hooghly, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—clear and very cold. Paddy harvest still continues; outturn expected to be about six annas. Spring crops promise well. General health good.
	Howrah, „ „	.....	Report not received.
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24 Pergunnahs, Dec. 22 „	.....	Report not received.
	7 Nuddea, Dec. 22 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Prospects of winter crops reported to be favourable. Fever stationary. Cholera reported from Kulupol in Chooadanga, and from Bhadulia and Damukdia in Koshtes.
	8 Khoolna, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cold and dry. Cutting of rice continues. Outturn in the Bagirhat, and Khoolna sub-divisions is fair. Prospects of winter crops fair. Fever prevalent, and cholera reported from some places.
	9 Jessore, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop is going on. The yield is estimated at about 8 annas. The winter crops already sown are doing well. Price of rice stationary. Fever is prevalent in the district, and there have been some cases of cholera reported.
	10 Moorsshedabad, „ „	.....	Report not received.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	11 Dinagepore Dec. 21 '83	Nil	Weather—dry, cold, fair and seasonable. Pulses, mustard and sugarcane reported fair. Outturn of late rice bad in parts of district, principally towards the south, owing to failure of rainfall. Price of rice 13 to 17 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahy, „ 22 „	.....	Report not received.
	13 Rungpore „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cutting of <i>amun</i> paddy still in progress. Other crop doing well. Fever still prevalent.
	14 Bogra, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—four degrees colder than it was in the corresponding week of December 1882. <i>Amun</i> crop is being gathered; outturn about 4 annas. Sugarcane and pulses doing well. Ploughing for <i>kherachi</i> and <i>aus</i> going on. Public health fair.
	15 Pubna, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Outturn of <i>amun</i> rice poor. Cold-weather crops promising.
	16 Darjeeling, „ „	.....	Report not received.
	17 Jaligoree, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—fine; cold rather severe during the week. Rain fell in some parts of the district during the week. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues. Other crops reported well. Price of rice falling.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Dec. 22 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Cutting of paddy continues. <i>Mug</i> being gathered. <i>Maskalai</i> , <i>matar</i> , <i>masur</i> , linseed, and safflower thriving. Mustard flowering. Sowing of <i>cheena</i> , <i>kaon</i> and other winter crops going on. Prospects good.
	19 Farreedpore, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—very cold. Rice harvest nearly finished; outturn expected to be seven annas. Fever still prevalent. A few cases of cholera reported from Madaripore.
	20 Backergunge, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of crops fair. <i>Amun</i> is being reaped. Several cases of cholera and fever reported from most of the thanas in the district.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very cold at night, clear and bright by day. The late rain has done good. Fever prevalent.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Dec. 20 „	.....	Report not received.
	23 Noakholy, Dec. 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold; cloudy at times. Wind northerly and chilly. <i>Amun</i> crops is being reaped. The state of the <i>rubbee</i> crops is not good.
	24 Tipperah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and bright. <i>Amun</i> harvest going on well; outturn very fair. Prices higher. Public health good.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—first part of the week cloudy and warm, since then cold and seasonable. Cotton-picking still continues; outturn very small indeed, about two annas of an average crop. Paddy is being harvested. Prospects of mustard and tobacco excellent.
	Hill Tipperah „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. <i>Shail</i> paddy still being reaped. Prospects of mustard and tobacco reported to be fair. Public health good.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DECEMBER 26, 1883. 2255

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
26	Patna, Dec. 22 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy still in progress. Rains much wanted for <i>rubbee</i> crops everywhere. Public health generally good.
27	Gya, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—dry and very cold. Rice harvest nearly finished. Probable outturn not yet ascertained. Rain urgently wanted for <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prospects precarious. Public health good.
28	Shahabad, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Rain urgently wanted for <i>rubbee</i> crops. Pressing of sugarcane in progress.
29	Durbhunga, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy progressing; outturn very indifferent. <i>Rubbee</i> crops suffering from want of rain. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
30	Mozufferpore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—dry, bright and cool, with heavy dew at night. Recent special report by District Superintendent and Sub-Divisional Officers far more hopeful as regards crops. <i>Rubbee</i> crops rather backward than in bad condition. With rain by 15th January a 12-anna <i>rubbee</i> crop may be expected in the Sudder sub-division, and 7 to 8 annas in Sectamarhee, while in Hajepore good land should yield an 8-anna crop, and second-rate land (most of the sub-division) a 4-anna crop. In Hajepore rice crop on lands that escaped damage from floods estimated at 8 to 10 annas; elsewhere it is also estimated at about that figure, the best of the rice remaining to be cut. Importation from Nepal reported. If no rain fall within three weeks, half the <i>rubbee</i> is likely to be lost. Prices generally stationary.
31	Sarun, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear; no sign of rain. Poppy coming on well. <i>Rubbee</i> doing fairly where irrigation is practicable; on unirrigated lands, backward and suffering from want of moisture. Rain much wanted. Prices falling. Public health good.
32	Chumpanun, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Rain wanted for <i>rubbee</i> crops, and would do much good if it came soon. Public health good.
33	Monghyr Dec. 22 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold and dry. Harvesting of winter rice still going on with a poor outturn. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops not encouraging. Rain much wanted for the young plants. Prices nearly stationary. Public health good.
34	Bhagulpore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—very cold. Outturn of <i>aghani</i> paddy in Banka will not exceed 6 annas; average outturn in Soopole reported to be 7 or 8 annas, and in the Sudder sub-division from 5 to 8 annas. Best rice selling at 12 seers per rupee, and new rice at 15 seers per rupee. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops not favourable except in certain small areas. There is a tendency to rise in prices, except in Soopole and Mudchpoorah, where exports have fallen off.
35	Purneah, ...	....	Report not received.
36	Maldah, ...	....	Report not received.
37	Sonthal Pergas, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Harvesting of paddy in full progress; outturn expected to be only 2 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects improved by the late rain. Price of rice almost stationary. New rice has not affected rates to any appreciable extent.
ORISSA.			
38	Cuttack, Dec. 21 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of <i>sarad</i> rice going on; average outturn 10 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported; otherwise public health good. Rice selling at from 18 to 20 seers per rupee.
39	Pooree, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being harvested. Prospect generally good. Cold-weather crops doing well. Public health generally good. Common rice selling at from 20 to 35 seers per rupee.
40	Balasore, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold, clear and very seasonable. Harvesting of rice going on and will shortly be finished. Cereals of different sorts (viz. <i>beeri</i> , <i>mug</i> , <i>masuri</i>), oil-seeds and sugarcane are thriving well and promise to do well. Price of rice steady. Public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh, Dec. 21 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold. Rice crop harvested. Rain still wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Small-pox still prevalent at the Sudder station. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Rain wanted for <i>rubbee</i> , except in Baroya. Estimated outturn of winter rice in Palamow 10 annas. Prices stationary. Public health good.
43	Singbhoom, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of the paddy crop progressing. The <i>rubbee</i> will yield about a 10-anna crop. Price of rice stationary at 28 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from thana Chuckerdhpore. Public health good.
44	Manbhoom, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Reaping of paddy still continues; outturn expected to be from 7 to 12 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. Rice selling at 21 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. A few cases of small-pox reported from the Govindpore sub-division. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 24th December 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRHAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan ...	15 8	15 0	14 14	20 0	22 8	37 0	12 12	14 2	22 0	18 0	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	14 8	15 0	13 8	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	16 8	18 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	12 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 8	13 8	13 4	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta ...	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	20 0	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	13 5	11 14	16 0	16 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	15 4	14 8	14 8	...	24 10	26 3	12 5	12 5	16 0	13 14	13 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	13 5	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 4	14 8	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad ...	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore ...	15 8	16 0	13 0	15 8	13 5	21 12	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmbye ...	15 12 10 10 16 8	15 12	17 4	20 4	30 0	30 0	10 8 to 10 12	12 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 4	13 8 to 14 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rangpore ...	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 5	13 5	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca ...	14 8	15 8	13 5	15 0	15 8	40 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	13 12	17 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	14 8	13 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13½ seers, and Rangegunge 13 seers.

B In the Bishnupore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

C In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochta and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11½ seers, and Ranaghat 11 seers and 14 chittaks.

F Both in the Satkhira and Bazirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhonida, Magura and Natail 12 seers and Bongong 13 seers.

H In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

I Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
 J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.
 K In the Sarajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
 L In the Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
 M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Narajungunge 13 seers.
 N Both in the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
 O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10 seers 10 chittacks, Perozapore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
 P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregung 10 seers 10 chittacks, Atia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12 seers 5 chittacks.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)

		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
22	Chittagong	11	0	11	0	10	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	16	0	18	0	23	0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	22	0	18	0	25	0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	13	4	13	0	12	8	...	...	...	16	0	15	4	22	0	19	0	18	8	30	0	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	12	4	13	5	13	14	13	14	16	0	...
	Hill Tipperah	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	19	0	18	0	16	0	28	0	...

BEHAR.

26	Patna	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	17 0 T	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	14 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	{ 16 0 to 18 0 U	{ 17 0	{ 16 0 to 18 0	{ 23 0	28 8	30 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	{ 13 0 to 14 0	{ 13 8	{ 19 0 to 20 0	{ 23 0	24 0	...	22 0	24 0	...	...
29	Durbhunga	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	...	V 18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	...	W 17 0	16 0	16 8	23 0	22 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	37	...
32	Chumpanun	...	X 18 0	18 0	...	...	31 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	...	Y 17 13	17 13	22 0	21 0	21 0	33 9	11 0	10 8	16 13	12 9	12 9	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	...	Z 15 12	15 2	16 6	20 3	24 0	31 9	11 14	11 15	17 11	13 14	13 14	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	Z1 14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergas.	...	Z3 14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ORISSA.

38	Cuttack	13	2	14	7	11	13	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	17	1	18	6	21	0	22	5
39	Pooree	10	8	9	3	11	11	...	...	...	14	7	14	7	21	0	19	11	19	11	27	8
40	Balasore	16	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	16	0	11	0	14	0	21	0	21	0	26	0

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier Agency.

41	Hazareebagh ...	Z5		15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	Z6		14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z7		14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 31½ seers per rupee.

Q In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

R In the Penny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmaberi 12½ seers, and Chandpur 11 seers.

T In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 11½ seers, and Bhubbua 11 seers.

U In the Tajpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11½ seers per rupee.

V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipur 11½ seers, and Seetampur 11 seers.

W In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11½ seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

X In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt was 11½ seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1883.—(Conclud.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																				WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.													
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.																	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	40	0	40	0	80	0	11	0	13	0	3	4	3	4	2	14	Chittagong.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	6	3	6	3	2	Noakholly.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	18	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	Tipperah.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	320	0	320	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	4	8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	3	4	3	4	3	4	Hill Tipperah.					
																				Bihar.																
...	...	...	32	0	32	0	40	0	25	0	25	0	27	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	0	3	0	Patna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	19	0	24	0	180	0	160	0	180	0	11	0	11	0	12	8	3	5	3	5	...	Gya.	
...	...	32	0	...	...	...	37	0	20	0	{ 19 0 28 0 to to 20 0 29 0 }			120	0	120	0	120	0	12	8	12	8	13	0	3	1	3	1	...	Shahabad.		
23	0	24	0	45	0	22	0	22	0	45	0	22	0	19	8	22	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	6	12	6	11	0	3-1-6	3-1-6	3	10	Durbhunga.		
...	...	...	23	0	23	0	45	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	3	4	3	4	3	3	Mozufferpore.	
26	0	27	0	32	0	22	8	21	0	33	0	20	0	20	0	28	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	3	4	3	5	3-2-6	Saran.	
...	...	...	28	0	28	0	41	0	23	0	23	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	11	12	11	8	11	0	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	Chumparan.
...	...	...	23	1	22	0	57	12	21	0	19	15	27	13	126	0	126	0	105	0	12	1	12	1	13	2	3-2-5	3-2-5	3	1	...	...	Monghyr.
...	...	...	21	7	21	7	50	8	20	13	20	13	27	12	151	8	151	8	151	8	12	10	12	10	12	10	3	0	3	0	2-14-0	...	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	3	10	...	...	Purneah.
...	16	0	18	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	3	4	3	4	3	4	...	Maldah.		
...	22	8	24	0	60	0	15	8	16	0	19	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	8	11	12	11	8	3-4-6	3	2	3	2	Sonthal Berghs.		
																				ORISSA.																
15	12	15	12	13	2	...	...	...	15	12	21	0	22	5	80	0	80	0	160	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	2	12	2	12	2	12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	17	1	21	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	13	3	13	3	13	4	2	12	2	12	2	12	Pooree.
...	13	0	14	0	15	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	10	0	9	0	12	12	3	14	4	0	3	2	...	Balasore.		
																				CHOTA NAGPORE.																
																				South-Western Frontier Agency.																
24	0	24	0	35	0	18	0	18	0	32	0	16	0	18	0	19	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	11	0	10	8	11	0	3	8	3	9	3-7-6	Hazareebagh.	
32	0	32	0	35	0	24	0	26	0	36	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	3	10	3	10	3	6	Lohardugga.
...	20	0	20	0	24	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	4	0	4	0	3	12	Singbhoom.	
...	52	0	15	0	15	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	12	10	8	3	8	3	8	3	6	...	Manbhoom.

Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bisugorai 11 seers, and Jamui 1½ seers.
Z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Muddehpoorah 10½ seers.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Kanigunge) 11 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Dooghur 12 seers, Rajmohal 13 seers.
Z3 In the Khoodra sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
Z4 In the Bhudduck sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
Z5 In the Biridi sub-division (at Kharagdiha) the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
Z6 In the Palamow sub-division (at Daltongunge) the retail price of salt was 10½ seers per rupee.
Z7 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in

Number.	MARKTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILL- CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
2	Serajgunge ...	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 1 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 15 0	3 5 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	2 14 0	2 6 0	1 7 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 12 0	...	2 7 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 5	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 24th December 1883.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAE.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 15 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 00 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 00 0	0 6 60	6 30 63	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	Calcutta.
...	2 60	2 8 0	2 80	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 00 2 14 0	Serajgunge.	
...	2 40	2 2 0	1 15 0	0 7 00	7 00 60	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 20	Dacca.	
...	2 40	2 2 0	...	0 7 00	7 00	...	3 0 0	3 20	Naraingunge.	
...	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	0 5 30	5 30 10 6	3 4 0	3 40 2 14 0	Chittagong.		
...	3 0 0	3 00 3 00	Patna.	
...	3 00	2 8 0	2 11 0	0 3 00	3 00 5 4	3 14 0	4 00 3 20	Balasore.		
...	2 12 0	2 12 0 2 12 0	Pooree.	
...	2 5 0	2 5 0	3 00	2 50	1 11 0	1 10 0	0 8 00	8 00 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0 2 12 0	Cuttack.		

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COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.										
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.				
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	30.116	30.163	—	NNW & N	183	74.7	63.0	73.3	56.6	64.9	—	67.2	62	1.4		
		False Point	30.160	30.182	+0.046	NNE	123	77.4	43.0	75.3	52.9	64.1	—3.4	63.7	61	0.3		
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30.100	30.184	+0.057	NE	24	82.3	50.4	80.7	53.3	67.0	—3.2	63.4	54	0.7		
	Balasore	Balasore	30.128	30.189	—	NNW	39	78.0	47.0	75.7	40.9	62.8	—	68.6	51	0.0		
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	30.144	30.171	+0.057	N	144	76.2	51.7	73.3	54.5	63.9	—2.9	66.5	67	0.4		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	P	P	—	NW	—	71.4	48.2	67.1	50.0	58.5	—	67.0	51	1.3		
	24-Pergunnahs																	
	Howrah	Calcutta	30.161	30.183	+0.062	N	62	74.6	40.2	72.7	52.1	62.4	—3.1	63.2	58	0.6		
	Hooghly																	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.095	30.201	+0.065	V	48	76.5	40.3	73.6	51.4	62.5	—3.5	65.2	49	0.0		
	Bankoora																	
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29.834	—	—	NW	82.2	78.5	46.3	77.6	48.0	62.8	—	65.8	50	0.0		
	West Burdwan																	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30.117	30.187	+0.063	N	47.1	76.6	46.6	74.1	48.4	61.3	—4.8	64.3	60	0.0		
	Nuddea																	
EAST BENGAL.	Jessore	Jessore	30.139	30.174	+0.057	Calm	34.0	76.4	46.7	74.8	48.7	61.8	—3.9	65.9	66	0.6		
	Khoolna																	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	30.063	30.156	+0.061	NNE & NE	48	74.1	50.2	73.0	54.3	63.7	—4.4	66.2	70	0.0		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri																
	Backergunge	Barrisal	30.151	—	—	NNW	30.2	69.6	47.8	67.7	50.4	59.1	—	66.2	69	0.0		
	Noakholly	Noakholly																
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	30.127	—	—	NNW	43.5	74.5	49.0	73.6	51.8	62.7	—	65.2	68	0.1		
	Dacca	Dacca	30.129	30.166	+0.059	V	41.0	76.2	50.7	74.2	53.3	63.7	—2.8	63.7	63	0.4		
	Commillah	Commillah	30.144	30.181	—	NW	—	60.6	49.8	66.2	53.0	59.6	—	63.4	72	0.0		
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.120	—	—	NNW	103	76.4	42.1	73.8	40.8	61.8	—	67.5	69	1.3		
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunge	30.118	—	—	WNW	42.0	75.7	46.0	73.3	48.5	60.9	—	65.1	70	0.1		
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah	30.088	30.165	—	NNW	40.3	75.6	42.7	73.3	45.8	59.6	—	65.9	68	0.0		
	Dinagapore	Dinagapore	30.035	30.162	—	NE	41.8	77.1	42.1	74.7	45.5	59.8	—	63.7	66	0.0		
	Rungpore	Rungpore	30.057	30.188	—	NE	53.0	76.8	43.6	73.1	45.7	59.4	—	66.0	66	0.0		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.818	30.121	—	E	65	75.9	44.1	72.4	47.5	60.0	—	64.2	67	0.7		
SOUTH BENGAL.	Cooch Behar																	
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling*	23.043	—	—	E & C	53	48.0	27.6	43.5	32.1	37.8	—	38.9	81	3.3		
	Purneah	Purneah	30.060	30.194	+0.079	Calm	10	77.7	37.7	74.1	41.5	67.7	—5.1	61.9	62	0.0		
	North Bhagulpore																	
	Mozufferpore	Durbhunga	30.024	30.203	+0.088	WNW	33	72.4	45.8	70.9	40.4	60.2	—2.8	60.7	70	0.0		
CHUTTA NAGPUR.	Durbhunga																	
	Chumparun	Motihari	29.941	30.181	—	V	93	73.6	38.0	72.2	41.5	56.3	—	62.5	69	0.0		
	Saran	Chupra	29.769	—	—	W	117.1	75.5	47.2	74.7	47.4	61.0	—	73.1	P	P		
	Shahabad	Dehree	29.800	30.177	—	S	265.5	63.6	46.0	61.2	48.0	54.6	—	61.7	54	0.0		
		Buxar	29.947	30.202	—	W	55.6	74.9	41.9	71.2	44.5	67.8	—	65.8	56	0.0		
		Arrah	29.980	30.187	—	NW	52.5	73.3	41.0	71.3	44.6	68.0	—	62.4	53	0.4		
	Gya	Gya	29.795	30.191	+0.025	Calm	22.9	76.5	37.6	73.8	41.0	57.4	—0.2	67.2	80	0.0		
	Patna	Bankipore	30.022	30.213	+0.057	W	43.8	74.3	44.2	72.4	46.1	59.3	—2.1	62.8	51	0.3		
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	30.013	30.185	—	NW	30.5	74.1	42.0	72.0	44.1	58.1	—	62.2	53	0.0		
	Monghyr																	
SOUTH BENGAL.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29.656	—	—	NW	—	75.5	43.0	72.7	45.4	59.0	—	62.4	71	0.0		
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	23.007	30.191	+0.034	N	110	76.9	42.9	68.6	47.0	67.8	—2.8	61.9	40	0.0		
	Lohardugga	Ranches	27.969	30.189	—	—	—	71.4	42.6	68.5	46.3	67.4	—	61.2	38	0.0		
	Manbhoom																	
	Singhbhoom	Chyebassa	23.376	—	—	W	20.3	78.9	44.9	75.2	48.9	61.1	—	64.4	64	0.0		

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns, divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which rain falls at any one of the stations.

* Average readings for six days.

for the week ending Friday, the 21st December 1883.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
Nil	Nil	0.02	1.06	0.43	+1.53	63.44	56.46	+6.98	0.0	0.1	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.
Nil	Nil	Nil	1.61	0.41	+1.20	59.24	52.22	+7.02	0.0	0.0	False Point	Cuttack	
Nil	Nil	Nil	0.83	0.18	+0.65	51.26	54.23	-2.97	0.0	0.0	Cuttack	Balasore	
Nil	Nil	0.02	2.54	0.17	+2.37	53.06	62.65	-9.59	0.0	0.1	Balasore	South-West Midnapore	
Nil	Nil	0.01	1.22	0.09	+1.43	41.60	51.00	-9.40	0.0	0.1	Saugor Island	South 24-Pergunnahs	
Nil	Nil	0.02	2.19	0.13	+2.06	45.61	51.52	-5.91	0.0	0.2	Midnapore	Midnapore	
Nil	Nil	0.02	2.19	0.13	+2.06	45.61	51.52	-5.91	0.0	0.2	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	Nil	1.19	0.07	+1.12	48.50	46.70	+1.80	0.0	0.1	Howrah	Howrah	
Nil	Nil	Nil	1.04	0.03	+1.01	51.97	51.43	+0.54	0.0	0.1	Hooghly	Hooghly	
Nil	Nil	Nil	1.25	0.03	+1.22	39.60	51.13	-11.53	0.0	0.0	Burdwan	Burdwan	
Nil	Nil	0.02	1.45	0.06	+1.39	35.66	50.41	-14.75	0.0	0.1	Bankoora	Bankoora	
Nil	Nil	0.02	2.42	0.11	+2.31	42.44	53.98	-11.54	0.0	0.1	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom	
Nil	Nil	0.03	4.71	0.27	+4.44	129.34	126.00	+3.34	0.0	0.1	West Burdwan	West Burdwan	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.05	3.48	0.46	+3.02	73.98	83.49	-9.51	0.0	0.2	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
Nil	Nil	0.01	3.84	0.18	+3.66	60.05	78.60	-18.55	0.0	0.2	.....	Nuddea
Nil	Nil	0.02	8.48	0.15	+8.33	117.51	110.35	+7.16	0.0	0.2	Jessore	Jessore	
Nil	Nil	0.02	1.41	0.05	+1.36	42.04	57.40	-15.45	0.0	0.1	Khoolna	Khoolna	
Nil	Nil	0.04	2.02	0.14	+1.88	44.45	62.49	-18.04	0.0	0.1	Chittagong	Chittagong	
Nil	Nil	0.04	3.35	0.14	+3.21	67.68	71.93	-4.30	0.0	0.1	Demagri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	EAST BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.02	1.27	0.09	+1.18	44.66	69.52	-24.86	0.0	0.2	Barrisal	Backergunge	
Nil	Nil	0.01	1.93	0.06	+0.87	35.78	58.37	-22.59	0.0	0.1	Noakholly	Noakholly	
Nil	Nil	0.01	1.48	0.02	+1.46	30.02	54.02	-24.00	0.0	0.0	Furriedpore	Furriedpore	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.71	0.10	+0.61	59.85	60.32	-0.47	0.0	0.1	Dacca	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	0.02	0.29	0.11	+0.18	51.53	77.96	-26.43	0.0	0.1	Commillah	Commillah	
Nil	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.25	-0.25	113.44	114.16	-0.72	0.0	0.1	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.00	152.29	152.29	0.00	0.0	0.3	Serajgunge	Bogra and Pubna	
Nil	Nil	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.00	51.28	58.46	-7.18	0.0	0.0	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahye	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	39.97	42.26	-2.29	0.0	0.0	Dinapore	Dinapore	
Nil	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	34.72	41.72	-7.00	0.0	0.1	Rungpore	Rungpore	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Purneah	Purneah	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Durbhunga	North Bhagulpore	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Motihari	Chumparan	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.1	Chupra	Saran	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Dehree	Shahabad	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Arrah	Shahabad	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Gya	Gya	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Bankipore	Patna	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	30.30	39.07	-8.77	0.0	0.0	Monghyr	Monghyr	
Nil	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	37.23	42.10	-4.87	0.0	0.0	Boomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	CALCUTTA NAG-PUK.
Nil	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	39.73	50.03	-10.30	0.0	0.0	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
Nil	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	41.10	37.90	-3.20	0.0	0.0	Ranchet	Lohardugga	
Nil	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	46.08	47.03	-0.95	0.0	0.1	Manbhoom	Manbhoom	
Nil	Nil	0.04	1.10	0.22	+0.88	52.03	51.65	+0.38	0.0	0.3	Chyebassa	Singbhoom	

period for the past one year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 21st of December 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 21st December.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 21st December.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 10th December.	Sunday, 11th December.	Monday, 12th December.	Tuesday, 13th December.	Wednesday, 14th December.	Thursday, 15th December.	Friday, 16th December.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Pocree	Pocree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'10	0'53	59'32	51'48
		Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'48	0'24	62'15	57'72
		Bampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'30	0'45	65'05	49'71
		False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'05	0'65	68'89	66'07
		Hookitola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'41	—	—	—
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'33	0'20	—	40'70
		Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'06	0'10	65'65	55'06
		Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'83	0'34	55'14	53'71
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'04	0'79	60'94	64'32
	Balasore	Chandball	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'40	0'45	59'22	53'51
		Bhuddruck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'20	0'15	50'83	51'80
		Sorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'11	42'53	53'45
		Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'40	0'19	54'35	57'65
		Jelasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'03	51'77	53'61
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Contal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'17	0'20	55'35	62'04
		Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'32	0'22	58'42	65'88
		Tumlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'00	0'13	47'00	50'25
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'04	0'07	39'54	47'83
		Ghatatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'62	0'06	38'27	54'38
	24-Pergunnals	Diamond Har-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'12	0'03	45'10	59'14
		bour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'34	0'14	43'06	55'19
		Alipore Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'78	0'20	40'58	48'06
		Barackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'40	0'15	42'85	51'40
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'35	0'16	41'07	50'13
	Howrah	Buseerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'75	0'04	57'93	52'81
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'45	0'14	39'76	51'07
		Mohesra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'08	0'00	50'90	62'55
		(Oloberia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'81	0'15	42'32	49'73
		Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'85	0'19	48'60	47'27
	Hooghly	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'12	0'09	48'97	55'13
		Jehannabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'75	0'00	48'51	44'75
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'18	0'13	54'42	47'59
		Culna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'63	0'01	42'55	48'38
		Rancegunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'54	0'04	61'85	43'34
	Bankoora	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'44	0'06	47'21	50'43
		Bishenpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'36	Nil	40'67	48'81
		Malhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'88	Nil	44'80	40'51
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'53	Nil	51'51	57'19
		Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'79	0'05	63'58	52'73
	Nuddea	Hgtampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'60	0'07	46'48	54'09
		Rongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'30	0'17	40'79	52'36
		Ranghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'89	0'03	50'02	46'51
		Kishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'22	0'05	24'26	36'38
		Choodanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'48	0'03	25'51	53'75
	Khoolna	Meherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'40	0'01	33'83	45'15
		Kooshtea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'43	0'01	37'37	50'15
		Satkira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'00	0'22	59'02	53'81
		Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	0'15	61'30	61'30
		Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'35	0'11	41'43	55'72
	Jessore	Narsil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'28	0'10	35'40	40'51
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	2'35	0'08	40'15	50'51
		Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'73	0'06	31'83	55'27
		Magoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'77	0'03	41'33	50'27
		Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'27	0'05	44'07	51'84
	Chittagong	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'82	0'03	48'71	50'00
		Rampore Haut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'03	0'05	36'53	53'75
		Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'34	0'04	38'80	51'00
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'27	0'01	40'34	51'73
		Azimutunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'88	0'03	33'05	49'67
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Jungipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'06	0'03	30'18	50'35
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'04	0'32	143'20	131'35
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	8'40	0'23	115'50	120'00
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'41	0'21	74'21	87'37
		Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'70	0'70	70'73	70'73
	Backergunge	Agartola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	4'53	0'15	50'31	63'00
		Patuakhelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	4'45	0'24	68'47	90'94
		Perosepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	13'15	0'14	132'40	71'68
		Burrisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'28	0'16	54'57	67'33
		Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'10	0'10	54'57	84'53
	Noakholly	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	7'86	0'16	120'08	109'88
		Fenay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'63	0'14	114'05	110'85
		Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'90	0'03	44'10	57'08
		Madaripore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'07	0'07	6'44	6'44
		Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'06	0'05	40'45	53'44
	Dacca	Munshigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'55	0'18	53'24	74'86
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'50	0'12	44'83	60'68
		Narsingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'83	—	—	—
		Munshigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	0'00	—	50'—
		Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	4'06	0'18	75'33	70'—
	Mymensingh	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'35	0'15	80'20	80'20
		Champur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	3'12	0'08	59'68	62'47
		Brahmunberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
		Kishoregunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'63	0'05	50'36	72'43
		Atia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'20	0'02	46'05	50'40
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	0'78	0'11	46'03	73'40
		Jamapora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'88	0'11	58'05	69'44
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	1'18	—	—	—
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Nil	—	—	—	—

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 21st of Dec. 1883—continued.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 21st December.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 21st December.	Total rain-fall since 1st May.	Average rainfall from 1st May to date.
			Saturday 19th December.	Sunday 20th December.	Monday 21st December.	Tuesday 22nd December.	Wednesday 23rd December.	Thursday 24th December.	Friday 25th December.	Number of rainy days.				
NORTH-BENGAL.	Pabna	Pabna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Sealgunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Bogra	Sheepora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Nawalpala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Bogra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Panchbini	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Rajshahi	Beaulah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Kutoro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Malda	Malda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Malda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Dumra	Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Banga	Banga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Darjeeling Hill	Darjeeling Hill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
NORTH-BHAR.	Purnea	Purnea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	North Bhagalpur	North Bhagalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Medanipur	Medanipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Chandpur	Chandpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Saran	Saran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
SOUTH-BHAR.	Buxar	Buxar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Gya	Gya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Patna	Patna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	South Bihar	South Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Bihar	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
CENTRAL-BHAR.	Hassan	Hassan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Dumra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00
		Chinnaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	31.73	0.00

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending 21st December 1883:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st ult.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	82.3	47.0	70.2	53.2	64.7	-3.7	NH	0.01	-0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.36	0.32	37.11	84.64
South West Bengal	74.6	40.3	57.3	50.4	47.9	-2.6	NH	0.01	-0.01	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.72	0.98	41.23	51.97
East Bengal	70.4	41.1	55.7	52.1	48.8	-1.3	NH	0.03	-0.03	0.0	0.3	-0.2	3.35	0.15	66.63	78.36
North Bengal	72.1	42.1	57.3	47.6	49.3	-1.1	NH	0.02	-0.02	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.35	0.11	55.98	74.46
North Bihar	77.7	38.0	57.8	44.0	45.8	-3.0	NH	NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.61	0.63	54.53	47.83
South Bihar	75.9	37.0	56.2	44.8	47.7	-2.2	NH	NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.19	0.01	37.24	43.06
Chittā Nagpur	71.4	42.0	56.6	45.0	47.0	-2.8	NH	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.51	0.37	44.31	47.93

* Metihari maximum average for 5 days.

† Singhbhum not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 25th December 1883.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

The first class Municipalities in Bengal presented, during the week ending 8th December 1883, the mean birth and death-rates of 36.8 and 38.2 per 1,000 of their population, respectively, against very nearly the same proportions in the preceding week ending 1st December, viz. 36 and 38.3 per 1,000, respectively.

2. Referring to the local distribution of these events, the following Municipalities are found to exhibit the highest rates:—

Births.		Deaths.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Arrah	153.1	Serampore	58.9
Comilleh	38.6	Suburbs of Calcutta	58.3
Bhagulpore	34.4	Arrah	57.2
Serampore	31.4	Jessore	55.1
Durbhanga	30.7	Purneah	51.0
Santipore	30.2	Bardwan	47.3
		Bhagulpore	47.1
		Poori	42.8
		Santipore	38.8
		Midnapore	38.7
		Howrah	38.4
		Dacca	38.3
		Gya	34.1
		Hoghli	33.6
		Durbhanga	32.3
		Patna	29.9
		Naraingunge	29.0
		Uterparah	28.3
		Kishnaghar	27.5

It is noticeable that neither births nor deaths were returned from the Ranaghat town in Nuddea.

3. The following table indicates that, as compared with the outcome of the preceding week, there was a sensible abatement in the death-rate from fever, with an increase in mortality from bowel-complaints, the fatal results from the other diseases exhibiting only fractional variations:—

	Ratio per mille during the week ending—	
	8th December.	28th December.
Cholera	3.2	3.5
Small-pox	7	1
Fever	17.8	19.0
Bowel-complaints	6.5	5.9
Injury	4	3
Other causes	9.6	9.6

4. Excluding injury, the casualties from which were nowhere noticeably great, the above-mentioned diseases exhibited their greatest activity in the following municipalities:—

<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>		<i>Fever.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Suburbs of Calcutta	10.1	Arrah	16.7	Jessore	55.1
Serampore	7.8	Gya	2.0	Purneah	51.9
Howrah	6.9			Santipore	34.5
Bhagulpore	6.3			Serampore	33.4
Kishnaghur	3.7			Hooghli	25.5
				Midnapore	24.8
				Suburbs of Calcutta	24.4
				Durbhanga	20.5

Bowel-complaints.

	Ratio per mille.
Burdwan	22.9
Naraingunge	12.4
Monghyr	11.8
Suburbs of Calcutta	9.7
Durbhanga	9.4
Midnapore	9.3
Howrah	8.4

Other causes.

	Ratio per mille.
Arrah	37.1
Poori	32.1
Dacca	18.2
Suburbs of Calcutta	14.1
Bhagulpore	13.6
Naraingunge	12.4
Gya	10.2
Burdwan	9.1

5. In relation to Sex, Class and Age, the mortality of the week is stated to have been distributed as follows:—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille.
Males	39.3
Females	37.0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	120

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille.
Christians	28.3
Hindus	36.7
Mahomedans	42.4
Other classes	36.4

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille.
Under 1 year	266.6
1 and under 5 years	41.6
5 and under 10 "	21.7
10 and under 15 "	18.0
15 and under 20 "	32.4
20 and under 30 "	27.3
30 and under 40 "	31.4
40 and under 50 "	25.7
50 and under 60 "	37.8
60 years and upwards	93.5

The 22nd December 1883.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.
Sanitary Commissioner for B.

works in the First Class Menagerie in Beirut during the week ending 30th December 1887.

[illegible]

[illegible]

R. LIDDEDALE, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SOCIETY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.
The 2nd December 1885.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 27th December 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1882.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.		
Dec.	16th	140.8	7.0	30.081	59.5	72.9	23.3	49.6	54.4	0.400	54.8	73	NW and calm	...	30	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	17th	127.0	8.0	30.084	61.8	74.6	23.3	61.3	57.2	4.15	53.9	76	SW and calm	...	47	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	18th	123.5	7.0	30.080	60.3	73.0	17.5	50.1	65.0	4.4	55.0	70	N and variable	...	71	"	Chiefly clear, ☁.
"	19th	122.9	6.7	30.077	61.1	71.1	17.8	53.3	58.0	3.80	49.6	63	N and calm	...	90	"	Clear, ☁, ☽.
"	20th	129.5	8.3	30.082	59.5	70.0	17.3	59.2	54.1	3.50	49.4	71	N and NNW	...	108	"	Clear.
"	21st	123.4	9.0	30.083	60.3	71.4	10.3	50.1	66.0	3.27	47.3	66	NNW and calm	...	111	"	Clear, ☁, ☽.
"	22nd	127.0	9.0	30.080	58.0	70.6	19.3	51.1	53.5	3.39	48.2	68	NW by N and calm	...	81	"	Clear, ☽.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.100

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 30.033

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days ... 59.3

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 60.6

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 67.5

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 25.1

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 74.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 13

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 70

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 71

The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd December 1883 ... Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.01

The total fall from 1st January to 22nd December 1883 ... 52.58

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 65.28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☽, dew; ☽, fog.

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 24th December 1883.